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THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—VI*

Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, Exobasidiaceae

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SUMMARY

1. In this continuation of the author's nomenclatorial enumeration not only the three families mentioned in the subtitle are taken into consideration: about ten generic names of fungi which at one time or another have been attributed to the Exobasidiaceae and which are now excluded from the Hymenomycetes, are also dealt with.
2. The name Cryptobasidiaceae is validly published.

INTRODUCTION.—This paper forms the sixth of a series planned to give an annotated nomenclatorial enumeration of all generic names proposed for Hymenomycetes. For some introductory remarks to the series and the explanation of some nomenclatorial terms, see Part I (Donk *in* Reinwardtia 1: 199-203. 1951).

The three families mentioned in the subtitle represent the strictly 'biophilous' element (strictly parasitic in herbaceous and often green portions of vascular host plants) of the holobasidious Hymenomycetes. They have sometimes been considered related to the so-called Heterobasidiae, among which the Uredinales are reminiscent as regards their parasitism. Of the families dealt with below, Brachybasidiaceae is monotypic. Another, Cryptobasidiaceae, has recently been delimited and surveyed by Malençon (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France 69: 77-100. 1953).

The basidiomycetous nature of this latter family has been doubted, and the information furnished by Malençon would seem insufficient to accept it as being basidiomycetous for the present. That author (*op. cit.* p. 96) called it "Cryptobasidieae," which is inadmissible as the required termination is '-aceae.' In addition he did not supply a Latin description. Since I accept the family taxonomically, its name is validly published herewith:

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* Part I of the present series ("Cyphellaceae") was published *in* Reinwardtia 1: 199-220. 1951; Part II (Hymenolichenes), *in* Reinwardtia 2: 435-440. 1954; Part III ("Clavariaceae"), *in* Reinwardtia 2: 441-493. 1954; Part IV (Boletaceae), *in* Reinwardtia 3: 275-313. 1955; Part V ("Hydnaceae"), *in* Taxon 5: 69-80, 95-115. 1956.

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Cryptobasidiaceae Malençon ex Donk, *fam. nov.*[1]. Type genus: *Cryptobasidium* Lendner, a synonym of *Botryoconis* H. & P. Syd.

Of a few genera, *Exobasidiellum* Donk and *Dicellomyces* L. S. Olive, the systematic position is as yet far from fixed. They are listed here as Exobasidiaceae because of their typically biophilous nature. Their inclusion in Dacrymycetaceae would spoil the character of an easily recognizable family!

ALPHABETICAL ENUMERATION

[*Aureobasidium* Viala & Boyer *in* Rev. gén. Bot. 3: 371. 1891. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Aureobasidium vitis* Viala & Boyer. The authors regarded this as a basidiomycete and Prilleux & Delacroix (*in* C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris 119: 106. 1894) even included it in *Exobasidium* Woron. (Exobasidiaceae). It is now considered an imperfect fungus and non-basidiomycetous, and has been identified with '*Dematium pullulans* De Bary' (type species of *Pullularia* Berkh., 1923) = *Pullularia pullulans* (Bary) Berkh. = *Aureobasidium pullulans* (Bary) Arnaud. — *Chrysobasidium* Clem. [*in* Univ. Stud. Nebraska 3 (1): 71. 1902] is a grammatical 'correction' and apparently not validly published; it was introduced thus: "*Aureobasidium* = *Chrysobasidium*"—nothing else, not even an author's citation was given. — *Aureobasis* Clem. & Shear (Gen. Fungi 160, 197, 343, 381. 1931) is another name change, which the authors did not consider a new name ("*Aureobasis* Viala & Boyer Rev. Gen. Bot. 3: 369. *ill.* 1891; for *Aureobasidium*"). — Several other type species of generic names have been identified with, or are supposed to be closely related to, *Aureobasidium pullulans*.]

[*Aureobasis* Clem. & Shear.—See *Aureobasidium*.]

Botryoconis H. & P. Sydow *in* Ann. mycol. 4: 344. 1906. — ETYMOLOGY: *βότρυς*, *-υος*, bunch of grapes; *κονίς*, dust. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Botryoconis saccardoi* H. & P. Syd. (Cryptobasidiaceae). — H. Sydow (*in* Ann. mycol. 24: 285-288. 1926, in a discussion appended to *Clinoconidium bullatum* H. Syd.), after the study of several collections, including Lendner's specimen of *Cryptobasidium ocoteae* Lendn., came to the conclusion that the latter species was synonymous with *Botryoconis saccardoi*, but he disagreed with another previous con-

[1] Biophilae, Exobasidiaceas simulantes, galligenae, stratum sporigenum erumpens, cellulis basidiiformis clavatis vel subcylindricis, non septatis, ad apicem sporas formantibus, sed sterigmatibus non evolutis sporisque non projectis. Sporae accumulantes, farinam conspicuam formantes, hyalinae vel subcoloratae.

clusion of Maublanc (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **30**: 446. 1915) that *Botryoconis saccardoi* was synonymous with *Clinoconidium farinosum* (P. Henn.) Pat.; cf. also Malençon (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **69**: 94 *f. 9 A, B.* 1953, as *B.* "*Saccardiana*"). — TYPONYM: *Cryptobasidium* Lendn. (1920).

Brachybasidium Gäum. *in* Ann. mycol. **20**: 269. 1922. — ETYMOLOGY: βραχύς, short; basidium. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Kordyana pinangae* Racib. (Brachybasidiaceae).

[*Chrysobasidium.*—See under *Aureobasidium.*]

Clinoconidium Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **14**: 156. 1898. — ETYMOLOGY: κλίνη, bed; conidium. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Uredo farinosa* P. Henn. (Cryptobasidiaceae). — Linder (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **16**: 343 *pl. 29 fs. 15-17.* 1929) identified the present species with *Drepanoconis larvaeformis* (Speg.) Speg. (also including *Drepanoconis brasiliensis* J. Schroet. & P. Henn.); but Malençon (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **69**: 94-96. 1953) keeps *Clinoconidium* and *Drepanoconis* distinct, correctly so I would say.

Coniodictyum Har. & Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **25**: 13. 1909. — ETYMOLOGY: κονίς, dust; δίκτυον, network. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Coniodictyum chevalieri* Har. & Pat. (Cryptobasidiaceae).—For this species, see Malençon (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **69**: 77 *fs. 1-8.* 1953). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Coniodyctium*": Maublanc *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **30**: 447. 1915; Malençon *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **69**: 92. 1953.—Consistently used. — TYPONYM: *Hyalodema* P. Magn. (1910).

Coniodyctium.—See *Coniodictyum.*

Cryptobasidium Lendn. *in* Bull. Soc. bot. Genève II **12**: 127. 1920. — ETYMOLOGY: κρύπτω, I hide myself; basidium. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Cryptobasidium ocoteae* Lendn.

Dicellomyces L. S. Olive *in* Mycologia **37**: 544. 1945. — ETYMOLOGY: δίκελλα, a two-pronged fork: μύκης, fungus. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Dicellomyces gloeosporus* L. S. Olive (Exobasidiaceae?; referred by its author to Dacrymycetaceae).

Drepanoconis J. Schroet. & P. Henn. *apud* P. Henn. *in* Hedwigia **35**: 211. 1896. — ETYMOLOGY: δρέπανον, sickle; κονίς, dust. Gender: f. — TYPE

SPECIES (only original species): *Drepanoconis brasiliensis* J. Schroet. & P. Henn. (Cryptobasidiaceae).—This species is now considered the same as *Helicomyces larvaeformis* Speg. = *Drepanoconis larvaeformis* (Speg.) (cf. Spegazzini *in* An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires III 2: 9. 1903, "*larviformis*"; Linder *in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn 16: 343. 1929).

Endobasidium Speschnew *in* Trav. Jard. bot. Tiflis 5: 170. 1901. — ETYMOLOGY: ἔνδον, internal; basidium. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Endobasidium clandestinum* Speschnew (Exobasidiaceae?). — REMARK. The basidiomycetous nature of this genus seems questionable.

Exobasidiellum Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. 18-20: 97. 1931. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Exobasidium*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Exobasidium graminicola* Bres. (Exobasidiaceae?). —Erroneously mentioned by Donk as *E.* "*graminis.*" — REMARK: Ainsworth & Bisby's statement (Dict. Fungi 109. 1943) that "*Exobasidiellum* Donk is a nomen nudum" is incorrect. The genus was described in a key to genera and in this way the name accompanied by a (Dutch) description.

[*Exobasidiopsis* Karak.—See under *Protocoronospora.*]

Exobasidium Woronin *in* Verh. naturf. Ges. Freiburg 4: 397. 1867 (for a reproduction of Woronin's plate, see Burt *in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn 2: *pl. 21.* 1915). — ETYMOLOGY: ἐξ, out of; basidium. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Fusidium vaccinii* Fuck. (Exobasidiaceae).

Hyalodema P. Magn. *in* Ber. dtsch. bot. Ges. 28: 379. 1910. — ETYMOLOGY: ὕᾶλος, transparent stone; δέμα, bale. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Hyalodema evansii* P. Magn. (Cryptobasidiaceae). —According to Von Höhnel (*in* Ann. mycol. 8: 590. 1910; 9: 213. 1911) and Malençon (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France 69: 77. 1953) this species is conspecific with, or at least very close to, *Coniodictyum chevalieri* Har. & Pat. — TYPONYM: *Coniodictyum* Har. & Pat. (1909).

Kordyana Racib., Paras. Algen Pilze Java's 2: 35. 1900.[1] — ETYMOLOGY: Kordjan or Kordyan, hero of a Polish epic of this name. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Exobasidium tradescantiae* Pat. sensu Racib. = *Kordyana indica* Gäum. (Exobasidiaceae). — SCOPE. Introduced for

[1] *Kordyana* "Pat." as listed by Ainsworth & Bisby (Dict. Fungi, 1st-4th Eds.) is an error.

two species. — TYPIFICATION. The first species was indicated as type by Gäumann (*in* Ann. mycol. 20: 268. 1922), who contributed most of our knowledge of the group. — The later selection of *Kordyana pinangae* Racib. (the type species of *Brachybasidium* Gäum. 1922) by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) must be rejected.

[*Kordyanella* Höhn. *in* Ann. mycol. 2: 274. 1904. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Kordyanella austriaca* Höhn. The type (on wood) in the Farlow Herbarium contains a mixture of several fungi, a fact of which the author was well aware. What he called "*C*[*orticium*] *centrifugum* Lév." is a member of *Corticium* sect. *Urnigera* Bourd. & Galz. (*Sistotrema* Fr. emend. Donk); this could already be gathered from Von Höhnel's descriptive notes. Besides two other species, of non-basidiomycetous fungi, the collection further contains what seems to be the fungus described as *K. austriaca;* it, too, is non-basidiomycetous and thus the genus drops out as a genus of Hymenomycetes among which it was placed by its author, who considered it as "offenbar mit *Kordyana* nahe verwandt."]

[*Lelum* Racib., Paras. Algen Pilze Java's 3: 16. 1900. — ETYMOLOGY: presumably after one of the heroic brothers Lelum and Polelum, commemorated in the Polish dramatic poem "Lilla Weneda." — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Lelum ustilaginoides* Racib. — Raciborski compared this fungus with the Ustilaginales but in his index classed it among the Exobasidiaceae. Judging from the description, it may not be basidiomycetous at all. — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 343. 1931) altered the name of the type species to *L. "ustilaginodes."*]

[*Mapea* Pat. (Uredinales).—See "Agaricaceae."]

[*Microstroma* Niessl *in* Oesterr. bot. Z. 11: 250. 1861. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Fusisporium pallidum* Niessl = *Fusidium juglandis* Bérenger. When Von Niessl published the generic name he had widened the circumscription of *F. pallidum* so as to include also the fungus he would afterwards called *Microstroma quercinum* Niessl = *Fusisporium album* Desm. The latter has been excluded as the type species of a distinct genus, *Helostroma* Pat. (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France 18: 52. 1902), classed by Patouillard in the "Tuberculariés" (Deuteromycetes). — Schroeter [*in* Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. 3 (1): 414. 1888] was the first to place the genus among the Basidiomycetes (Exobasidiaceae) and he has been followed by several authors. Patouillard (Essai taxon Hym. 36. 1900) even made *Microstroma* a subgenus of *Exobasidium* Woron. The results

of cytological investigations of the type species by Maire (*in* Rec. publié Occ. Jubil. Le Monnier 131-139. 1913) and Wolf (*in* J. Mitchell sci. Soc. 43: 97-100 *pl. 4.* 1927; 45: 130-136 *pl. 6.* 1929) proved, it would appear, that it is non-basidiomycetous and should be classed as an imperfect fungus, perhaps, as suggested by Maire, in Melanconiales (Deuteromycetes). — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 343. 1931) suggested *Fusisporium album* as type species. This is of course not acceptable.]

[*Protocoronis* Clem. & Shear.—See *Protocoronospora.*]

[*Protocoronospora* Atk. & Edgert. *in* J. Mycol. 13: 185. Sept. 1907. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Protocoronospora nigricans* Atk. & Edgert. Its authors did not assign it a place in the classification of fungi, but Saccardo (Syll. Fung. 21: 421. 1912) placed it near to *Exobasidium* Woron. (Exobasidiaceae); this disposition was, and has been, often accepted. However, after a careful morphological and cytological study, Wolf (*in* J. Mitchell sci. Soc. 36: 72-85. 1920) was able to demonstrate that it is an imperfect fungus. According to Karakulin (*in* Notul. syst. Inst. crypt. Hort. bot. petropol. 2: 101-108. 1923), *Protocoronospora* is congeneric with *Kabatiella* Bubák (*in* Hedwigia 46: 297. June 1907; type species, *Kabatiella microsticta* Bubák), *Exobasidiopsis* Karak. (1922), and *Pachybasidiella* Bubák & H. Syd. (1915). — *Protocoronis* Clem. & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344, 382. 1931) is an alteration of the name which the authors did not consider a name change: "*Protocoronis* Atkin. & Edgert. Jour. Myc. 13: 186. 1907 . . . for *Protocoronospora.*" However, there is every reason to consider it an isonym.]

[*Urobasidium* Giesenh. *in* Flora 76: 139. 1893. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Urobasidium rostratum* Giesenh. — The genus has been classed in Hymenomycetes, and, for instance, included in Exobasidiaceae, even in recent handbooks. However, there can be no doubt that it is an imperfect fungus, and Vuillemin (*in* Bull. Soc. sci. Nancy III 11: 158-169. 1910) did not hesitate to transfer it to his order of "Prophialidés" (Deuteromycetes); Mason (Annot. Acct Fungi rec'd I.M.I., List 2 (Fasc. 3): 143. 1941) included it in *Zygosporium* Mont., as *Z. rostratum* (Giesenh.) Bunting & Mason. For a recent account of the genus *Zygosporium,* see Hughes (*in* Commonw. mycol. Inst., Mycol. Pap. No. 44. 1951).]

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THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—VII*

"Thelephoraceae"

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SUMMARY

1. This seventh part deals with the Thelephoraceae as traditionally conceived, not with the family in its modern strongly emended sense.
2. The correct name for the genus often referred to as *Hypolyssus* Berk. (or *Podostrombium* G. Kunze) seems to be *Caripia* O.K. (as already previously accepted by some authors).
3. The typifications of *Gloeotulasnella* Höhn. & L., *Hypochnus* Fr. (non Ehrenb.), *Lyomyces* P. Karst., and several other names are recommended for consideration.
4. Two proposals for conservation are repeated: *Craterellus* Pers. against *Craterella* S. F. Gray and *Hymenochaete* Lév. against *Hymenochaete* [P. Beauv. corr.] Nees.

INTRODUCTION. — This paper forms the seventh part of a series planned to give an annotated nomenclatorial enumeration of all generic names proposed for Hymenomycetes. For some general remarks the reader is referred to the "Introduction to the series" (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-203. 1951) in which also some technical terms are explained. I am very much indebted to Mr. D. A. Reid, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for linguistic improvements and critical suggestions.

*) Part I ("Cyphellaceae") of this series was published *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-220. 1951; Part II (Hymenolichenes), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 435-440. 1954; Part III ("Clavariaceae"), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 441-493. 1954; Part IV (Boletaceae), *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 275-313. 1955; Part V ("Hydnaceae"), *in* Taxon **5**: 69-80, 95-115. 1956; Part VI (Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, Exobasidiaceae), *in* Reinwardtia (in press).

DEFINITION. — The family is here taken in the Friesian delimitation, except that for the present occasion some groups have been excluded because they were already dealt with in other Parts. This restriction applies to (i) the "Cyphellaceae" (Part I), of more or less 'discomycetous' habit; (ii) such strictly biophilous families as the Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, and Exobasidiaceae (Part VI); and such genera as are referable to the Auriculariaceae, Septobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, and Dacrymycetaceae (Part VIII). Also not included are names based on sterile or imperfect stages, to be dealt with in a future Part (Deuteromycetes).

This leaves a very considerable residue of resupinate, effuso-reflexed, sessile, or stalked forms not reminiscent of the discomycetes, with typical holobasidia (exclusive of basidia of the Dacrymyces type) and more or less 'smooth', continuous or interrupted hymenium, and of saprobic or parasitic habit without being characteristically 'biophilous'.

Low radiating folds of the hymenophore have not been *a priori* considered a character that guaranteed the exclusion of the fungi from the "Thelephoraceae", but compare the bryophilous "Cyphellaceae" formerly referred to *Cantharellus* Fr. Generic names based on species with strongly raised radiating folds will be treated with the "Agaricaceae". On the other hand agarics with completely, or almost completely, smooth hymenophore have been considered as "Thelephoraceae" for this occasion, except in the cases of *Helotium* Tode ex Mérat and *Perona* Pers.: the latter two names will be discussed with the "Agaricaceae".

Reticulately connected, completely fertile folds, whether low or raised, have been valued in agreement with Fries: the corresponding generic names will be treated with

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the "Polyporaceae". The same applies to projecting sterile tissue if it forms tubes and pores.

Generic names based on the species with more or less irpicoid hymenophores have been very diversely treated, with an eye on convenience and usage. Some will be found with the "Hydnaceae", some in this Part (*Lopharia* and the like), but most with the Polyporaceae.

Some generic names that one might have expected among the "Hydnaceae" have found a place in the present instalment. They are *Kneiffia* Fr. and its iso- and typonyms, *Grandiniella* P. Karst., and *Scopuloides* (Mass.) Höhn. & L.

I do not consider that spore 'germination' consisting of the production of secondary spores by itself to be a "heterobasidious" character and the names of *Tulasnella* J. Schroet. and related groups will be found included below.

ALPHABETICAL ENUMERATION

[*Acrotamnium* Nees ex Fr. — See Deuteromycetes.]

[*Acrothamnium.* — See *Acrotamnium.*]

Actinostroma Klotzsch *in* F. J. F. Meyen *in* Nova Acta Acad. Leop. Carol. **19** (Suppl. 1): 236. 1843. — ETYMOLOGY: ἀκτίς, —ῖνος ray; στρῶμα, blanket. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Actinostroma infundibuliforme* Klotzsch. — Sometimes thought too close to *Cymatoderma elegans* Jungh. [*Cladoderris elegans* (Jungh.) Fr.] to keep it specifically distinct from the latter, but Lloyd and other authors consider it a good species. — SCOPE. Introduced for two species, *A. infundibuliforme* and *A. crassum* Klotzsch; the latter has been regarded as synonymous with *Cladoderris dendritica* (Pers.) Berk. by Lloyd [Mycol. Writ. **4** (Clad.): 3. 1913]. — TYPIFICATION: The first species has been selected by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 6. 1953). — TYPONYMS. In case the type species is considered conspecific with *Cladoderris elegans*: *Cymatoderma* Jungh. (1840) and *Beccariella* Ces. (1879).

Aldridgea Mass. *in* Grevillea **20**: 121. 1892; Brit. Fung.-Fl. **1**: 103. 1892. — ETYMOLOGY: Miss E. Aldridge. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Aldridgea gelatinosa* Mass. — The original specimen is still preserved at Kew. I am indebted to Miss E. M. Wakefield for the following note on it:

> "I examined this years ago, and have now examined it again, and am still sure that the spores present, which Massee described, are those of a Basidiomycete — either a *Coniophora* or a *Merulius* (*Gyrophana*). They have a definite apiculus and are slightly depressed on the inner side, so that in side view the apiculus is lateral and in face view the spore is more isodiametric with the apiculus central — i.e. typical basidiospores! But there is no structure to be seen otherwise, and I think the generic name should be eliminated as a nomen dubium." — Miss E. M. Wakefield (*in litt.*, 1947).

With this information in hand one would perhaps suggest (very hesitatingly) that the species might be compared to *Hypochnus mustialaensis* P. Karst. or *Coniophora cyanospora* D. P. Rog.; however, the external appearance of the type specimen and its fresh condition as described by Massee exclude this possibility. Killermann's statement (*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam., 2. Aufl., **6**: 135. 1928) that "the type belongs to a brown species of *Hypochnus*, according to Bresadola (in herb.) who studied Massee's type" (translation), is due to an error. The specimen studied by Bresadola, and also preserved at Kew, is not the type collection. It is certainly a quite different species that belongs to *Tomentella* Pat. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Aldrigea*": J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 170. 1934. — Evidently an unintentional error: see also *Aldridgiella.* — STATUS. Apparently to be treated as a nomen dubium.

Aldridgiella J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 170. 1934 (as *Aldrigiella*). — ETYMOLOGY: a diminutive of *Aldridgea.* Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Aldridgiella ceracea* J. Rick. — STANDARD SPELLING. The original spelling (*Aldrigiella*) is here considered to be an orthographical error and accordingly corrected; Rick also wrote '*Aldrigea*' instead of '*Aldridgea*'.

Aldrigea. — See *Aldridgea.*

Aldrigiella. — See *Aldridgiella.*

[*Alytosporium* (Link) *ex* Link *in* Willd., Linn. Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, **6** (1): 23. 1824. — Type species: to be selected. — Devalidated basinym: *Sporotrichum* subgen. *Alytosporium* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin

7: 35. 1816. — Introduced with 13 species, of which the first is *Sporotrichum badium* Link (*op. cit. pl. 1 f. 14*), the second, *S. fuscum* Link, the third, *S. fulvum* Link, the ninth, *S. psittacinum* Link, and the tenth, *S. murinum* Link. Except for *S. badium*, these species here mentioned by name are those that were to be retained in the taxon when its name became validly re-published as a generic one (1824). — Devalidated generic name: *Alytosporium* (Link) Ehrenb., Sylv. mycol. berol. 11. 1818. — Published as "*Alytosporium* Lk.", without description or reference (other than the author's citation) to the subgeneric name. A few species were described. — When validly re-published, the name covered a genus of which Link treated five species, in this order, *Sporotrichum fuscum*, *S. fulvum*, *S. croceum* G. Kunze, *S. psittacinum*, and *S. murinum*. — It is still doubtful whether any of the species of 1824 and of those previously described by Link when he introduced the subgenus in 1816 really belongs to the hymenomycetes; *Sporotrichum croceum* may be one (doubtful species), but it was described after the taxon was introduced. The genus was abandoned by Link himself (Handb. Gew. 3) in 1833. On that occasion he remarked under "*Th*[*elephora*] *fusca* Fr." (p. 302), "Im jüngeren Zustande *Alytosporium fuscum*"; under "*Th*[*elephora*] *sulphurea* Fr.", he listed "*Alytosporium croceum* m." as a synonym; and under *Byssocladium* (p. 459, by error in index "454") he stated, "*Alytosporium* gehört grössentheils zu *Thelephora*." As far as I have been able to form an opinion on this latter statement, we have only Link's word for it and nothing else. Rogers (*in* Farlowia 3: 485. 1949) considered *A. fuscum*, which he listed as "*A. fuscum* (Pers.)", as a synonym of *Tomentella fusca*. There is no foundation in Link's work of 1816 for this assumption, and I seriously question that the name *Sporotrichum fuscum* Link represents an isonym of *Corticium fuscum* Pers. — Rogers opinion that "on the ground that that species has already been removed from *Alytosporium*, and that its employment as the type of Link's genus would create an unnecessary and inconvenient synonym with *Tomentella*", is questionable for two reasons. First, he failed to show that it was excluded by an author who maintained the genus *Alytosporium* itself. What he stated about the removal from *Alytosporium* of this species applies perhaps to all of the species of 1824. Secondly, he did not prove that the original *A. fuscum* of Link is indeed a species of *Tomentella* [1]). — Of the species of the taxon of 1816 (when the subgeneric epithet *Alytosporium* was published) one in particular would be eligible if it would also have been included as a distinct species in 1824, which was not the case: this species is *S. badium*, the only one of which Link published a figure, and the first one of those included in 1816. In 1824 he listed it as a synonym of *Alytosporium fuscum*. — For some additional remarks in connection with a (rejected) proposal for conservation of *Sporotrichum* Fr. against *Colletosporium* Link and *Alytosporium*, see Rogers (*l.c.*). — It seems preferable to postpone the selection of the type until more is known about the species included in 1824.]

Amphinema P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **51**: 228. 1892 (= Krit. Öfvers. Finl. Basidsv. Tillägg 1: 52. 1892); *in* Hedwigia **32**: 61. 1893. — Etymology: *αμφί*, at both sides; *νῆμα*, thread. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species of basinym): *Diplonema sordescens* P. Karst. — For this species, see under *Diplonema*. — Basinym: *Diplonema* P. Karst. (1889), q.v. — Remark. A name change, the basinym being preoccupied.

Arrhenia Fr., Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 312. 1849. — Etymology: J. P. Arrhenius. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Cantharellus auriscalpium* Fr. — For information on *Arrhenia auriscalpium* (Fr.) Fr., see Pilát (Klíč 444 *fig.* 1951); Pilát & Nannfeldt (*in* Friesia 5: 33 *f. 14.* 1955), and J. Favre (*in* Rés. Rech. sci. Parc nat. suisse II 5: 36 *f. 13, pl. 4 f. 3.* 1955). These authors did not report conidia (cf. Patouillard, Essai taxon. Hym. 130 *f. 63.* 1900). — Scope. Introduced with three species, *Cantharellus auriscalpium* being the first one. — Typification. From Fries's later work it appears incontestably that he himself considered *C. auriscalpium* the type species. Once he even stated under that name: "Species

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[1]) "*Sp. fuscum*, caespitibus tenuibus, floccis fuscis decumbentibus, sporidiis parvis. In truncis mortuis frequens, praecedenti [*S. badium*] affine, at colore dilutiore, apicibus floccorum crassioribus brevius septatis. Sporidia non ita crebra." — Link (*in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin 3: 12. 1809). In 1824 Link cited *Corticium fuscum* Pers. and *Thelephora vinosa* Pers. as synonyms for this species, but hardly the former as basinym. — Also in 1824 he remarked of *Alytosporium fulvum* (Link) ex Link, "Fortassis initium *Thelephorae*."

distinctissima, peculiaris generis (*Arrhenia* dicti) typus ..." (Fries, Monogr. Hym. Suec. **2**: 210. 1863). It is also the only species he knew in fresh condition (see Fries, Hym. europ. 462. 1874). Moreover, Karsten (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **32**: 244. 1879) restricted the genus and retained it as its only species. Finally, Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 130. 1900) emphatically designated it as the type species. Also selected by Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 728. 1951) and Pilát & Nannfeldt (*op. cit.* p. 33); and compare Dennis (*in* Kew Bull. **1952**: 327). — For all these reasons, *Cantharellus cupularis* (Wahlenb.) ex Fr., suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 348. 1931) and *Arrhenia tenella* Fr., taken as the type species by Earle [2]) (*in* Bull. N. York bot. Gdn **5**: 383. 1909; *"tennella"*), should both be rejected. — REMARK. See also under *Auriscalpium* S. F. Gray ("Hydnaceae"). — VARIANT SPELLING: *"Arrheia"*: Teodoro, Enum. Philipp. Fungi *in* Techn. Bull. Dep. Agr., Manila **4**: 369. 1937. — Evidently an error.

Aschersonia Endl. — See "Polyporaceae".

Asterostroma Mass. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **25**: 154. 1889. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἀστήρ*, *—ερος*, star; *στρῶμα*, blanket. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Corticium apalum* Berk. & Br. — SCOPE. Based on five species; the first one, *Corticium apalum*. — TYPIFICATION. Petch (*in* Ann. R. bot. Gdns, Peradeniya **9**: 291. 1925) considered the first species the type. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 11. 1953; *"apula"*) did the same. — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) suggested *Asterostroma corticola* Mass. (*"corticolum"*) as the type species. — *Corticium albido-carneum* (Schw.) Ravenel sensu Ravenel is the only one in the original publication accompanied by drawings (microscopical details). It would have made an excellent type. According to Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **11**: 29. 1924) it is synonymous with *Asterostroma cervicolor* (Berk. & C.) Mass. and *A. corticola*, two of the other original species. — VARIANT SPELLING: *"Stellatostroma"*; Mass. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **27**: 110. 1890. — In a discussion of a species of *Hymenochaete*, it was remarked: "... resembling the species of *Stellatostroma*, but in the latter genus the stellate hyphae are immersed in the substance of the stroma." In my opinion *'Stellatostroma'* is merely a slip for *'Asterostroma'*. In any case it will be difficult to prove that Massee deliberately introduced a new name which he definitely accepted. Therefore, it may be taken for granted that we are dealing here with an example of 'incidental mention', and hence with a not validly published 'name'.

Asterostromella Höhn. & L. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **116**: 773. 1907. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Asterostroma*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *"Corticium epiphyllum* Pers." sensu Ravenel. [3]) — This represents *Vararia phyllophila* (Mass.) D. P. Rog. & Jacks. The true *Athelia epiphylla* Pers. is the species often called *'Corticium centrifugum* (Lév.) Bres.' (see under *Athelia*). — REMARK. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) gave *"A. investiens* v. H. & L." as the type species. *Radulum investiens* Schw. = *Vararia investiens* (Schw.) P. Karst. and was originally not included!

Athelia Pers., Mycol. europ. **1**: 83. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἀ-*, without; *θηλή*, nipple. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Athelia epiphylla* Pers. — Type preserved in Persoon's herbarium at Leiden. It belongs to the species now commonly known as *'Corticium centrifugum* (Lév.) Bres.' — PROTONYM. Persoon used the name before:

> "On observe encore des tissus byssoïdes irréguliers qui, bien qu'ils soient d'une texture mollasse et peu serrée, ont cependant leur superficie unie et comme membraneuse, surtout au milieu; on n'y voit ni graines, ni papilles distinctes, et ils sont par conséquent dépourvus d'un hymenium: ce sont des champignons intermédiaires entre les Bissoides et les Théléphores. On les trouve, mais moins communs, sur des bois secs, sur des feuilles, et même quelquefois à terre près les vieilles souches, où j'en ai trouvé une espèce d'une belle couleur sulfurine ou de citron, que j'appelle *Athelia citrina*. L'*Athelia pallida* est plus serré et étendu et l'*Athelia epiphylla*, plus fugace, naît

[2]) I have not the faintest idea why Earle regarded this (the second species!) as the type.

[3]) There is no "*A*[*sterostromella*] *epiphylla* Hoehn. & Litsch." as one would conclude from W. B. Cooke's list (Gen. Homobas. 11. 1953): the authors wrote "*Asterostromella epiphylla* (Pers. ?) v. H. et L."

sur des feuilles tombées à terre." — Persoon (Traité Champ. comest. 66-67. 1818).

Scope. Persoon (1822) included twelve species; one or two may not represent Basidiomycetes; first species, *Corticium strigosum* (Pers.) ex Pers. — Typification. Some of the original species belong to a group for which Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 94. 1949) had been looking for a generic name; an important part of the genus he had in mind was formed by *Corticium* sect. *Pellicularia* Bourd. & G. As to Persoon's description, it was to the point, clear, and fully applicable for this group and, therefore, *Athelia epiphylla* was selected. Compare also Rogers (*in* Farlowia **4**: 23. 1950). — *Corticium strigosum* (first species) has not yet been identified, as far as I know. I could not locate any specimen of Persoon's preserved at Leiden. Its identity may, therefore, remain a secret.[4]) Why W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 11. 1953) found it necessary to indicate this species as the type he did not explain. — Rogers (*in* Mycologia **36**: 77. 1944) rejected *Athelia sericea* Pers. as a possible type species; he identified it with the species now sometimes called *Corticium sulphureum* Pers. or *Hypochnus fumosus* (Fr. ex Pers.) Fr. sensu Burt.

Auricula Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **7**: 1152. 1922. — Etymology: auricula, small ear. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Auricularia reflexa* (Berk.) Bres. (not *Auricularia reflexa* Bull.). — This species is now identified with *Phlebia rugosissima* Lév., or even with a broadly conceived *Phlebia strigoso-zonata* (Schw.) Lloyd (cf. W. B. Cooke *in* Mycologia **48**: 402. 1956). The type is not a member of *Auricularia* Bull. ex Mérat as Bresadola (*in* Ann. mycol. **9**: 273. 1911) thought, for it has holobasidia: compare Martin (*in* Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. **50**: 167-168. 1943). — Protonym & valid publication. The publication of this name was performed somewhat irregularly. Lloyd first used the name as follows:

> "*Auricula Totarae* .... There is a quite frequent and widespread plant which we now call *Auricula reflexa*, but which has been called *Phlebia reflexa* and a great many other names. Recently it was put in *Auricularia* as *Auricularia reflexa*, and it is presumed to have cylindrical basidia which we have never been able to see.
>
> "*Auricula Totarae* is a plant evidently closely related to this more frequent species. [Follows a short description of *A. Totarae*.] Imbedded in it are globose bodies. I presume basidia which would place it in a different genus from *Auricula reflexa* ...." — Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **6**: 935. 1920).

This is not a valid publication of the name *Auricula*, but from what is quoted above it certainly will be clear that the generic name should be associated with *Ph. reflexa* rather than with *Au. totarae*.[5]) Afterwards Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **7**: 1152. 1922) returns to the name:

> *Auricularia reflexa* .... *Auricularia* is a tremellaceous genus and this is not tremellaceous, even if it has the basidia of an *Auricularia*. We have, therefore, compromised the matter by calling it *Auricula*."

This, so it appears to me, represents the valid publication of the generic name, but it must be admitted that the (differential) description furnished is very short indeed. It consists only of the statement 'not tremellaceous' if compared with *Auricularia;* it is not true either, for the fruit-bodies of *Ph. reflexa* (*Ph. rugosissima*) have a well developed gelatinous middle layer! — Homonyms: *Auricula* Hill (1756; Primulaceae), *Auricula* Spach[6]) (1840; Primulaceae), *Auricula* Castr. (1873; Naviculaceae, Bacillariophyceae), and *Auricula* O.K. (1891; Auriculariaceae; nomen nudum). — Typonym. Compare *Phaeophlebia* W. B. Cooke (1956). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms.

Auricularia Bull. — See "Auriculariaceae", under *Auricularia* Bull. ex Mérat.

Beccaria Mass. — See *Beccariella*.

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[4]) Persoon's variety '*β. muscigena*' is *Thelephora byssoides* Pers. = *Peniophora byssoides* (Pers. ex Fr.) Bres.

[5]) According to Lowy (*in* Mycologia **44**: 689. 1952) this is a species of *Exidia* Fr.

[6]) Spach called the genus "*Auricula* Tourn.", but De Tournefort's genus he had in mind was called *Auricula ursi* Spach did not refer to the previously published names *Primula* sect. *Auricula* Gaudin (Fl. helv. **2**: 85. 1828) or *Auricula* Hill (Brit. Herb. 98. 1756).

Beccariella Ces. *in* Atti Accad. Sci. fis. math. Napoli **8** (3): 9. 1879. — Etymology: O. Beccari. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Beccariella insignis* Ces.[7]) = *Cymatoderma elegans* Jungh. [*Cladoderris elegans* (Jungh.) Fr.]; compare Lloyd [Mycol. Writ. **4** (Clad.): 11. 1913]. — Variant spelling: *"Beccaria"*; Mass. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **25**: 122, 125, 127. 1889. — On the pages cited *'Beccaria'* is only fleetingly mentioned, however on page 127 it is accompanied by what might be evaluated as a description: "In the genus *Beccaria* the tubercules are in some species elongated and large as in *Radulum.*" In my opinion there is no doubt (cf. diagram on p. 125) that the genus Massee had in mind was *Beccariella.* Since it is not evident that Massee wanted to introduce a new name and since it is very likely that *'Beccaria'* owes its publication to a lapse of memory, I would rather contest that it was validly published (incidental mention). — Homonym: *Beccariella* Pierre (1890; Sapotaceae). — Typonyms: *Cymatoderma* Jungh. (1840) and compare also *Actinostroma* Klotzsch (1843).

Boehmia G. Raddi, Delle specie nuovi di Funghi ... di Firenze ... *in* Mem. Mat. Fis. Soc. ital., Modena **13** (2): 357. 1807[8]) (*Böhmia*; devalidated name). — The only species of this genus, *Boehmia muscoides* G. Raddi (*op. cit. pl. 5 f. 15*) has been cited (with a point of interrogation) as a synonym of *Thelephora palmata* (Scop.) ex Fr. by Saccardo (*in* Fl. ital. crypt., Hym. 1140. 1916), which would make the generic name a typonym of *Merisma* Pers. ex S. F. Gray (1821). — After a careful study of the description and especially after having seen the figure, I would suggest that *Boehmia muscoides* might perhaps be *Cantharellus muscigenus* (Bull.) ex Fr., the type species of *Corniola* S. F. Gray (1821; preoccupied), *Leptoglossum* P. Karst. (1879), and *Dictyolus* Quél. (1886).

Botryobasidium Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 116. 1931. — Etymology: *βότρυς, –vos,* bunch of grapes; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Corticium subcoronatum* Höhn. & L. — Scope. Introduced for *Corticium* sect. *Botryodea* Bourd. & G. (Hym. France 238. 1928). — Typification. Donk's first species was indicated as the type by Rogers [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **17** (1): 10. 1935]. This choice has been adopted by Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **3**: 370. 1956). — The listing of *Hypochnus isabellinus* Fr., a non-original species, by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 14. 1953) must be an error.

Botryohypochnus Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 118. 1931. — Etymology: *βότρυς, –vos,* bunch of grapes; the genus *Hypochnus.* Gender: m. — Type species (by original designation): *Hypochnus isabellinus* Fr. — Scope. Introduced for *Tomentella* subsect. *Botrytes* Bourd. & G. (Hym. France 481. 1928).

Bresadolina W. Brinkm. *in* Ann. mycol. **7**: 289. 1909. — Etymology: G. Bresadola. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Thelephora pallida* Pers. ex Pers. = *Thelephora pannosa* (Sow.) ex Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 430. 1821.[9])

Bubacia Velen., České Houby 774. 1922. — Type species (only original species): *Hypochnus bubaci* Velen. = *Bubacia hypochniformis* Velen. — The Latin translation of the description published by Pilát (Velen. Sp. nov. Bas. 281. 1948) suggest a very curious fungus, but hardly a basidiomycete. — In a note added to the description of the new species *Hypochnus bubaci,* Velenovský wrote (in Czech) that in his opinion this fungus represented perhaps a new genus beside the genus *Hypochnus,* "(*Bubacia hypochniformis*

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[7]) Cesati wrote, "An *Cladoderris dendritica* (Pers.) Berkl. ..., var. hymenio scabro?" and in his plate he calls it, "*Cladoderris dendritica* (Pers.) Berkl. var. hymenio scabro" (but cf. p. 28).

[8]) The separately published paper is dated '1808'.

[9]) What Fries in 1821 described as *Thelephora pannosa* "Sow." is the same species as *Thelephora pallida* Pers. ex Pers. (1822): compare "subtus sub lente hispidus". Afterwards Fries (1874) distinguished between *Thelephora "sowerbeji* Berkl. et Br." 1865 = *Th. sowerbeii* Berk. 1860 *(Helvella pannosa* Sow.) and *Th. pallida,* the first with smooth, the second with hispid hymenium. If there should really be two different species, the name *Th. sowerbeji* would be untenable for one of them, it being preoccupied by *Th. sowerbei* Fr. [Syst. mycol. **3** (Index): 186. 1832], introduced for *Th. elegans* (Sow). ex Pers. (Mycol. europ. **1**: 112. 1822) = *Auricularia elegans* Sow., a synonym of *Stereum purpureum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr.

m.)." [10]) It may appear that we will have to regard *Bubacia hypochniformis* as a nomen alternativum and the generic name as validly published by a descriptio generico-specifica. — Homonym: *Bubakia* Arth. (1906; Uredinales). — If a validly published name, it still would be impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Byssocorticium Bondarz. & Sing. *ex* Sing. *in* Mycologia **36**: 69. 1944; Bondarz., Trutovye Griby 51-52, 591. 1953. — Etymology: *βυσσός*, cotton; the genus *Corticium*. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Corticium atrovirens* (Fr.) Fr. — Protonym: *Byssocorticium* Bondarz. & Sing. *in* Ann. mycol. **39**: 48. 1941. — Not validly published: no Latin description. — Scope. From the publication of 1941 it appears that the genus was introduced for several species of which a few were mentioned by name at that time. In 1944 only the type species was mentioned.

Caripia O.K., Rev. Gen. Pl. **3** (2): 451. 1898. — Etymology: Caripi, a river in Surinam. Gender: f. — Type species ('only' original species): *Hypolyssus montagnei* Berk. — Valid publication & scope. Kuntze did not give a description but referred to "*Hypolyssus* Sacc. [Syll. Fung. **6**: 521. 1888] 'Pers. em. Berk.' ... diese Art [*Hypolyssus montagnei*] welche ... von Saccardo als neues Genus behandelt ward .... *Hypolyssus* Sacc. [Syll. Fung. **11**: 115. 1895] ...." Before accepting the reference as valid, some information about it must be taken into consideration. There is no such genus *Hypolyssus* "Sacc.", only a misapplication by Berkeley and later authors of *Hypolyssus* Pers., q.v. When Berkeley (*in* Lond. J. Bot. **1**: 139, 140. 1842) had to describe a remarkable species from tropical America, he took up Persoon's name as was emphatically stated: "As Persoon's genus *Hypolyssus* is altogether effete, and its characters are very like those of the plant before us, I have thought it advisable to *restore* it." (Italics are mine.) He added a short generic description ("Pileo duro gomphiformi; hymenio laevi.") and a more lengthy specific one. This species is very different from those included in *Hypolyssus* Pers. Berkeley has been followed by several authors, like Saccardo, who, although nominally crediting the genus to Persoon ("*Hypolyssus* Pers. ... emend. Berk."), handled it rather as if it were based on *H. montagnei*. Thus, Saccardo's description (Syll. Fung. **6**: 521. 1888) does not cover Persoon's original fungi, *H. montagnei* being his only species. This means that the description to which Kuntze referred may be considered a 'personal' one, based on a different type than Persoon's. It also means that *Caripia* has only one 'original' species, *H. montagnei*. It is true that in a subsequent volume of Saccardo's "Sylloge" a few more species were included which are now often considered conspecific with *H. montagnei*, and which were also listed by Kuntze as belonging. — Remark. *Caripia* was involved as a nomen rejiciendum in a rejected proposal: see under *Hypolyssus* Pers. — Typonyms: *Podostrombium* G. Kunze (not validly published) and *Heringia* Schw. ex Berk. & C. (1853; not validly published). And compare *Perona* "Fr." and *Hypolyssus* Pers.

Ceratobasidium D. P. Rog. *in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **17** (1): 4. 1935. — Etymology: *κέρας, -ατος*, a horn; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Ceratobasidium calosporum* D. P. Rog. — Parker-Rhodes (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **37**: 325. 1954) reported "that this appears to be only a form of *Prototremella* [= *Gloeotulasnella*] *calospora* Boud. with aseptate [?] basidia." — Scope: Four species were originally included. — Remark. See also under *Hydrabasidium*.

Cerinomyces G. W. Mart. *in* Mycologia **41**: 82. 1949. — Etymology: *κήρινος*, waxy; *μύκης*, fungus. Gender: m. — Type species (by original designation): *Cerinomyces pallidus* G. W. Mart. — Scope. Two further species were included. The genus was previously indicated by the misapplied name *Ceracea* Cragin (see under Dacrymycetaceae). — Remark. The genus has been assigned to Dacrymycetaceae, but I would rather not include it in that family.

Cerocorticium P. Henn. *in* Warb., Monsunia **1**: 138. 1899; *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 553. 1900. — Etymology: cera, wax; the genus *Corticium*. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Cerocorticium bogoriense* P. Henn. — According to Von Höhnel (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **119**: 880. 1910) the two original species of the genus are synonymous and identical with *Corticium ceraceum* Berk. & Rav. — Scope. Published with two species.

[10]) Pilát (*op. cit.* p. 282) translated this sentence with, "Probaliter hic fungus genus novum repraesentat (*Bubacia hypochniformis* Vel.)."

— TYPIFICATION. The first species is here selected; it was already suggested before by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homob. 18. 1953).

Chaetocarpus P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 406. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — ETYMOLOGY: *χαίτη*, hair; *καρπός*, fruit. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species definitely included): *Stereum abietinum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — SCOPE. A second species was placed in the genus with a point of interrogation; this is *Thelephora centrifuga* Weinm. for which a special group was created (see Karsten's key to the species), *Chaetocarpus* [subgen. ?] *Coniophoropsis* P. Karst., while *Stereum abietinum* became the only species of *Chaetocarpus* [subgen. ?] *Eu-Chaetocarpus* P. Karst. — HOMONYM: *Chaetocarpus* Schreb. (1789; Sapotaceae) and *Chaetocarpus* Thwaites (1849; Euphorbiaceae). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms.

Chaetocorticium Romell. — A herbarium name, perhaps never validly published. Every now and then one may encounter specific combinations with this generic appellation mentioned in synonymy: see for instance Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 283, 296. "1927" [1928]).

Cladoderris Pers. *ex* Berk. *in* Lond. J. Bot. **1**: 152. 1842. — ETYMOLOGY: *κλάδος*, branch; *δέρρις*, leathern covering. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora dendritica* Pers. — PROTONYM: *Cladoderris* Pers. *in* Gaud., Bot. Voy. Freyc. 176. 1826. — A provisional name introduced under *Thelephora dendritica* Pers.: "On pourroit peut-être en former un genre particulier (*cladoderris*), si surtout d'autres espèces ayant une pareille conformation étoient découvertes." — VALID PUBLICATION. Berkeley furnished an accompanying generic description. Sometimes the valid publication is incorrectly attributed to Léveillé [*in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) III **2**: 213. 1844], or Fries (*in* K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl. **1848**: 140 = Fung. natal. 20). — REMARK. The genus now includes also *Cymatoderma Jungh.* (1840), q.v., which is the earlier one of the two. Since *Cladoderris* was the name universally used, it was proposed by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 156, 163. 1941) as a nomen conservandum against *Cymatoderma*. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 436. 1949) recommended rejection of the proposal because the genus included but a few species. The proposal was rejected by ballot (Special Committee for Fungi *in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953).

Clitopilina Arnaud *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 194 *f. 1 F.* 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Clitopilina striata* Arnaud [11]) (without Latin description). — This species is presumably synonymous with *Peniophora pulverulenta* (Litsch.) Jackson (*in* Canad. J. Res. C **28**: 532 *f.* 3. 1950). — No Latin generic description.

Coniophora DC. *ex* Mérat, Nouv. Fl. Env. Paris, 2e Ed., **1**: 36. 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: *κόνις* or *κονία*, dust; *φέρω*, I bear. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Coniophora membranacea* DC. ex Mérat = *Coniophora puteana* (Schum. ex Fr.) P. Karst. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Coniophora* DC., Fl. franç. **6**: 34. 1815. — Introduced for one species, *Coniophora membranacea* DC. — SCOPE. Mérat included only one species, that of De Candolle. — REMARKS. The logical type is the one species of De Candolle for which the genus was introduced and which at the same time is also Mérat's only species, *Coniophora membranacea*. Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 83. 1825) once remarked of *Coniophora* DC.: "typis generis est *T*[*helephora*] *concentrica* A. & S." There is hardly any doubt that at that time he thought this to be the same as his *Thelephora puteana* Schum. ex Fr. [= *Coniophora membranacea* = *C. cerebella* (Pers.) ex Pers.]. However, later on Fries (Hym. europ. 653. 1874) gave it as a variety of *Corticium ochraceum* Fr. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) suggested *Coniophora cerebella* (Pers.) "Schroet." — Other authors to accept the generic name soon after Mérat's re-publication of it were Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 153. 1822) and Link (*in* Abh. phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin **1824**: 175. 1826; no species mentioned). — When Fries (Hym. europ. 657. 1874) used the name as a subdivisional epithet (*Corticium* "Subgenus I. *Coniophora*. Pers. Myc. Eur. I. p. 153") he excluded De Candolle's only species: "est modo *Merulii lacrymantis* **pulverulenti* forma sterilis .... Eadem quoque est *Coniophorae* species primaria Persoonii (Myc. Eur. l.c.), sed additae sunt aliae species

[11]) W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 22. 1953) recorded the type as "*C. stricta*".

huc referendae, ut nomen hoc loco servare liceat." — VARIANT SPELLING: *"Conisophora"*; Pers., Traité Champ. comest. 43. 1818 [see quotation under *Phylacteria* (Pers.) ex Pat.] — A correction?, but correctly spelt on page 71. — *"Conisphora"*: *in* Rev. mycol. **5**: 127. 1883. — Evidently an error. — *"Coniphora* Pers.": P. Karst. *in* Acta Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **2** (1): 40. 1881. — Evidently an error.

Coniophorafomes J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 167. 1934. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Coniophora*; the genus *Fomes*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Coniophora stereoidea* J. Rick. — VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Following the description of *Coniophora stereoidea*, Rick added this observation: "Propter contextum stratosum novum genus propono *Coniophorafomes*. Alia species *Coniophora Matzuzawae* Jasuda [!], pariter stratosa, descripta est in Lloyd Lett. 68, n°. 753." — TYPIFICATION. The obvious selection is the species that induced the introduction of the generic name, *Coniophora stereoidea*, indicated by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 24. 1953; *"stereoides"*).

Coniophorella P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk. **48**: 438. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description, *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Coniophora*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Coniophora olivacea* (Fr. ex Fr.) P. Karst. — For the synonymy of this species (inclusive of Karsten's one subspecies), see Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 273. 1943).

[*Corallodendron* Jungh. — See "Clavariaceae", Addenda.]

[*Corallodendrum*. — See *Corallodendron*.]

[*Corallomorpha* Opiz. — See Dacrymycetaceae.]

Corticium Pers. 1794. — See under *Corticium* S. F. Gray.

Corticium S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 653. 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: cortex, bark. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora quercina* Pers. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Corticium* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 110. 1794 (= Tent. 30. 1797). — Type species (selected): *Corticium roseum* Pers. — Persoon's original species are: *Corticium polygonium* Pers., *C. laeve* Pers., *C. roseum* Pers., *C. sambuci* Pers., *C. cinereum* Pers., and *C. aurantium* Pers., in this order. His generic description runs: "Pileo obliterato, hymenio effuso resupinato toto adnexo." Later on Persoon (Syn. Fung. 573. 1801) merged his genus into *Thelephora* Ehrh. as *Thelephora* sect. *Corticium* (Pers.) Pers. — *Corticium roseum* is here taken to be the type species; it was suggested as such before by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931 [12]), and accepted by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 165-166. 1941; *in* Fungus **26**: 16. 1956). Later on Shear (*in* Mycologia **35**: 270. 1943) suggested *Corticium laeve* instead. — REMARK. Gray cited Persoon as the author of the generic name as applied by him. He included only one (British) representative, *Thelephora quercina*, which is not among Persoon's original species, although it is one of the species (the first) of *Thelephora* sect. *Corticium* (Pers.) Pers. Perhaps it was Gray's intention to raise this section to generic rank *in toto*, but at the same time he furnished evidence that he considered *Thelephora quercina* the leading species. An argument in favour of this latter view is the English name given to the genus, viz., "Bark-ear", a translation of a synonym of *Thelephora quercina* (*Auricularia corticalis* Bull.). None of the other species of the group as treated by Persoon in his "Synopsis" even remotely deserves the denomination 'ear'. In accepting *Thelephora quercina* as the type species, *Corticium* S. F. Gray, has to be dissociated from *Corticium* Pers. (type species, *Corticium roseum* Pers.). Compare Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 94. 1949). — See also under *Corticium* Fr. — MONADELPHOUS HOMONYM. The valid re-publication after 1821 of Persoon's generic name, typifyable by one of Persoon's original species, would properly represent a monadelphous homonym of *Corticium* S. F. Gray. Due to the notorious confusion with *Corticium* Fr., it appears difficult to fix its earliest re-publication with certainty. For instance Winter [*in* Rabenh., Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl. **1** (1): 326. 1882] cited "Pers. (Observat. I, pag. 37)" as the author, but slavishly followed Fries's treatment of 1874 (Hym. europ.). In any case a deliberate use of Persoon's name is the one by Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **13**: 173. 1926). — HOMONYMS: *Corticium* Pers. (1794; "Thelephoraceae", devalidated name) and *Corticium* Fr. (1835; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. — TYPONYM: *Peniophora* Cooke (1879).

Corticium Fr., Fl. scan. 340. 1835; Gen. Hym. 15. 1836; Epicr. 556. 1838. — ETYMOLOGY: cortex, bark. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES

[12]) "Myc. Eur. **1**: 128. 1822" is an error.

(selected): *Thelephora velutina* DC. ex Fr. — Scope. In 1835 only a very short generic description was given. In 1836 a few species were rather casually mentioned; on that occasion it was evidently not Fries's intention to indicate the most representative species of his genus. In 1838 about 50 European species were fully treated. — Typification. Perhaps the first author to select a type species for the present generic name (rather than for *Corticium* Pers., q.v.) was Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 165-166. 1941) who chose *Thelephora confluens* Fr. ex Fr. [13]). This choice was made to safeguard the use of the generic name for the genus as delimitated to-day, that is, for acystidiate species. The species selected agreed closely with Fries's cited generic descriptions [14]), except for one item. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 439. 1949) correctly pointed out that the words, "Hymenium ... primitus setulosum" of the original description of 1835 disagreed. It would therefore appear, he remarked, that one who is to typify *Corticium* Fr., as Fries conceived it, is bound to select a 'setulose' species, either from the two species, *C. sulphureum* and *C. velutinum*, listed in the "Genera Hymenomycetum" [15]), or from the longer list in the "Epicrisis". However, in view of the fact that the conservation of *Corticium* Fr. appeared highly desirable, Donk (Summ. Prop. 7. 1950) persisted in recommending *Thelephora confluens* because the generic name had become restricted to a vast number of acystidiate species. As this proposal has been rejected (see below), another species, agreeing better with the original description (1835), should be selected. — In this connection attention is drawn to the passage: "Hymenium perfectum vel glabrum, ut *C. sulphurei*, vel velutinum e setulis persistentibus, ut *C. velutini* ...." — Fries (Gen. Hym. 16. 1836). Since the description of 1835 requires the selection of a setulose species, and since of such species Fries mentioned one in particular the next year, that species is here chosen: *Thelephora velutina* DC. ex Fr. — Remark. *Corticium* Fr. (1835) was proposed for conservation against *Corticium* S. F. Gray (1821), an earlier homonym, *Phlebia* Fr. (1821), *Athelia* Pers. (1822), *Ricnophora* Pers. (1825), and *Hyphoderma* Wallr. (1833) by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 164-166. 1941; **18**: 93-95. 1949; Summ. Prop. 7. 1950). The latter four names were proposed for rejection because they were either metonyms of *Corticium* Fr. as currently applied or were based on species that might conceivably be included in the future in *Corticium* Fr. It was stressed that the present-day genus *Corticium* had been restricted to acystidiate species and in that sense was a huge group. This induced the selection of an acystidiate species (see above). Moreover, the rejection of the earlier homonym *Corticium* S. F. Gray, q.v., was urged; that name is to be typified by a cystidiate species (Ainsworth & Bisby, Dict. Fungi 72. 1943 [16])). Rejection of this latter name would not only have saved *Corticium* Fr. with an acystidiate species as type but would also have maintained *Peniophora* Cooke (1879), q.v., the currently applied name of another extensive genus (cystidiate species). Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 440. 1949) was not in favour of the conservation of *Corticium* Fr. The proposal has been rejected by ballot (Special Committee for Fungi *in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953). — Homonyms. Authors often regard Fries's and Persoon's names *Corticium* to be the one and the same, overlooking Fries's statement to the contrary:

> "*Corticium*. ... Genus novum; sed synonymon supervacaneum *Thelephorae*

[13]) Mentioned by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 25. 1953) as "*Thelephora confusa* Fr."

[14]) Compare "Hymenium subdiscretum, ceraceum, udum molle tumens; siccum rigens ...." of the description of 1836! The description of 1835 runs: "Hymenium ascigerum ... ceraceum, humectatum tumens, primitus setulosum, ascis perfectis."

[15]) The more elaborate account in this publication contains: "Hymenium perfectum vel glabrum, ut *C. sulphurei*, vel velutinum e setulis persistentibus, ut *C. velutini* ...." The only specimen of the first of these two species in Fries's herbarium ("*Corticium sulphureum* Fr. — Femsjö") is cystidiate, although the cystidia may be overlooked even upon a careful examination. Lundell (*in* Lund. & Nannf., Fung. exs. suec. Fasc. 37-38: 20 no. 1842. 1950) identifies it with *Peniophora sulfurina* (P. Karst.) Höhn. & L. The current interpretation of Fries's concept of the species covers *Corticium sulphureum* Pers. = *Hypochnus fumosus* Fr. sensu Burt, while *Corticium sulfureum* "Fries" sensu Burt = *Corticium bicolor* Peck.

[16]) "*Corticium* Pers. ex Fr. [1836-8; conservation necessary against *Corticium* Pers. ex S. F. Gray, 1821, which = *Peniophora*] ...."

recipere apte visum fuit. Plurimae enim species prisci generis *Corticii* P. hujus loci sunt, ceterum nil cum isto genere, e pileo obliterato tantum pendente, commune habet. — *Corticium* nostrum est . . .." — Fries (Gen. Hym. 15. 1836).

Thus, *Corticium* Pers. (1794; "Thelephoraceae"; devalidated name), q.v., is an earlier homonym. Another one is *Corticium* S. F. Gray (1821; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. — STATUS. Impriorable on account of *Corticium* S. F. Gray, an earlier homonym.

Cotylidia P. Karst. *in* Rev. mycol. **3**: (No. 9): 22. 1881 ("*Cotilydia*"). — ETYMOLOGY: κοτύλη, small cup, hole. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora undulata* Fr. (Elench. **1**: 164; not *Merulius undulatus* Pers.). — Compare Maire (*in* Ann. mycol. **7**: 426. 1909). — STANDARD SPELLING. This should be *Cotylidia*, as Karsten (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 121. 1882) himself spelt it the next year; and compare the etymology suggested above.

Cratarellus. — See *Craterellus*.

Craterella Pers. 1794. — See under *Craterella* S. F. Gray.

Craterella S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 652. 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: κρατήρ, bowl. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora caryophyllaea* (Schaeff.) Pers. (as "*Cratella* [!] *caryophyllea*", with *Craterella ambigua* Pers. cited as a synonym). — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Craterella* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. bot. **1**: 112. 1794 (= Tent. 32. 1797). — Type species (selected): *Craterella pallida* Pers. Introduced with two species: *Craterella nigrescens* Pers. = *Peziza cornucopioides* L. = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers., and *Craterella pallida* (cf. also Persoon, Icon. Descr. Fung. Fasc. 1: 3 *pl. 1 f. 3.* 1798) = *Thelephora pallida* (Pers.) ex Pers. = *Thelephora pannosa* (Sow.) ex Fr. Later on Persoon (Obs. mycol. **1**: 36. 1796) added a third species: *Craterella ambigua* Pers. = *Thelephora caryophyllaea* (Schaeff.) ex Fr. Still later Persoon (Syn. Fung. 1801) excluded *Peziza cornucopioides*, transferring it to *Merulius* sect. *Cantharellus* (Juss.) Pers. (Syn. 491), and retained the other two species as the only species in *Thelephora* sect. *Craterella* (Pers.) Pers. (Syn. 563). This leads to the view that *Craterella pallida* should be accepted as the type species (Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 126. 1949). W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 26. 1953) listed *Craterella nigrescens* as such. — REMARK. Gray took the genus in the sense of *Thelephora* sect. *Craterella* (Pers.) Pers. (Syn. Fung. 565. 1801), that is, with the exclusion of *Peziza cornucopioides* L., one of the original species of *Craterella* Pers., q.v. The latter species was placed by Gray in *Cantharellus* Juss. I believe that if Gray had had reason to treat *Craterella pallida* as a British species he would have included it in *Craterella;* it might well be regarded as an extra-limital member of *Craterella* as published by Gray. The one British species treated by him, *Thelephora caryophyllaea*, happened to become the only 'original' species of the genus as published by Gray and has been regarded as the type by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 126. 1949). As this species cannot be accepted as the type of *Craterella* Pers. the latter name should be dissociated from Gray's. — MONADELPHOUS HOMONYM: *Craterella* Pers. *ex* P. Karst. *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **6**: 20. 1881. — Reichenbach (Repert. Herb. s. Nomencl. 12. 1841) entered "*Craterella* P." (name only) in a list of genera, and the Code would now admit this as a valid re-publication, "P." being a sufficient implicit reference to a previously published generic description. Yet, it is obvious, in my opinion, that Reichenbach did not intend to resurrect Persoon's genus and name of 1794, but thought "*Craterella*" to be the correct form of *Craterellus* Pers. 1825, and thus merely introduced a variant-spelling of the latter name. Karsten apparently reintroduced Persoon's name independently of both Gray and Reichenbach, including the type species (*Craterella pallida*), and a second species "*Craterella undulata* (Fr.)" which in the same year became the type species of *Cotylidia* P. Karst., q.v. Karsten did not admit *Thelephora caryophyllaea*, but published a new genus for it, *Scyphopilus* P. Karst., q.v. Besides *Craterella* Pers. he also admitted a genus *Craterellus* "Fr." (cf. also *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 121, 119. 1882), which shows that in contrast to Reichenbach he deliberately restored not only Persoon's earlier name but also the earlier genus. — For a (rejected) proposal to conserve *Podoscypha* Pat. against *Craterella* P. Karst., see under the former name. — HOMONYMS: *Craterella* Pers. (1798; "Thelephoraceae"; devalidated name) and compare *Craterellus*

Pers. (1822; "Thelephoraceae"). — TYPONYM: *Scyphopilus* P. Karst. (1881). — NOMEN REJICIENDUM (proposed). See under *Craterellus* Pers.

Craterellus Pers., Mycol. europ. **2**: 4. 1825 ("*Cratarellus*"). — ETYMOLOGY: *κρατήρ* bowl. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Peziza cornucopioides* L. = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. — SCOPE. Introduced with four species and a fifth included with doubt; the first species is *Craterellus cornucopioides*. — TYPIFICATION. In accord with the present consensus, the type should be the best known species, *Craterellus cornucopioides*, expressly indicated as such by Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **1**: 327. 1914), suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931), and also chosen by Donk (Rev. niederl. Homob.-Aphyll. **2**: 7. 1933; *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 126-127. 1949) and Doty (*in* Lloydia **11**: 130. 1948). — REMARK. Donk (*l.c.*, 1949) reviewed the evidence for considering *Craterella* Pers. (1794), q.v., and *Craterellus* as names of different genera. *Craterellus cornucopioides* is one of the two original species of *Craterella* (as *Craterella nigrescens* Pers.). It was afterwards excluded by the author himself (Persoon, Syn. Fung. 491. 1801) and placed in *Merulius* sect. *Cantharellus* (Juss.) Pers., the name *Craterella* being kept associated with *Craterella pallida*, the other original species, as *Thelephora* sect. *Craterella* (Pers.) Pers. In 1818 (Persoon, Traité Champ. comest. 101) "*Peziza cornucopioides*, L." was again excluded and evidently only tentatively not yet referred to a new genus: "Micheli ... en a fait avec deux ou trois autres espèces ... un genre distinct. Il est maintenant réuni au genre *Merulius* .... On pourroit dans un plan systématique imiter cet ancien botaniste, en donnant toutefois a ce genre un autre nom que celui de *Fungoidaster*" [17]). In 1822 (Persoon, Mycol. europ. **1**: 111) *Craterella* was entirely abandoned and its type species made a member of *Thelephora* sect. *Polypilus* Pers. The name had thus become 'free' and could be used again — slightly altered — for a new genus: *Craterellus*. When establishing *Craterellus*, Persoon did not refer back to *Craterella*, nor did he furnish any evidence that *Craterellus* was a continuation of *Craterella* Pers. When Karsten (see under *Craterella* S. F. Gray) reintroduced *Craterella* Pers. as a genus different from *Craterellus* Pers., he seems to have acted upon this insight! — STANDARD SPELLING. It can hardly be doubted that the original spelling, *Cratarellus*, is an error of printing and that *Craterellus* should be accepted as the standard spelling. This is to be concluded from the spelling of the name of Persoon's earlier genus *Craterella* as well as from the spelling of the Greek word from which the name is derived; current usage has silently adopted this correct course, sanctioned by the Code (Art. 75). Elsewhere in his "Mycologia europaea" (**2**: 15) Persoon used the correct form himself: "... saepius in societate *Crater. cornucopioidis* ...." Rogers (*in* Farlowia **4**: 23. 1950) said that the "valid" spelling was with —a—, implying that it must stand; an untenable view. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Craterella* P.": Reichenb., Repert. Herb. s. Nomencl. 12. 1841. — See also under *Craterella* S. F. Gray. — HOMONYM. See below. — TYPONYMS: *Sterbeeckia* Dumort. (1822; preoccupied) and *Trombetta* Adans. ex O.K. (1891). — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM (proposed). In view of the formulation of Art. 70 (now Art. 75) which made it possible for one to treat *Craterella* "Pers." ex S. F. Gray and *Craterellus* Pers. as homonyms, Donk (*l.c.*, 1949) proposed the latter name for conservation against the other. The present formulation of Art. 75 still says i.a.: "When two or more generic names are so similar that they are likely to be confused, because they are applied to related taxa or for any other reason, they are to be treated as variants, which are homonyms when they are based on different types." So one will be tempted to abide by this ruling, because the two names are so closely similar and the plants are often considered as belonging to the same family. This would mean that *Craterellus* Pers. would have to be rejected (impriorable) in view of the earlier *Craterella* S. F. Gray and would have to be replaced by *Trombetta* Adans. ex O.K.! To prevent such an unpleasant consequence it is still fully desirable to have *Craterellus* conserved, although Donk's proposal was rejected by ballot (Special Committee for Fungi *in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953). I do not hesitate to advise conservation of *Craterellus* once more. I am unable to agree with Rogers' advice in this matter (*in* Farlowia **4**: 23. 1950).

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[17]) For *Fungoidaster* Mich., see also under *Trombetta* O.K.

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—VII

"Thelephoraceae"

(continuation) *

M. A. Donk (The Hague)

Cristella Pat., Hym. Eur. 151. 1887. — Etymology: cristella, small crest. Gender: f. — Type species (only example mentioned by name): *"Crist. cristata"* = *Merisma cristatum* Pers. sensu Pat. = *Corticium fastidiosum* (Pers. ex Fr.) P. Karst. — Remark. For a fuller discussion of this name, see Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 485. 1952). — Homonym. *"Cristella* Nut.", cited as a synonym of *Dispara* Rafin. (Sylva tellur. 112. 1838), is an error for *'Cristatella* Nut.' (1834). It does not in the least impair the priorability of *Cristella* Pat.

Cryptochaete P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 407. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — Etymology: κρύπτω, I hide; χαίτη, hair. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Corticium polygonium* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Based on two species, *Stereum rufum* (Fr.) Fr., first species, and *Corticium polygonium*. — Typification. Pilát (*in* Ann. mycol. **14**: 208, 222. 1926) restricted the taxon to *C. polygonium* when taking it up as a subgenus of *Aleurodiscus* Rabenh. ex Cooke; this amounts to an unequivocal selection of that species as the type. — The first species was indicated as the type by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 27. 1953) and by Lentz [Stereum all. Gen. U. Miss. Vall. (*in* Agr. Monogr., U.S. Dept. Agr. No. 24:) 15. 1955].

Crystallocystidium (J. Rick) J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **9**: 139. 1940. — Etymology: κρύσταλλος, crystal; cystidium. Gender: n. — Type species: *Crystallocystidium vorticosum* J. Rick. — Basinym: *Stereum* subgen. *Crystallocystidium* J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **9**: 43. 1940.—No species mentioned. — Valid publication. The paper on *Stereum* in Brazil in which the taxon was introduced was published in instalments. In the introduction (p. 43) the name under discussion was published as *"Crystallocystidium* Rick nov. subgenus" (with Latin description), but in a later instalment there is no mention of this status and *Crystallocystidium* was treated as a genus (with Latin description; no reference to p. 43). — Scope. When the name was validly published as a generic one, Rick included 17 species of which the first is *Crystallocystidium vorticosum* J. Rick. — Typification. A revision of Rick's species would have been highly desirable before the type species were selected. However, W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 27. 1953) already indicated the first species as such.

Cymatella Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **15**: 193. 1899. — Etymology: κῦμα, wave, or compare cyma, moulding of cornice formed in two curves with a hollow between. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Cymatella minima* Pat. — Scope. Based on three species, *Cymatella minima* being the first one. — Typification. *Cymatella minima* was fully described; the two other species were mentioned only in a few lines, and considered by Patouillard, "l'une et l'autre très voisines de *Cymatella minima*." This indicates that the latter was the central species. It was indicated as the type species by Earle (*in* Bull. N. York bot. Gdn **5**: 385. 1909) and Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 351. 1931). — Singer & A. H. Smith (*in* Mycologia **38**: 282. 1946) and Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 310. 1951) selected *Cymatella marasmioides* (Berk. & C.) Pat., one of the other original species, without giving a reason for this deviating choice.

Cymatoderma Jungh. *in* Tijdschr. nat. Gesch. Phys. (ed. Van der Hoeven & De Vriese) **7**: 290. 1840; Mont. *in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) II **17**: 320. 1841. — Etymology: κῦμα anything swollen; δέρμα, skin, Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Cymatoderma elegans* Jungh. — Remark. See under *Cladoderris* Berk. — Typonyms: *Beccariella* Ces. (1879), and, perhaps, also *Actinostroma* Klotzsch (1843), q.v.

Delicatula Fayod.—See "Agaricaceae".

Dendrothele Höhn. & L. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **116**: 819. 1907. — Etymology: δένδρον, tree; θηλή, nipple. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Dendrothele papillosa* Höhn. & L. = *Corticium griseo-canum* Bres.

*) Continued from p. 28.

Dichostereum Pilát *in* Ann. mycol. **24**: 223. 1926. — Etymology: *δίχα*, asunder; the genus *Stereum*. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Asterostromella dura* Bourd. & G. —This has been identified by Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 310. 1943) with *Hypochnus pallescens* (Schw.) Burt = *Vararia pallescens* (Schw.) D. P. Rog. & Jacks. These authors also identified it with *Stereum duriusculum* Berk. & Br. sensu Bres. But compare Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 53. 1951). — Scope. As follows:

> "Hierher gehören zum grössten Teil exotische Arten (*D. induratum* (Bk.), *D. albocinctum* (Bk. et Br.), *D. duriusculum* (Bk. et Br.)), und nur eine einzige europäische Art: *Dichostereum durum* (Bourd. et Galzin) Pilát nov. comb."—Pilát (*l.c.*).

Follows a full description of the last mentioned species only. Pilát did apparently not know well the extra-european species. — Typification. There can be little doubt that *Asterostromella dura* stood foremost in the author's mind; the treatment of that species induced the publication of the genus. For these reasons Donk (*in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 191. 1931) selected *Asterostromella dura* as the type species. The same species was indicated by Talbot (*l.c.*), Malençon (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **68**: 312. 1953), and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 31. 1953). — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) suggested *Stereum induratum* Berk.

[*Dicranidion* Harkn. *in* Bull. California Acad. Sci. **1**: 163. 1885; Sacc., Syll. Fung. **4**: 728. 1886; Clements & Shear, Gen. Fungi 223, 402. 1931 ("*Dicranidium*"). — Type species (only original species): *Dicranidion fragile* Harkn. — This genus belongs to the Fungi imperfecti (Deuteromycetes; cf. Hughes *in* Canad. J. Bot. **31**: 607 *f.* 36. 1953), but W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 31. 1953) listed it as a genus of Thelephoraceae, without indicating his source for so doing, however.]

[*Dicranidium*.—See *Dicranidion*.]

Diplonema P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 430. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — Etymology: *διπλόος*, double; *νῆμα*, thread. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Diplonema sordescens* P. Karst.—According to Bresadola (*in* Ann. mycol. **1**: 111. 1903), who studied the type collection, this species is identical with *Coniophorella byssoides* (Pers. ex Fr.) Bres. = *Peniophora byssoides* (Pers. ex Fr.) Bres. The description agrees perfectly. — Isonym: *Amphinema* P. Karst. (1892), q.v. — Homonyms: *Diplonema* G. Don (1837; Ebenaceae), *Diplonema* De Not. (1846; Cladophoraceae, Chlorophyta), and *Diplonema* Kjellmann (1855; Ulvaceae, Chlorophyta). — Status. Improriable on account of the earlier homonyms.

Discocyphella P. Henn. *in* Warb., Monsunia **1**: 141. [1899]; *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 554. 1900. — Etymology: *δίσκος*, round plate; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Discocyphella marasmioides* P. Henn. & Nym. apud P. Henn. = *Cymatella henningsii* Pat. (name change).

Duportella Pat. *in* Philipp. J. Sci. (Bot.) **10**: 87. 1915. — Etymology: L. Dupor. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Duportella velutina* Pat.—According to Petch (*in* Ann. bot. Gdn Peradeniya **9**: 282. 1925) and Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 46. 1951) *Corticium tristiculum* Berk. & Br. is the same species. — Scope. Introduced with two species. — Typification. The first species, *Duportella velutina*, is the more fully described one and the observations on the genus were appended to its description. It must be regarded as the type and was listed as such by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 32. 1953).

Entolomina Arnaud *in* Bull.. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 194 *f. 1E*. 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Entolomina paludosa* Arnaud (without Latin description). — No Latin generic description.

Eomycenella Atk.—See "Agaricaceae".

Epithele (Pat.) Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 59. 1900. — Etymology: *ἐπί*, upon; *θηλή*, nipple. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): "*Hypochnus typhae* Fuck." = *Corticium typhae* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Basinym: *Hypochnus* sect. *Epithele* Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **15**: 202. 1899.—"*H. Dussii* comme *H. Typhae* et quelques autres très remarquables par la présence de ces émergences . . ., nous serons amenés a former pour ces espèces une section spécial (*Epithele*) dans le genre *Hypochnus*." — Scope. When raised to generic rank in the next year the same two species were enu-

merated, and of *Hypochnus typhae* (first species) illustrations were added. — TYPIFICATION. Previous to the introduction of the section name the author had occupied himself repeatedly with *"Corticium typhae* Fr.": compare Doassans & Patouillard (Champ. fig. dess. **1**: no. 50. 1882; cited *in* Rev. mycol. **4**: 133. 1882) and Patouillard (*in* Rev. mycol. **4**: 36. 1882; Tab. anal. Fung. **2**: 31 *no. 578.* 1887). Moreover, the fact that the author himself chose *H. typhae* for illustrating the characters of the group, together with the fact that it is a common fungus in Europe, seems sufficient warrant that it may be safely regarded as the type. It was already suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931). — Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **6**: 264. [1920].) and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 34. 1953) indicated *Hypochnus dussii* as the type species. Opinions diverge as to its true structure; compare the descriptions of Burt (*op. cit.* p. 265) and Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **116**: 749. 1907), and the solution of this question suggested by Weresub (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **31**: 774. 1953). A specimen is in Patouillard's collection at the Farlow Herbarium. In any case, before this species was selected, Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*op. cit.* p. 750), excluded it from the genus.

Eriocladus Lév.—See "Clavariaceae".

Friesula Speg. in An. Soc. cienc. argent. **9**: 284. 1880 (and see *in* Rev. mycol. **2**: 213. 1880; **4**: *pl. 28 f.* 3. 1882). — ETYMOLOGY: E. M. Fries. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Friesula platensis* Speg. = *Skepperia platensis* (Speg.) Pat.—For this species, compare Singer (*in* Lilloa **23**: 153-154. 1950).

Fungoidaster Mich., Nov. Pl. Gen. 200. 1729 (pre-Linnean name). — A varied assortment of fungi belonging to several non-related genera. The first species became the genus *Ugola* Adans. ("Agaricaceae"), q.v.; the second is a species of *Leotia* [Hill] Fr.; etc. The fifth represents *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. For this reason *Fungoidaster* is sometimes cited as a synonym of *Craterellus* Pers. (or "Fries"). See under *Trombetta* Adans. ex O.K. and see also quotation under *Craterellus* Pers.

Galzinia Bourd. *in* C.R. Ass. franç. Avanc. Sci. (Rouen 1921) **45**: 577. 1922. — ETYMOLOGY: A. Galzin. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Galzinia pedicellata* Bourd.

Gloeoasterostroma J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **7**: 75. 1938. — ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; the genus *Asterostroma*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Gloeoasterostroma sordidum* J. Rick.

Gloeocephala.—See *Gloiocephala.*

Gloeocystidiellum Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 156. 1931. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Gloeocystidium*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Gloeocystidium porosum* (Berk. & C.) Wakef.— See for this species Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 300-302. 1943). — SCOPE. A name introduced for *Gloeocystidium* P. Karst. as misapplied by Von Höhnel & Litschauer and subsequent authors. — VALID PUBLICATION. By a (Latin) description, rather than by a reference to the misapplied name.

Gloeocystidium P. Karst.—See "Hydnaceae".

Gloeopeniophora Höhn. & L. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **116**: 815. 1907. — ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; the genus *Peniophora*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Peniophora incarnata* (Pers. ex Fr.) Cooke. — VARIANT SPELLING: *"Peniogloeocystidium"*: W. Brinkm. *in* Bot. Z. **67** (2. Abt.): 256. 1909.—Evidently an unintentional error; in the same paper (*op. cit.* p. 230) the correct form *'Gloeopeniophora'* is used for the same species.

Gloeopeniophorella J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 47, 173. 1934. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Gloeopeniophora*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Gloeopeniophorella rubro-flava* J. Rick.

Gloeostereum S. Ito & S. Imai *in* Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc. **13**: 11. 1933. — ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; the genus *Stereum*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Gloeostereum incarnatum* S. Ito & S. Imai. — VARIANT SPELLING: *"Glocostereum"*: J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **9**: 42. 1940.

Gloeotulasnella Höhn. & L. *ex* Höhn. & L. *in* Wiesner-Festschr. 57. 1908.— ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; the genus *Tulasnella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Tulasnella cystidiophora* Höhn. & L. — PROTONYM:

Gloeotulasnella Höhn. & L. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **115**: 1557. 1906.—Nomen provisorium, see below. — VALID PUBLICATION, SCOPE, & TYPIFICATION. The following quotation, copied from Rogers, has been divided into four numbered parts in order to correlate some remarks induced by his statements:

> "[1] The publication of *Gloeotulasnella* is somewhat irregular. In discussing the species *cystidiophora* Von Höhnel & Litschauer [*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **115**: 1557. 1906] have written, 'Er stellt eigentlich eine neue, der Gattung *Gloeocystidium* homologe Gattung dar, die *Gloeotulasnella* genannt werden konnte.' Immediately following this, however, the species is noted as *'Tulasnella* (*Gloeotulasnella*) *cystidiophora* v. H. et L., n. sp.' and on the next page as *'Tulasnella cystidiophora.'* [2] In the Österreichischen Corticieen (Wiesner-Festschrift 57) *Gloeotulasnella* is separated from *Tulasnella* in the key to the genera; on a later page is listed *'Gloeotulasnella hyalina* v. H. et L., n. sp.'—without description. [3] When *hyalina* actually is described [*in* S.B. **117**: 1114. 1908], *Gloeotulasnella* again is given in parentheses, as a subgenus; but *cystidiophora* is mentioned as *Gloeotulasnella.* Legally, then, *Gloeotulasnella* was published by Von Höhnel & Litschauer only as a subgenus, [4] and was raised to full generic rank by Bourdot & Galzin, with the publication of *traumatica* in 1909; this view is held by some authors who later refer to the first two species. The intent seems to have been to publish the genus with the publication of *cystidiophora;* this is here taken to be the fact."—Rogers (*in* Ann. mycol. **31**: 194-195. 1935).

Ad 1. Thus the first published appearance of the name *Gloeotulasnella* amounts to the introduction of a nomen provisorium; in any case it was not definitely accepted by the publishing authors as a generic name. — Ad 2. The name as it appears in the "Wiesner-Festschrift", is without any doubt, validly published as a generic one. It was definitely accepted on that occasion and accompanied by a description (in a key) differentiating it from *Tulasnella*; no reference to the former publication was added. One could advocate the view that it was introduced as a monotypic genus with *G. hyalina* Höhn. & L. as the only species. However, it should be remembered that the authors on this occasion presented an "Uebersichts-Tabelle der *europäischen* Corticeen-Gattungen" (italics are mine) and that the species enumeration following (which contains as an entry *G. hyalina*) deals only with *Austrian* fungi; therefore, *Tulasnella cystidiophora* was not mentioned because it was known at that time only from Finland. Thus, when *Gloeotulasnella* was validly published, the genus covered two species, an unmentioned one here regarded as the type (*T. cystidiophora*), and an other one (*G. hyalina*), listed. The selection of *Tulasnella cystidiophora* is in full agreement with Rogers's and of Martin's choice [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 19. 1944]. — Ad 3. From the preceding lines it will be clear that I cannot concur with Rogers's conclusion that "legally" *Gloeotulasnella* was published by Von Höhnel & Litschauer only as a subgenus: it was validly published as a generic name in the "Wiesner-Festschrift" in 1908. In 1906 it was published as a generic nomen provisorium, while it may be assumed that in 1908 (S.B.) it was used as an alternative generic name for a part of *Tulasnella.* I doubt whether it will ever be possible to explain the facts in such a manner that *'Gloeotulasnella'* could be taken as having been published by Von Höhnel & Litschauer as a subgeneric name. — Ad 4. I am afraid that I can not agree with the statement that the 'subgenus' was raised to full generic rank by Bourdot & Galzin in 1909. These authors (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **25**: 32. 1909) positively deal with a "Sous genre *Gloeotulasnella* v. Höhn. & L." with "Caractères du G[enre] *Tulasnella,* avec des gloeocystides", although the one species (reported from France) was named "*G. traumatica* nov. sp.", a not uncommon procedure in such cases in France.

Gloiocephala Mass. *in* Grevillea **21**: 33. 1892. — ETYMOLOGY: γλοιός, sticky; κεφαλή, head. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species and by original designation): *Gloiocephala epiphylla* Mass.—For a discussion and a revised description of this species, see Singer (*in* Rev. Mycol. **17**: 161-164. 1952). — REMARK. There is no reason to admit in addition "*Gloiocephala* Petch" (*in* Ann. bot. Gdns Peradeniya **6**: 206. 1917) as was done by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 39. 1953): what Petch did was simply to describe *Gloiocephala zeylanica* Petch as a new species of Massee's genus. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Gloeo-*

cephala"; P. Henn. *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 131. 1898. — HOMONYM. *Gliocephalis* Matruchot (1899) is not to be regarded as a homonym?

Gloiothele Bres.—See "Polyporaceae".

Grammothele Berk. & C.—See "Polyporaceae".

Grandinella.—See *Grandiniella*.

Grandiniella P. Karst. *in* Hedwigia **34**: 8. 1895; Krit. Öfvers. Finl. Basidsv. Tillägg 3: 24. 1898 (= *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **62**: 88. 1903). — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Grandinia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Grandiniella livescens* P. Karst.—Apparently not *Peniophora livescens* (P. Karst.) Bres. [*Corticium alutaceum* (Schrad.) var. *livescens* P. Karst. in herb. Bres.]. Judging from the description, and the correction of the latter furnished by the author shortly afterwards (Karsten *in* Hedwigia **35**: 45. 1896), *Grandiniella livescens* may belong to *Odontia hydnoides* (Cooke & Mass. apud Cooke) Höhn. — SCOPE. Introduced with two species. — TYPIFICATION. The second species "*Grandiniella mucida* (Fr.)" was mentioned only casually at the end of a lengthy description of *G. livescens;* the latter species may safely be regarded as the type species. It was also the choice of Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 346. 1931) and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 41. 1953). — REMARK & VARIANT SPELLING. W. B. Cooke (*l.c.*) separately listed a genus, "*Grandinella* [!] Karst. Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk **62**: 88. 1903", also with "*G. livescens* Karst." as the type species. There is no room for doubt that Karsten (*l.c.*, 1898, reprint, = *l.c.*, 1903) dealt with the same genus he described already in 1895. — TYPONYM. If *G. livescens* were to be conspecific with *Odontia hydnoides*, then *Scopuloides* (Mass.) Höhn. & L. (1908; "Thelephoraceae") would be a typonym.

Grandinioides Banker *in* Mem. Torrey bot. Cl. **12**: 179. 1906. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Grandinia*; *εἶδος*, appearance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Hydnum flavum* (Sw. ex Fr.) Berk. — TYPONYMS: *Hirneola* Fr. (1825; not *Hirneola* Fr., 1848), and *Mycobonia* Pat. (1894). Compare also *Bonia* Pat.

Gymnoderma Humb. *ex* Steud., Nom. bot. Pl. crypt. 190. 1824. — ETYMOLOGY: *γυμνός*, naked; *δέρμα*, skin. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Gymnoderma sinuatum* Humb. ("*sinuata*").—The identity of this fungus has as yet not been established: it might be an abnormal or/and sterile growth form of some polypore; it was found growing in a mine. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Gymnoderma* Humb., Fl. friberg. Spec. 109. 1793. —Introduced with one species, *Gymnoderma sinuatum.* — VALID PUBLICATION. Listed by Steudel (*l.c.*) as "*Gymnoderma.* Humb. (Fungus.) / *sinuata.* Humb. frbg. †" Since Steudel distinguished between what we would now call "correct names" and synonyms, his listing of the names (generic and specific) as of the former category renders them validly published, the reference to the obligate description being given as an implicit one in the form of the author's citation (cf. Stockholm Code, 1952, Art. 48 and its last Example). — REMARK. The free surface of the fungus was described as "laevissima" and the generic name was recently listed as belonging to the "Thelephoraceae" by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 42. 1953).

Helotium Tode ex Leman.—See "Agaricaceae".

Helotium Fr.—See *Helotium* Tode ex Leman.

Heptasporium Bref., Unters. Gesamtgeb. Mycol. **14**: 167. 1908. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἑπτά*, seven; *σπορά*, seed. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Heptasporium gracile* Bref.—Rogers (*in* Mycologia **36**: 89. 1944) placed this species, with doubt as a synonym under *Odontia brinkmanni* Bres. [*"Trechispora" brinkmanni* (Bres.) D. P. Rog. & Jacks.]. — VARIANT SPELLING: *"Heptosporium"*; Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 137, 199. 1931.—An unintentional error.

Heringia Schw. *ex* Berk. & C. *in* J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia II **2**: 279. 1853 (in synonymy). — A not validly published name, mentioned as a synonym as follows:

> 15. *Hypolyssus Montagnei* Berk. in Hook. Lond. Journ. vol. 1. p. 139, tab. vi. fig. 1. *Heringia*, nov. gen. Schwein. MSS.
>
> "On dead twigs, etc.; Surinam."—Berkeley & Curtis (*l.c.*).
>
> "Dr Schweinitz had evidently intended to commemorate [Dr Hering] by naming for him the genus since published by

Berkeley under the name of *Hypolyssus*. (See Exot. Fung. No. 15.) *Heringia* is now devoted by Agardh to a genus of Algae."—Berkeley & Curtis (*in* J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philadelphia II **3**: 205. 1856).

A few later registrations, such as by Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 132. 1900), are also mere listings of the name as a synonym. — Not *Heringia* J. Agardh (1842; Sphaerococcaceae, Rhodophyta). — For other generic names given to this fungus, see *Podostrombium* Kunze (according to Rogers *in* Farlowia **4**: 27. 1950, *Heringia* is perhaps based on the same collection as *Podostrombium*), *Hypolyssus* "Berk.", *Perona* "Fr.", and *Caripia* O.K.

[*Heterobasidium* Mass. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **25**: 127. 1889. — Type species (only original species): *Heterobasidium chlorascens* Mass.—Apparently not a basidiomycete. Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **1**: 197. 1914) reports on it as follows: "My own study of the type of *Heterobasidium chlorascens* Massee, which is the species of the genus, failed to locate any basidia whatever." According to Lloyd [Myths Mycol. (*in* Mycol. Writ. **5**:) 15. 1917], Burt found it to be based on some sterile stereum strands on which a little peziza was growing. The basidia were drawn from Massee's imagination. — Not *Heterobasidion* Bref. ("Polyporaceae").]

Hirneola Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 93. 1825. — Etymology: hirneola, small jug. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Peziza flava* Sw. ex Fr.—A portion of Swartz's type is preserved in Thungberg's herbarium at Uppsala. It is labelled "*Peziza flava* / Dr. Swartz" and represents the species as now understood. — Scope. In the original description of the genus no species were mentioned, but the author referred to a "genus inquir." in his Syst. mycol. **2** (1): 161. 1822. This 'genus' was based, without giving it a name at that time, on only one species, *Peziza flava* Sw. ex Fr. It was pointed out by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdn Buitenzorg III **17**: 170. 1941) that Fries's later use of another name *Hirneola*, q.v. (Auriculariaceae) has nothing to do with this one. — Remark. For details on a (rejected) proposal to conserve the name of the auriculariaceous genus *Hirneola* Fr. (1848) against the present name *Hirneola* and against *Laschia* Fr., see Auriculariaceae. — Homonym: *Hirneola* Fr. (1848; Auriculariaceae) and *Hirneola* Velen. (1939; "Agaricaceae"). — Typonyms: *Mycobonia* Pat. (1894) and *Grandinioides* Banker (1906). — Nomen rejiciendum. See under *Mycobonia*.

Hydnellum P. Karst. (1896, not 1879). — See "Hydnaceae".

Hydrabasidium Parker-Rhodes *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **37**: 325, 338. 1954 (nomen nudum). — The author regarded *Ceratobasidium* D. P. Rog., q.v., a good genus except for its type species which he excluded as only a form of *Prototremella* [= *Gloeotulasnella*] *calospora* Boud. with "aseptate basidia" [?]. For the remainder of the genus he introduced the name *Hydrabasidium* with *Corticium atratum* Bres. as its type species. The latter is not an original species of *Ceratobasidium*. For a redescription of it, see Wakefield [*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **35**: 64 *f.* 36. 1952; as *Ceratobasidium atratum* (Bres.) B. P. Rog. ex G. W. Mart.]. — No descriptive matter in Latin was supplied.

Hymenochaete Lév. *in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) III **5**: 130. 1846. — Etymology: ὑμήν, —ένος, membrane; χαίτη, hair. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Stereum tabacinum* (Sow. ex Fr.) Fr. — Isonym: *Leptochaete* Lév. (1846), q.v. — Scope. Introduced with 20 species transferred from *Stereum* Fr., q.v. The first is *Thelephora* (*Mesopus*) *undulata* Fr. (Elench. **1**: 164. 1828; with hair-like cystidia instead of setae, the latter bodies being the leading character of the genus), the second, *Thelephora* (*Mesopus*) *speciosa* Fr. — Typification. The first species does not fall well within the limits of the genus as characterized by Léveillé, and certainly not as now delimited; the second is extra-European; both are stipitate, a condition not typical for the rest of the numerous included species. — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) suggested *Stereum tabacinum*. — Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 172. 1941) preferred *Stereum rubiginosum* (Dicks. ["Schrad."] ex Fr.) Fr., in case the generic name would be adopted for conservation. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 47. 1953) listed *Hymenochaete* Lév. twice, once with *Stereum rubiginosum* and once with *Thelephora undulata*, perhaps to make good that the first species had not previously been indicated as the type. — Remark. Donk (*l.c.*, 1941) proposed *Hymenochaete* for conservation against *Stereum* Fr. 1825 (not of Fries's subsequent works from and after 1835). He withdrew this suggestion later on after having

accepted *Stereum* Pers. ex S. F. Gray (1821) as validly published (Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 98-99. 1949). For another proposal see below. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Hymmochaete*"; Lév., Cons. mycol. 108. 1846; *in* Dict. univ. Hist. nat. **8**: 487. 1846.— An error. See under *Leptochaete*. — HOMONYM: *Hymenochaeta* P. Beauv. apud Lestib. (1819; Cyperaceae; nomen rejiciendum), also written *Hymenochaete* by C. Nees (*in* Linnaea **9**: 293. 1834). — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM (proposed). Donk (*l.c.*, 1941) proposed *Hymenochaete* Lév. for conservation against *Hymenochaeta* P. Beauv. (1819; Cyperaceae), a name intentionally modified by C. G. Nees von Esenbeck into *Hymenochaete* before Léveillé's name was published. At non-conservation the correct name for the genus would become *Leptochaete* Lév. (1846) an earlier homonym of *Leptochaete* Borzi ex Bornet & Flahault (1886), a substantial genus of Cyanophyta, which would thus find trouble in becoming a nomen conservandum, which it certainly deserves. The cyperaceous genus is not maintained to-day and is already a nomen rejiciendum, and phanerogamists will apparently not object. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 450. 1949; **4**: 27. 1950) thought that the proposal should be rejected; he considered Nees's variant spelling an "inadvertent misspelling" which, he said, does not interfere with the use of *Hymenochaete* Lév. I have already pointed out that this opinion is untenable (Donk, Summ. Prop. 9. 1950). In 1834 Nees used the generic name three times unabbreviated, (i) *in* Linnaea (**9**: 293) and (ii) *in* Wight, Contr. Bot. India (pp. 71, 110); in both publications with an accompanying description; in all three instances he wrote the name of the cyperaceous genus with —e! At the same time he coined in the same family the new names *Malacochaete* and *Asterochaete*, with —e! Thus, I am afraid that not everybody will be disposed to adhere to Rogers's opinion. I hope to have presented the "evidence to the contrary" which he required. It is quite probable that *Hymenochaeta* (with —a) and *Hymenochaete* Lév. must be considered homonyms. Although there is a difference in termination, Recommendation 75A makes the gender of the two names the same (feminine), although *Hymenochaete* Lév. is often used as neuter. See also, for the general side of such questions, Furtado (*in* Gdns' Bull., Singapore **12**: 353-356. 1949). Although Art. 75 compels us to treat *Hymenochaete* C. Nees and *Hymenochaeta* P. Beauv. as "variants" of the same name this does not mean that *Hymenochaete* C. Nees would not have the status of a validly published name! The fact that the Code does not promote certain alterations of names does not mean that such alterations when deliberately made would not be validly published! As I see it, there is no escape from the conclusion that the cyperaceous name with the ending on —e is an earlier homonym of *Hymenochaete* Lév. The rejection by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953) is apparently due to Rogers's conclusion already mentioned above. Since *Hymenochaete* C. Nees does prevent the correct use of *Hymenochaete* Lév., I believe, that the latter name deserves another trial to become a conserved one.

Hymenochaetella P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 428. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Hymenochaete*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Hymenochaetella arida* P. Karst. —The two species included by Karsten in the genus are now considered conspecific: compare Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **5**: 340. 1918). — SCOPE. Introduced for two species, *Hymenochaetella arida* and *H. laxa* P. Karst. — TYPIFICATION. The first species has been indicated by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 47. 1953).

Hymenogloea Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 146. 1900. — ETYMOLOGY: *ὑμήν, -ένος*, membrane; *γλοιός*, sticky. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Stereum riofrioi* Pat.—I believe that there is a good chance that this species is either identical or closely related to *Craterellus papyraceus* Berk. & C. A note by Patouillard in his herbarium and accompanying the type specimen of *S. riofrioi* runs: "Parait très voisin de *Craterellus papyraceus* Bk. qui a le stipe roux et l'hyménium ocre; celui ci doit égalt. être du genre *Hymenogloea*." More recently Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 343. 1951) reduced Patouillard's species to a straight synonym of *C. papyraceus*. — TYPONYM. If the conspecificity of the two species mentioned should prove to be correct, then *Libellus* Lloyd (1913), q.v., would be a typonym.

Hymenogramme Berk. & Mont.—See "Polyporaceae".

Hyphasma Rebent. ex Steudel.—See Deuteromycetes.

Hyphoderma Wallr., Fl. crypt. Germ. **2**: 576. 1833. — Etymology: *ὑφή*, web; *δέρμα*, skin. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Hyphoderma spiculosum* Wallr. = *Peniophora setigera* (Fr.) Höhn. & L. — Scope. The original members of this genus were distributed over two sections: (i) "† crustacea ...", including six resupinate species with prominent cystidia, belonging to *Peniophora* Cooke *sensu lato* (a later typonym of *Corticium* S. F. Gray non Fr.), and (ii) "†† thallodea ...", covering approximately, the whole European scale of *Thelephora* Ehrh. ex Fr. emend. Burt (1914), with two species, of which *Hyphoderma lintaceum* Wallr. is a real storehouse consisting itself of several species generally recognized as quite distinct. (A third species was added to the second section with a point of interrogation.) — Typification. The two most eligible species are the 'types' of the sections; of these, the most prominent members, are *Hyphoderma spiculosum* and *Hyphoderma lintaceum*, the latter being more specifically identified by Wallroth himself with "*Thelephora laciniata* Fr. El." = *Thelephora terrestris* Ehrh. ex Fr. (Wallroth's next species) of modern authors. Of these two species, Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 140-141. 1949) selected the first, mainly in view of considerations related with its specific epithet, the generic name (and its German equivalent), and some elements in the generic description. — Remark. See also "Remark" under *Corticium* Fr. (non S. F. Gray). — Homonym: *Hyphoderma* Fr. (1849; Moniliaceae, Deuteromycetes). — Typonyms: *Kneiffia* Fr. (1836) and its four isonyms, *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897) and *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898) (both preoccupied), *Neokneiffia* Sacc. (1898), and *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898).

Hypochnella J. Schroet. *in* Cohn, Krypt-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 420. 1888. — Etymology: diminutive of *Hypochnus*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Hypochnella violacea* (Auersw.) ex J. Schroet.

Hypochnopsis P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 442. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — Etymology: the genus *Hypochnus*; *ὄψις*, appearance. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Hypochnus mustialaensis* P. Karst.—For information concerning this species see Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 277. 1943), who called it *Coniophora mustialaensis* (P. Karst.) Mass. For a redescription of that fungus see Wakefield (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **35**: 43. 1952). Previously Karsten's species was identified by Bresadola (*in* Atti Accad. Agiati III **3**: 97. 1897) with *Odontia* (= *Caldesiella*) *viridis* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Quél. and by Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 472. 1928) with a form of the latter species. Later on Bresadola (*in* Ann. mycol. **9**: 426. 1911) changed his mind and identified Karsten's species with *Odontia mutabilis* (Pers.) Bres. = *Grandinia mutabilis* (Pers.) Bourd. & G. — Scope. Introduced with three species in this order: (1) *Hypochnus mustialaensis*, (2) *Lyomyces caerulescens* P. Karst. = *Corticium atrovirens* Fr., and (3) *Hypochnopsis fuscata* P. Karst., which is according to Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **3**: 213. 1916) identical with *Hypochnus umbrinus* (Fr.) Fr. sensu Burt = *Tomentella umbrina* (Fr.) Litsch. — Typification. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 48. 1953) indicated the first species as the type. — Remark. When "*Hypochnopsis ochroleuca* n. sp." was published by F. Noack (*in* Bol. Inst. agron. São Paulo em Campinas **9**: 80. 1898), its author neither made clear whether or not he had introduced a new generic name nor did he explicitly refer to *Hypochnopsis* P. Karst. I assume that he had the latter name in mind. — Typonym. *Amaurodon* J. Schroet. (1888).—"*Amaurodon viridis* sensu Schroet. ... is probably [*Coniophora mustialaensis*] rather than [*Caldesiella viridis* (A. & S. ex Fr.) Pat.]"—Rogers & Jackson (*l.c.*).

Hypochnus Fr. *ex* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xlv, 450. Jan. 1, 1821.[18]) — Etymology: *ὑπο*, under; *χνόος*, fine down. Gender: m.

Literature: Donk, Rev. niederl. Homob.-Aphyll. **2**: 27. 1933; *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 188-192. 1941; **18**: 152-153. 1949; *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 438-439. 1954. — Nomenclature Committee of the British Mycological Society *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **23**: 224-226. 1939. — Rogers *in* Mycologia **31**: 297-307. 1939.

Type species (selected): *Hypochnus ferrugineus* (Pers.) ex Fr.—This name has been applied to the species which is now often called *Tomentella subferruginea* (Burt) Donk = *T. pallidofulva* (Peck) Litsch. The Persoonian type is a different species: see under *Tomentella* Pat.

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[18]) In the following lines this genus *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Fr. will be indicated as *Hypochnus* I and the lichen genus *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Ehrenb. 1820, as *Hypochnus* II.

DEVALIDATED NAME: *Hypochnus* Fr., Obs. mycol. **2**: 278. 1818.[19]—Introduced with the following description:

> "Pileus pagina superiori adnatus submembranaceus, subtus et totus fere e tomento contextus, l. e pulvere in globulos villosiusculos conglomerato compositus."—Fries (Obs. mycol. **2**: 278. 1818).

The species treated are a diverse lot, viz., *Hypochnus serus* (Pers.) Fr. ("*sereus*"), first species, *H. coeruleus* (Schrad.) Fr., *H. fumosus* Fr., *H. fuscus* (Pers. "?") Fr., *H. ferrugineus* (Pers.) Fr., *H. aureus* Fr., *H. helvolus* Fr., *H. isabellinus* Fr., and *H. olivaceus* Fr., in this order; *H. aureus* ("var.") and *H. isabellinus* are illustrated (*op. cit. pl. 6 fs. 4, 3*). All are Swedish species and it is in no way indicated that the genus is conceived to include also some tropical species, such as those (which afterwards turned out to be lichens) described a few years later by Ehrenberg also under the name of *Hypochnus* (II). Thus, it appears not at all likely that *Hypochnus* I (the name we are now dealing with) originally included *Hypochnus* II. Clearly, there is not the slightest reason to typify the name, as originally published, rather by one of these tropical species than by one of the Swedish.

Later on Fries referred the species of *Hypochnus* I (1818) almost categorically to *Thelephora* Ehrh. ex Fr., as will be shown below; and retained the name for a genus of lichens, *Hypochnus* II, species of which had been in the meantime described by Ehrenberg. Still later on, when he became convinced of the fact that *Hypochnus* II represented a lichen group, he dropped it, to return to *Hypochnus* I, first as a distinct genus and afterwards as a subgenus of *Corticium* Fr.

VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Donk (*op. cit.*, 1949, p. 153) thought that the first valid republication of *Hypochnus* I should, perhaps, be ascribed to Wallroth (Fl. crypt. Germ. **2**: 309. 1833). However, it appeared that the present name was already validly re-published before by Fries himself, in the *first* volume of his "Systema", where one will find in the "Introductio" that Fries accepted the genus, but merely listed it ("*Hypochnus.* Fr."). Yet, this constitutes the first valid re-publication of the generic name, the reference to the obligate description being present, although it is an implicit one in the form of the author's citation (cf. Stockholm Code, 1952, Art. 48 and its last Example). This implies that the scope of the genus in 1821 is the original one of 1818. Moreover, one will find the following note in an observation to "*Thelephora* XII. C. *Himantia.* Fries":

> "HYPOCHNOS (Theleph. villosas, sporidiis in glomerulis collectis l. floccis inspersis) vero inter Hyphomycetes hymeninos *explanatos* (Pileatis analogos), eodem modo ac Isariam sub Hyph. hymen. *clavatos*, locamus."—Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 450. 1821).

No species were mentioned by name. We have now to established beyond reasonable doubt that *Hypochnus* I (whether or not including *Hypochnus* II) was meant in 1821 and not *Hypochnus* II only. Already a comparison of the two descriptions, of 1818 and 1821, would seem sufficient. Of the nine original species of 1818 none were included in this, the first, volume of the "Systema", except *Hypochnus fuscus* which was treated as *Thelephora fusca* (Pers.) ex Fr. (p. 451). However, several of the original species reappear in Fries's "Elenchus", 1828, under *Thelephora*: compare under *Th. olivacea* Fr. (**1**: 197; "*Hypochnus olivaceus* Fries Obs. . . ." is mentioned as a juvenile state of this [new?] species); *Th. ferruginea* (Pers.) ex Fr. (**1**: 198; "*Hypochnus ferrugineus.* Fr. Obs. . . ." is mentioned in synonymy); *Th. coerulea* (Schrad.) ex Fr. (**1**: 202); and *Th. bombycina* Sommerf. ex Fr. (**1**: 211; "*Hypochnus serus*, Obs. . . ." is mentioned in synonymy). Three species (*H. fumosus, H. helvolus,* and *H. isabellinus*) seem not to be included at all in the whole of the "Systema" (1821-32), while *H. aureus* will be found under *Hypochnus* II [Fries, Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 289. 1832].

[19]) Sometimes a second edition, of 1824, is mentioned of Fries's "Observationes mycologicae". I could never get hold of a copy of it and have once stated it did not exist. However, afterwards, Rogers (*l.c.*) located two copies in the U.S.A. "The extra ordinary thing [of this 'Editio nova'] is that apparently all that is new about the edition is the titlepage; for the pages of the text are minutely identical—not as they would be if the first edition had been closely followed in setting up the second, but as they would be when printed from the same individual types." This 'edition' is not taken into consideration in the next lines.

The treatment of these original species of *Hypochnus* I under *Thelephora* in 1828 can be easily explained if one remembers that in 1825 Fries had taken up *Hypochnus* II and thus had to provide for a place for these species. Obviously he decided to abandon *Hypochnus* I in 1825! In any case *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Fr. 1821 is evidently to be typified by one of the original Swedish species.

Emendations. [20]) Wallroth's emendation (*l.c.*) started from the genus as originally introduced. It combined an important part of *Hypochnus* I (1818), with additions from *Athelia* Pers., q.v. Among the contents we encounter *H. "sereus"* (Wallroth's first species), *H. ferrugineus,* and *H. coeruleus* of Fries's original species.

After Fries had abandoned the present genus in favour of *Hypochnus* II, he took it up again a considerable time later, first reintroducing it as a genus (Fries, Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 336. 1849) and later on as *Corticium* subgen. *Hypochnus* (Fr. ex Fr.) Fr. (Hym. europ. 659. 1874), with the exclusion of the lichen element, *Hypochnus* II: "*Hypochni* extra-europaei (*H. rubrocinctus* etc.) excludendi, quum e recentioribus observationibus sint Lichenes; species vero europaeae tam multis formis mediis cum *Corticiis* confluunt, ut in praesente conjungere coactus sim." Several of his original (Swedish) species are found back among the contents of this revived group, for instance, *Hypochnus serus* (with *Th. bombycina* as a synonym; first species) and *H. ferrugineus,* but not *H. fuscus.*

Being back in circulation the group was soon to be taken up and later on emended, first by Karsten [*in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9): 23. 1881; *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: xvi, 162. 1882], then by Patouillard (Hym. Eur. 152. 1887). The first author restricted the group to species with "sporerna vanl. runda, taggiga eller vårtfulla, bruna eller brunaktiga" (quoted from the more lengthy description of 1882), retaining, for instance, *H. fuscus* and *H. ferrugineus* [21]); the second author, to species with "spores ovoides, lisses, incolores", retaining, for instance *"H. serus, H. sambuci ...."* [22]) Both emendations enjoyed a stubborn, though rather obscure, life and have not even quite died out this very moment; the confusion was augmented by the fact that the broad Friesian delimitation of 1874 was retained by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 653. 1888). The most authorative supporters of Karsten's emendation were Bresadola (Hym. hung. Kmet. *in* Atti. Accad. Agiati III **3**: 114. 1897; *in* Ann. mycol. **1**: 106. 1903), Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **3**: 203. 1916), Rea (Brit. Bas. 654. 1922), and Killermann (*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam., 2. Aufl., **6**: 133. 1928); and of Patouillard's and Schroeter's emendation, Schroeter [*in* Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 415-419. 1888], and Hennings [*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 116. 1898]. For Karsten's emendation the name *Tomentella* Pat. is now almost universally used, while Patouillard's emendation is hardly maintained at all, its species being returned to *Corticium* and other genera.

Typification. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 343. 1931) suggested *H. ferrugineus* (Pers.) Fr. as the type species of *"Hypochnus* Fr. Obs. Myc. **2**: 278. 1818; em. Bres. Ann. Myc. **1**: 105 [= 106]. 1903" = *Hypochnus* I emend. P. Karst.

Maire (*in* Intern. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 123. 1935) selected *"H. serus* (Pers. Myc. Eur. I. 151, sub *Thelephora,* ex Fr. Obs.

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[20]) *Hypochnus* as used by Bonorden (Handb. allg. Mykol. 158. 1851) is technically rather a misapplication of *Hypochnus* II than of *Hypochnus* I: "G. *Hypochnus* Fries. Epicrisis p. 569. Fries beschränkt diese Gattung auf 5 tropische und eine europäische Art, *H. aureus,* und gibt von der Gattung folgenden Character an: .... [Ich werde] zeigen, dass es ausser *H. aureus* in Deutschland viele *Hypochnus*arten gibt ...." Bonorden proceeded to enumerate 17 species which are now distributed over several genera (as are Fries's original species).

[21]) In 1881 Karsten enumerated under *"Hypochnus* Fr.": "1. *H. olivaceus* Fr. — 2. *H. fuscus* Karst. — 3. *H. crustaceus* (Schum.). — 4. *H. argillaceus* Karst." The spores were described as "aculeatae". In his fuller treatment next year the species are: "1. *H. ferrugineus* (Pers.) Fr. ... 2. *H. puniceus* (Alb. & Schw.) Fr. ... 3. *H. crustaceus* (Schum.) Karst. ... 4. *H. subfuscus* Karst. ... 5. *H. fuscus* (Pers.) Karst. ... 6. *H. mucidulus* Karst. (N. sp.). ... 7. *H. argillaceus* Karst. ... 8. *H. laxus* (Fr.) Karst. ..." — *"Hypochnus* Fr. em. Karst. Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk **25**: 312 [= 15, 319]. 1876" of W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 48. 1953) is not an *emendation* of Karsten's.

[22]) Patouillard, too, ascribed the generic name of his emendation to Fries: *"Hypochnus* (Fr.)". J. Schroeter's emendation of the next year is essentially identical; however, he called it *"Hypochnus.* Ehrenberg. Fries 1829 [= 1832]", that is, *Hypochnus* II!

Myc. II. 178, sub *Hypochno*) Karst. Mycol. Fenn. II. 320" for "*Hypochnus* Fr. Syst. Mycol. III. (1829) 289, emend. Schröt. Pilz. Schles. I. (1889) 415" [23]) = *Hypochnus* I emend. Pat. That species, in Fries's interpretation, is identical with *Thelephora bombycina* Sommerf. ex Fr. = *Corticium bombycinum* (Sommerf. ex Fr.) Fr., as indicated by Fries himself (cf. Elench. **1**: 211. 1828; Summa. Veg. Scand. **2**: 336. 1849); this is now generally accepted. Thus it is different from the original *Thelephora sera* Pers., which is now called "*Corticium*" *sambuci* (Pers. ex Pers.) Fr. or "*Peniophora*" *sambuci* (Pers. ex Pers.) Burt. Considering that the species was designated for Schroeter's emendation, one would conclude that Maire wanted to select as the type species *Corticium bombycinum* which is among Schroeter's species as "*Hypochnus serus* (Persoon ... *Th. bombycina* Sommerfelt, *Hypochnus s.* Fries)". Compare also Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* Ann. mycol. **4**: 289. 1906).

Rogers (*op. cit.* p. 299) selected as the type species of *Hypochnus* emend. P. Karst. the only species (according to Rogers) of Fries's original lot retained by Karsten and, in addition, the latter author's first species: *H. olivaceus*. This is a representative of *Coniophora* DC. ex Mérat, or, rather, of *Coniophorella* P. Karst., both genera with coloured, but smooth, spores. To Rogers, this made Karsten's emendation synonymous with *Coniophora*. The following objections may be raised against this procedure. First, it is fair to assume that Karsten made a slip when mentioning *H. olivaceus* under *Hypochnus*, a slip he corrected himself as soon as the next year by treating the fungus under *Coniophora* (cf. Karsten *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 162. 1882) and later on making it the only species of a new genus, *Coniophorella* P. Karst. (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 438. 1889). Compare also Fries (Summa. Veg. Scand. **2**: 337. 1849): "*H. olivaceus*. ... Affin. *Conioph. aridae*!" This species certainly does not agree with Karsten's generic description as to the most important point, the roughened spores! Secondly, as demonstrated above, the species has been excluded before it was chosen and thus its selection conflicts with the "residue-method". All this made *H. olivaceus* a non-eligible species long before it was selected by Rogers. Thirdly, *H. olivaceus* is not really the only species of Fries's of 1818 included by Karsten: there are other ones, *H. fuscus* (see below) and *H. ferrugineus*!

Donk (*op. cit.*, 1941, p. 189) selected another species common to the original genus and Karsten's emendation: *Hypochnus fuscus* (Pers.) Fr. = *Tomentella fusca* (Pers. ex Fr.) J. Schroet. [24]) It was not realized at that time that Fries himself had already excluded this species a few years after the foundation of the genus and when he still maintained it, as already indicated above. This reduces considerably its claim to eligibility, although its description by Fries in 1818 compares favourably with the generic one ("... totus e tomento contextus ... apparet").

Thus, it appears that at least four species, all of them original ones of 1818 and 1821, have been selected; in chronological order they are: *H. ferrugineus* (a species of *Tomentella* Pat.), *H. serus* (= "*Corticium*" *bombycium*), *H. olivaceus* (a species of *Coniophorella*), and *H. fuscus* (another species of *Tomentella* Pat.). I now suggest the retention of the first choice of a species which belongs to the first emendation that separated *H. serus* generically from the rough- and brown-spored species (which was done by Karsten). Although Karsten did not mention it when

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[23]) *Thelephora sera* was first published in 1801 (Persoon, Syn. Fung. 580). — "*Hypochnus* Fr. Syst. Mycol. III. 289 (1829 [= 1832])" refers to an application of *Hypochnus* II rather than to *Hypochnus* I! — Karst. Mycol. Fenn. 'II' is an error for 'III.' — The combination *Hypochnus serus* ("*sereus*") was already re-published, after the starting-point date, by Wallroth (*l.c.*). — The emendation should have been ascribed to Patouillard (Hym. Eur. 152. 1887) rather than to Schroeter 1888 (instead of 1889). — Schroeter ascribed the name erroneously to "Ehrenberg. Fries 1829".

[24]) "*H. fuscus* Karst." [*in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9): 23. 1881] is apparently the same as "*H. fuscus* (Pers.) Karst." (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 163. 1882). According to Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I. **115**: 1571. 1906): "Das Originalexemplar [Karstens] ist *Hypochnus fuscus* (Pers.) sensu Bresadola, Hym. Kmet. p. 50, siehe auch Fungi polonici, p. 105." Persoon's species, Fries's interpretation of it, that of Bresadola, and of modern authors are now all taken to be the same fungus, but according to Lundell (*in* Lund. & Nannf., Fungi exs. suec. Fasc. 45-46: 10 no. 2217. 1954) "the original *Hypochnus fuscus* Fr." is identical with *Tomentella coriaria* (Peck) Bourd. & G.

first publishing his emendation, it appears from his more elaborated account of the genus of the next year that he did admit it all the same (perhaps he mixed it up unintentionally with *H. olivaceus*), and it does full justice to his emendation. In any case *Hypochnus ferrugineus* represented well Fries's original idea of the genus. Compare the following remark under this name: "*Hypochnus ferrugineus* .... *Tomentella ferr.* [Pers.] Obs. myc. 2. p. 18. ... In Obs. Myc. l.c. Cel. Persoon. hoc Genus distinguere intendissi videtur. ... Haec et sequentes [*Hypochnus aureus*], omnes genuinae, ideam generis optimam praebent."—Fries (Obs. mycol. 2: 281. 1818). As to the reference to Persoon, see under *Tomentella* Pat.

Homonym: *Hypochnus* Fr. *ex* Ehrenb. *in* Nees, Horae phys. berolin. 84. 1820 (Hymenolichenes).—See Donk (*in* Reinwardtia 2: 438. 1954, Part II of the present series, Hymenolichenes).

As I reconstruct the train of events, the following happened. Ehrenberg received some tropical lichens which he forwarded to Fries perhaps shortly before 1818.[25]) The latter author referred them to his manuscript genus *Hypochnus*, conceived for Swedish species, and he communicated this disposition, accompanied by some remarks characterising the genus, to Ehrenberg, who thus already in 1818 knew of the existence of the name, but was apparently unaware of anything else about it. When his treatise of 1820 was published, he was still blissfully ignorant of Fries's publication of *Hypochnus* in 1818. Thus, he published the generic name once more, without any reference to, independent of, and insufficiently informed as to the whole range of contents of, *Hypochnus* I. This, combined with the knowledge that he was only concerned or acquainted with the lichen element, makes the conclusion supportable that indeed *Hypochnus* II—as published by Ehrenberg—must be regarded as the name of a genus different from *Hypochnus* I, but duplicating the latter name. Ehrenberg's account is insufficient to tell us whether or not he meant it to apply to a wider range, but it must be remembered that with his knowledge (viz, of the species he had in hand) it appeared to him as distinct. It may not have been his intention to publish a genus different from Fries's, but insufficiently informed as to the real extent of *Hypochnus* I, he effected in his ignorance the publication of a new genus exclusively based on what afterwards appeared to be lichens. After carefull re-consideration of this question I would conclude once more that Ehrenberg validly published a homonym of *Hypochnus* Fr. 1818. Fries, in later years, hesitantly adopted the authorship for *Hypochnus* II, but technically this is to be assigned to Ehrenberg, since his species are different. In the case that the valid publication in 1820 of the homonymous name *Hypochnus* II is denied, *Tomentella* Pat. is in need of conservation against *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Fr. 1821.

In 1825 Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 304) dropped *Hypochnus* I to accept *Hypochnus* II, which he captioned "*Hypochnus* Ehrenb." (without mention of his own name![26]). As to the species, these, too, are Ehrenberg's by the reference; they were dealt with a few years later in his "Systema" [3 (2): 289. 1832], where he incorporated the two of Ehrenberg, and *H. aureus* (first species), one of the original species of *Hypochnus* I.[27]) In and after 1825 Fries always kept both genera of the name *Hypochnus* apart: he carefully avoided referring to the one when dealing with the other. In connection with *Hypochnus* I he always referred to his "Observationes" (1818), mentioning only himself as the author, and in connection with *Hypochnus* II, always to the "Systema orbis vegetabilis" (1825) or to the "Systema", volume 3, but never alluding to his "Observationes", mentioning Ehrenberg as well as himself.

Rogers (*op. cit.* pp. 298, 306) followed a different train of reasoning. He believed *Hypochnus* II to be merely "*Hypochnus* of Fries as emended by Ehrenberg", that is, an application of *Hypochnus* I, not a homonymous name for a different genus. The valid publication of *Hypochnus* is, in Rogers's

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[25]) Fries (Syst. mycol. 3: 289-290. 1832) stated to have seen both of Ehrenberg's species in the dried condition.

[26]) But with the remark, "Species nostrae plurimae excludendae."

[27]) *Hypochnus aureus* was at that time not regarded as typical by Fries, neither for *Hypochnus* I nor for *Hypochnus* II; it was just a species the two had in common. This Fries (Epicr. 569. 1838) made clear in respect to *Hypochnus* II by calling Ehrenberg's (and some additional) species "Genuini" and his *H. aureus* and a few others, "Recedentes". The species has not yet been authoratively identified and may be neither a fungus nor a lichen, but is perhaps an alga.

opinion, the one in the third volume of the "Systema", and, he continued "this *Hypochnus* is composed of lichens. The name *Hypochnus* is then not available for any of the various groups of fungi to which it is applied." Accepting for the moment the premise (that of the misapplication) for the sake of reasoning, one can easily perceive that the conclusion (*Hypochnus* II being validly published by Fries in 1832) does not hold. If *Hypochnus* of the "Systema", volume 3, is composed of lichens—and, except perhaps for *H. aureus*, which is doubtful, this is the case—, then this use of the name should not be valued as the first valid publication, for Art. 13 (f), fixing the starting-point for hymenomycetes, does not apply to lichens, the starting-point date of which is 1753! Not being typifiable by a fungus, the name *Hypochnus* of the "Systema", volume 3 (1832), would be, just as the *earlier* '*Hypochnus* Fr. em. Ehrenb.' (1820) and "*Hypochnus* Ehrenb." of Fries in 1825, merely another misapplication, and as such of no different nomenclatorial standing from the two previously mentioned earlier misapplications (always accepting Rogers's premise)! In other words, if Rogers does not want to consider '*Hypochnus* Fr. em. Ehrenb.' (1820) the first valid publications of the name *Hypochnus* (even though it were misapplied if compared with the *not validly published Hypochnus* Fr. 1818), he should not all at once consider the later use of *Hypochnus* II by Fries (1832) as the valid publication. As far as lichens are concerned, Fries's "Systema" is a book just like any other publication issued after 1753. [28]) Conceding this point and still accepting the premise, there remains hardly anything else but this conclusion: *Hypochnus* 1818, being pre-Friesian and a genus of hymenomycetes, has no nomenclatorial standing at all, and its first (mis)application to a group of lichens automatically constitutes the valid publication of the name as that of a genus of lichens: *Hypochnus* Ehrenb., just like the misapplication of an earlier name of Persoon's re-published after January 1, 1821 by S. F. Gray must be judged on its own merits.

Remarks. Maire (*l.c.*) proposed to conserve *Hypochnus* Fr. emend. J. Schroet. 1888 (rather, emend. Pat. 1887) against *Lyomyces* P. Karst. (1881), q.v. In such a form the proposal cannot be defended. Recommendations for rejection were published by the Nomenclature Committee of the British Mycological Society (*op. cit.* pp. 224-225), Donk (*op. cit.*, 1941, pp. 191-192; 1949, p. 153), and Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 451. 1949), the latter author interpreting *Hypochnus* as a nomen ambiguum. The proposal has been rejected by ballot of the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953). — Another suggestion made (but as far as I am aware not formally proposed) was to conserve *Hypochnus* Fr. emend. P. Karst. 1882 against *Tomentella* Pat. 1887. Such an action would now be undesirable for there is no doubt that *Hypochnus* as emended by Karsten has definitely lost a gallant battle against *Tomentella* Pat. In fact there was moved a proposal to the reverse by Maire, namely, to conserve *Tomentella* Pat. against *Hypochnus* Fr. emend. P. Karst. The British Committee (*op. cit.* pp. 226, 232) recommended that, should there be any doubt as to the correctness of the name *Tomentella* Pat., it would be advisable to specify this name as a nomen conservandum against *Hypochnus* I; this is the better wording of an opinion also expressed previously by Donk (*op. cit.* 1933, p. 27). One danger concerning the maintenance of *Tomentella* Pat., q.v., has been overcome by conserving that name against *Caldesiella* Sacc., which shows the determination of modern mycologists to cling to *Tomentella*.

Status. *Hypochnus* I (starting-point date, 1821) is impriorable in view of *Hypochnus* II (starting-point date of lichens, 1753).

Hypolyssus Pers., Mycol. europ. **2**: 6. 1825. — Etymology: *ὑπο*, under; *λισσός*, smooth Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Hypolyssus undulatus* Pers.—This and the other original species are large and fleshy fungi and stated to look like species of *Craterellus* Pers. (*s. lat.*); both according to Berkeley and Fries, cited by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 521. 1888), are agarics parasitized by species of *Hypomyces* (Fr.) Tul. or *Hypocrea* Fr. (cf. Martin *in* Mycologia **30**: 440. 1938). — Scope. Introduced for two species, both illustrated by Sowerby (*pls. 153, 402*). — Typification. The first of the original species was selected by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 195. 1941). — The other original species, *H. ventricosus* Pers., was selected by Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 734. 1951). According to Fries

[28]) Even if *Hypochnus* 1825 and 1832 were misapplications of *Hypochnus* 1818, this would not necessarily imply that *Hypochnus* of Ehrenberg would be one, too.

(Elench. **2**: 66. 1828)[29]) the parasitizing fungus in this case is *Sphaeria lateritia* Fr. ex Fr. = *Hypomyces lateritius* (Fr. ex Fr.) Tul. — Remarks. *Hypolyssus* was taken up by O. Kuntze [Rev. Gen. Pl. **3** (2): 487. 1898] to replace *Hypomyces*, an inadmissible application. The proposal by Maire (*in* Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 121. 1935) to conserve *Hypomyces* (Fr.) Tul. against *Hypolyssus* is superfluous, since the latter name is impriorable as a nomen confusum: compare Donk (*l.c.*) and Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 451, 453. 1949). The proposal has been rejected (Special Committee for Fungi *in* Taxon **2**: 29. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 313. 1953). — *Hypolyssus* Pers. was misapplied by Berkeley, Saccardo, and many subsequent authors. It was first taken up by Berkeley (*in* Lond. J. Bot. **1**: 139. 1842) to include a species which is even now commonly called *Hypolyssus montagnei* Berk.; Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) even listed it as the type species of the generic name "*Hypolyssus* Berk." The same species was the basis of four other generic names, viz., *Podostrombium* G. Kunze (not validly published), q.v., *Heringia* Schw. (not validly published), q.v., *Perona* "Fr.", q.v., and *Caripia* O.K., q.v. — There was for some time the feeling that it would perhaps be worth while to conserve *Hypolyssus* as misapplied by Berkeley [cf. Martin *in* Mycologia **30**: 440. 1938; *in* Lloydia **11**: 113. 1948; Ainsworth & Bisby, Dict. Fung. 144, 217. 1943; 2d Ed., 155, 232. 1945]. Both Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdn Buitenzorg III **17**: 195. 1941) and Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 451-453. 1949) considered the retention of Berkeley's application as inadvisable and the proposal has been rejected by ballot of the Special Committee of Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953), the nomen rejiciendum in the proposal as formulated by the Secretary being *Caripia* O.K., q.v. I do not agree (even after the subsequent changes in the Code) that *Podostrombium* G. Kunze, q.v., has been validly published as Rogers thought (*in* Farlowia **3**: 452. 1949; **4**: 27. 1950). — Variant spelling: "*Hypolissus* Montg.": Léon March., Enum. méth. Mycoph. 200. 1896.—Perhaps a correction. — Status. If considered to be based on parasitized agarics, *Hypolyssus* is impriorable, being a nomen confusum (Art. 66).

[29]) And compare Fries (*in* Linnaea **5**: 701. 1830): "est *Sphaeria lateritia*, hymenium *Agarici* obducens."

Jaapia Bres. *in* Ann. mycol. **9**: 428. 1911. — Etymology: O. Jaap. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Jaapia argillacea* Bres.—For an excellent description, see Nannfeldt & John Eriksson (*in* Svensk. bot. Tidskr. **47**: 183. 1953). — Homonym: *Jaapia* Kirchst. [*in* Krypt.-Fl. Brandenb. **7** (3): 444. 1938; Phacidiaceae, Ascomycetes].

Junghuhnia Corda.—See "Polyporaceae".

Karstenia Britz. *in* Bot. Cbl. **71**: 94. 1897. — Etymology: P. A. Karsten. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Karstenia faginea* Britz.—This and the other species are species of *Tomentella* Pat. *sensu stricto*. — Scope. Introduced for two species. — Typification. The first species has been indicated by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 51. 1953). — Homonyms: *Karstenia* Göppert (1836; Fossil Plants) and *Karstenia* Fr. apud P. Karst. (1885; Stictidiaceae, Ascomycetes). — Isonym: *Prilleuxia* Sacc. & P. Syd. (1899), q.v. — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms, and therefore, changed into *Prilleuxia*.

Kneiffia Fr., Gen. Hym. 17. 1836. — Etymology: C. Kneiff. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Thelephora setigera* Fr. = *Peniophora setigera* (Fr.) Höhn. & L. — Protonym: *Kneiffia* Fr., Fl. scan. 340. 1835.—Nomen nudum. — Variant spelling: "*Kneffia*": Léon March., Enum. méth. Mycoph. 200, 201. 1896.—Apparently an unintentional error. — Homonym: *Kneiffia* Spach (1835; Oenotheraceae). — Isonyms: *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897), *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898), *Neokneiffia* Sacc. (1898), and *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym, and four times renamed.

Kneiffiella P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 371. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 383. 1890). — Etymology: diminutive of *Kneiffia*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Hydnum barba-jovis* Bull. sensu P. Karst. = *Kneiffiella bombycina* P. Karst. — Homonyms: *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897; "Thelephoraceae") and *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898; "Thelephoraceae"; typonymous homonym of the preceding name). — Typonym: *Tomentellina* Höhn. & L. (1906).

Kneiffiella Underw. *in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **24**: 205. 1897. — Etymology: diminutive of *Kneiffia*. Gender: f. — Type species (only

original species of basinym): *Thelephora setigera* Fr. — Basinym: *Kneiffia* Fr. (1836), q.v. — Typonymous homonym: *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 139. 1898.—This is a slightly later name change for the same basinym. — Synisonyms: *Neokneiffia* Sacc. (1898) and *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898). — Homonym: *Kneiffiella* P. Karst. (1889; "Thelephoraceae"). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Kneiffiella P. Henn.—See *Kneiffiella* Underw.

[*Kordyanella* Höhn.—See Exobasidiaceae.]

Lachnocladium Lév.—See "Clavariaceae".

Laeticorticium Donk *in* Fungus **26**: 16. 1956. — Etymology: laetus, bright; the genus *Corticium*. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Corticium roseum* Pers. — Scope. Introduced with six species. — Typonym: *Corticium* Pers. (1794; non S. F. Gray, non Fr.; devalidated name).

Langloisula Ell. & Ev. *in* J. Mycol. **5**: 68. 1889. — Etymology: A. B. Langlois. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Langloisula spinosa* Ell. & Ev.—Von Höhnel (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **128**: 537. 1919) thought it already possible that this fungus (except the spores) would prove to be a member of *Asterostromella* Höhn. & L. (= *Vararia* P. Karst.). The following conclusion has been drawn after an examination of the type specimen:

> "It is ... probable, although far from proved, that Langlois's specimen consists of parasitized material, and that Ellis's generic and specific diagnoses took about equal cognizance of the fungus host and its most conspicuous parasite. [The conidia of the latter] ressemble the spores of *Chromosporium viride* Corda sufficiently to suggest that the parasitic component may be a species of *Chromosporium*. [The substratum of this parasitizing fungus] both superficially and in its dichophyses, hyphae, and occasional thin-walled cystidia does not differ greatly from *Radulum investiens* [= *Vararia investiens* (Schw.) P. Karst.]."—Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 292-293. 1943).

Status. Donk (*in* Fungus **26**: 21. 1956) concluded that *Langloisula* is a good example of a nomen confusum (Art. 66), that ought not to be made priorable by selecting one of the components as the type in a restricted sense. In case one would ignore or differently interpret Art. 66, *Langloisula* might become an earlier name for the genus now called *Vararia* P. Karst. (*Asterostromella* Höhn. & L.).

Laschia Jungh.—See "Polyporaceae".

Laxitextum Lentz, Ster. & all. Genera U. Mississippi Valley (*in* Agr. Monogr., U.S. Dep. Agr. No. 24:) 18. 1955. — Etymology: laxus, loose; textum, context. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Stereum bicolor* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Introduced with three species.

Leptochaete Lév., Consid. mycol. 108. 1846; Orb., Dict. univ. Hist. nat. **8**: 487. 1846. — Etymology: λεπτός, thin; χαίτη, hair. Gender: f. — Type species (same as selected for basinym): *Stereum tabacinum* (Sow. ex Fr.) Fr. — Basinym: *Hymenochaete* Lév. (1846), q.v. — Valid publication. A mere name change introduced thus: "*Leptochaete*, Lév. = *Hymmochaete*, Lév." [!], nothing else. The former name is considered here validly published by the bare minimum required by the Code in regard with a valid reference. For an exactly similar case, see *Lachnocladium* Lév. ("Clavariaceae"). — Remark. The following note by Lloyd made under *Hydnochaete setosa* (Sw. ex Berk.) Lloyd = *Hymenochaete aspera* Berk. & C., may be recorded:

> "Léveillé also saw a specimen from Mexico in the museum at Paris and labelled it '*Leptochaete igniaria*'. It did not get into print. ... As this *Hydnochaete* differs from all other known pileate *Hymenochaete* not only in its tubercular hymenium, but also in the strigose, matted hairs, Professor McGinty proposed to restore Léveillé's name and call the plant '*Leptochaete setosa* (Berkeley) McGinty'."—Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **4**: 560. 1916).

Homonym: *Leptochaete* Borzi *in* Nuovo G. bot. ital. **14**: 298. 1882 *ex* Bornet & Flahault *in* Mém. Soc. nat. Sci. nat. math. Cherb. **25**: 198, 199. 1886 (Rivulariaceae, 'Nostocaceae heterocysteae', Cyanophyta). — Nomen rejiciendum (proposed). The genus of algae

Leptochaete Borzi ex Born. & Flah. has been proposed for conservation against *Leptochaete* Lév. by Dr. J. Th. Koster. The Special Committee for Algae (*in* Taxon **3**: 234. 1954) has recommended approval of the proposal.

Libellus Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **4** (Lett. No. 45): 6. 1913. — Etymology: libellus, sheet of paper. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Craterellus papyraceus* Berk. & C. — Typonym: Compare *Hymenogloea* Pat. (1900).

Licentia Pilát *in* Ann. mycol. **38**: 66. 1940. — Etymology: E. Licent. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Licentia yaochanica* Pilát.—I do not doubt (judging from the description and figures) that this is the same as *Lopharia mirabilis* (Berk. & Br.) Pat. This conclusion has also been arrived at by Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 56. 1951). For the latter species, see also under *Lopharia*. — Typonyms: *Lopharia* Kalchbr. & McOwan (1882) and *Thwaitesiella* Mass. (1892); and compare *Lloydella* Bres. (1901).

Lloydella Bres. *in* Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **1**: 51. 1901. — Etymology: C. G. Lloyd. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Stereum cinerascens* (Schw.) Mass. — Scope. Introduced with eight species of which the species indicated as the type above is the first. — Typification. The species chosen has been suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 344. 1931) and also listed as type by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 59. 1953) and Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 343. 1954). — Variant spelling: "*Lloydiella*". This spelling has been consistently used by J. Rick (for instance, *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 30. 1934); also by Bresadola (*apud* Maire *in* Bull. Soc. bot. France **53**: ccx. 1906); Clements & Shear (*l.c.*); &c. — Typonyms. Recently Talbot (cited under *Lopharia*) has concluded that *Lopharia lirellosa* Kalchbr. & McOwan is synonymous with *Stereum cinerascens*. This would make *Lopharia* Kalchbr. & McOwan (1882), *Thwaitesiella* Mass. (1892) and *Licentia* Pilát (1940) typonyms.

Lloydiella.—See *Lloydella*.

Lopharia Kalchbr. & McOwan *in* Grevillea **10**: 58. 1882 (cf. *in* Rev. mycol. **4**: 67. 1882; descriptions also reproduced by Talbot *in* Bothalia **6**: 339. 1954). — Etymology: λοφός, crest. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Lopharia lirellosa* Kalchbr. & McOwan [30]) = *Lopharia mirabilis* (Berk. & Br.) Pat.—According to Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 309, 339-346. 1954) this species is synonymous with *Stereum cinerascens* (Schw.) Mass. — Typonyms: *Thwaitesiella* Mass. (1892) and *Licentia* Pilát (1940); and compare *Lloydella* Bres. (1901).

Lyomices.—See *Lyomyces*.

Lyomyces P. Karst. *in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9): 23. 1881 (as *Lyomices*). — Etymology: λύω, I loose; μύκης, fungus. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): "*L[yomyces] serus* (Pers.)" sensu P. Karst.—According to Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **115**: 159. 1906): "*Lyomyces serus* Karst. (Revue Myc., III, p. 23) in Thümen, Myc. univers., Nr. 1909, leg. Karsten, [ist] gleich *Peniophora setigera* (Fries) v. H. & L." — Scope. Introduced with three species: "1. *L. serus* (Pers.) . . . — 2. *L. crustosus* (Pers.) . . . — *Hydnum* Pers. — 3. *L. papillosus* (Fr.) . . . — *Grandinia* Fr." — Typification. The first species is here chosen in agreement with the Nomenclature Committee of the British Mycological Society (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **23**: 224. 1939) which concluded that "*Lyomyces serus* (Pers.) Karst." must be regarded as the type species. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 59. 1953) listed it erroneously as "*Hydnum serus* Pers." — Homonym: *Lyomyces* P. Karst. (1882; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. — Typonyms: *Hyphoderma* Wallr. (1833), *Kneiffia* Fr. (1836) and *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897), *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898), *Neokneiffia* Sacc. (1898), *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898). — Variant spelling: The original spelling is evidently an error, and, therefore, the corrected form is here used. — Remark. For a proposal (rejected) to conserve *Hypochnus* Fr. (sensu J. Schroet.) against *Lyomyces*, see under the former name.

Lyomyces P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 153. 1882. — Etymology: λύω, I loose; μύκης, fungus. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Corticium roseum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Introduced with nine species, of which *Corticium roseum* is the first. — Typification. From Karsten's treatment one would conclude that he was familiar only with the first five species. Later on, in a work restricted to Finnish fungi (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 418. 1889), only

[30]) Mentioned by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 59. 1953) as *L. "licellosa"*.

two species were included, *C. roseum* and *Corticium polygonioides* P. Karst.; the latter one is not among those of 1882. This provides for *C. roseum* as the type species. It was already listed as such by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 59. 1953). — Homonym: *Lyomyces* P. Karst. (1881; "Thelephoraceae" or "Hydnaceae"), q.v.—My reasons for considering *Lyomyces* 1881 and *Lyomyces* 1882 as different (though homonymous) names are: (i) it is not at all certain that Karsten took up the name of 1881: in 1889 (*l.c.*) he does not refer to his publication of 1881, but cited only the one of 1882; (ii) none of the species of 1881 was included in 1882. — Status. If not considered a mere misapplication of *Lyomyces* 1881, the name (of 1882) has to be taken as a later homonym, and, therefore, as impriorable.

Malacodermum (Fr.) Léon March., Enum. méth. Mycoph. 200. 1896 (nomen nudum?). — Etymology: *μαλακός*, soft; *δέρμα*, skin. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation for basinym): *Stereum vitile* Fr. —This species "has not been recognized since the original collection and probably no specimen now exists ..."— Lentz [Ster. all. Gen. U. Miss. Vall. (*in* Agr. Monogr., U.S. Dept. Agr. No. 24:) 18. 1955]. But compare Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 330. 1954): "A fungus not unlike *Stereum umbrinum* [Berk. & C. apud Berk.] is called for from Fries' description, and affinity with this species is suggested by Saccardo in Sacc. Syll. Fung. 6 (1888) 569, and repeated by Massee in Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot. 27 (1890) 193." — Basinym: *Stereum* subgen. *Malachodermum* Fr. in Nova Acta Soc. Sci. upsal. III **1**: 111. 1851 (= Nov. Symb. 95).—Introduced with *Stereum vitile* Fr. as the type species by original designation, when the author had to list two other species attributed to this taxon by him. — Valid publication. Marchand merely listed the name (as a generic one) as "*Malacodermum* Fr." It would seem that he took it from a source in which the name might have been previously published as a generic name, but I have not been able to trace the publication. I am not yet convinced that Marchand validly published the generic name. Although Art. 48 of the Stockholm Code, 1952 (see also last Example), recognizes the author's citation "Fr." as a sufficient type of reference to a previously published description, it is not to that of a name of the same rank.

Masseeola O.K.—See "Clavariaceae".

Masseerina Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **6**: 1002. 1920. — A perfect nomen nudum, introduced for *Cladoderris cartilaginea* Mass. (*in* Kew Bull. **1899**: 172). A portion of the type specimen (Ridley 47) is preserved in the Singapore Herbarium.

[*Matruchotia* Boul.—See "Clavariaceae".]

Merisma Pers. ex S. F. Gray.—See "Clavariaceae".

[*Midotis* Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 363. 1825; Elench. **2**: 29. 1828; Endl., Ench. bot. 20. 1841 ("*Mydotis*"). — Type species (only original species): *Midotis lingua* Fr. (mentioned by name in 1828).—"The identity of this species is unknown, but in my opinion it may have been *Wynnella auricula* (Schaeff.) Boud." (Nannfeldt *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **23**: 239. 1939). — The generic name is included in the present paper because W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 63. 1953) listed "*Midotis* Fr. Gen. Hymen. 16. 1836. ... Type: No species listed" as a genus of Thelephoraceae.]

Muciporus Juel *in* Bih. svensk Vetensk-Akad. Handl. **23** III (12): 23. 1897. — Etymology: mucus, slime; *πόρος*, pore. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Muciporus corticola* (Fr.) Juel sensu Juel.—This species, as well as the other one included in *Muciporus*, represents a resupinate polypore overgrown by a member of *Tulasnella* J. Schroet. This was admitted by Juel himself in a subsequent publication [*in* Ark. Bot. **14** (1). 1916]. The *Tulasnella* component of '*M. corticola*' is *Tulasnella violea* (Quél.) Bourd. & Galz. The polypore, without the covering *Tulasnella*, regarded by Juel as the sterile state of *Muciporus*, was, according to a determination by Romell, *Polyporus* (*Poria*) *corticola* Fr. in part. — Scope. Introduced for two species, *Muciporus corticola* being the first. — Typification. The first species was suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 348. 1931). — Isonym: *Myxoporus* Clem., Univ. Stud. Nebraska **3** (1): 72. 1902.—Not validly published: no description, no proper reference, not even the author of the basinym being indicated. Introduced as follows: "*Muciporus* = *Myxoporus* (*μύζα*, *ἡ*, mucus, *πόρος*, *ὁ*, pore)". See also remarks under *Podostrombium*. — Nomen confusum. This generic name, based in each of its two species, on two widely different fungi growing together and assumed to represent a single plant must obviously be considered a nomen confusum, and hence as impriorable. On the other hand, in view

of the present formulation of the article of the Code involved (Art. 66), one might be tempted to designate as the type one of the constituent elements (preferably the *Tulasnella* element), which would make the name *Muciporus* priorable. In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that the generic name commemorates both components. In view of this I refrain from adopting the second course. — TYPONYMS. The *Tulasnella* component of the type 'species' is conspecific with the type species of *Tulasnella* J. Schroet. (1888), *Prototremella* Pat. (1888), and *Pachysterigma* J. Olsen apud Bref. (1888).

Mycobonia Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **10**: 76. 1894. — ETYMOLOGY: *μύκης* fungus; the genus *Bonia*. Gender f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Hydnum flavum* (Sw. ex Fr.) Berk.—For this species compare Martin (*in* Mycologia **31**: 247. 1939). — VALID PUBLICATION. Patouillard expressed himself in such a manner that one might get the impression that *Mycobonia* was nothing but a name change for *Bonia* Pat. (1892; Tremellaceae):

> "La dénomination générique de *Bonia*, modifiée en celle de *Mycobonia* pour éviter un double emploi avec un groupe de phanerogames, ..."

But at the same time it is clear that when he changed the name *Bonia* into *Mycobonia*, he also changed the type:

> "Le champignon que nous avons décrit dans le Bulletin de la Soc. Myc., 1892, p. 48, sous le nom *Bonia papyrina*, doit être considéré comme une simple forme de l'*Heterochaete tenuicula* (Lév.) Pat. . . . La dénomination générique . . . de *Mycobonia* . . . ne devra donc s'appliquer qu'aux théléphorés analogues à l'*Hydnum flavum* Berk . . .. Par la localisation de l'hyménium, cette plante doit rentrer dans les théléphorés, mais elle s'éloigne d'*Hymenochaete* par la nature des sois: nous la placerons dans un groupe spécial et la dédignerons sous le nom de *Mycobonia flava*."—Patouillard (*op. cit.* pp. 76, 77).

Not being technically a name change, the valid publication of *Mycobonia* would depend on whether or not there is an accompanying generic description. The latter point is not quite evident, but is of minor importance now because the name has recently been conserved. — TYPONYMS: *Hirneola* Fr. (1848) and *Grandinoides* Banker (1906). — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM. *Mycobonia* was proposed by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 157, 171, 173-174. 1941) as a nomen conservandum against *Hirneola* Fr. 1825 (not *Hirneola* Fr. 1848). Adopted by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 319. 1953).

Myxoporus Clem.—See *Muciporus*.

Neokneiffia Sacc., Tab. comp. Gen. Fung. 11. Aug. 1898; Syll. Fung. **14**: 11. 1899. — ETYMOLOGY: *νέος*, new; the genus *Kneiffia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species of basinym): *Thelephora setigera* Fr. — BASINYM: *Kneiffia* Fr. (1836), q.v. — REMARK. One of the four name changes for the preoccupied name *Kneiffia* Fr. — SYNISONYMS: *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897) and *Kneiffiella* P. Henn. (1898) (both preoccupied), and *Pycnodon* Underw. (1898). — TYPONYM: *Hyphoderma* Wallr. (1833).

Nothotrechispora Sing. *in* Mycologia **36**: 69. 1944 (not validly published). — Singer used this name in the description of *Byssocorticium* Bondarz. & Sing. apud Singer, q.v. I suppose that, at the time of drawing up that description, he intended to substitute *Trechispora* P. Karst. (which was according to Rogers previously incorrectly applied by Bondarzew & Singer), but finally decided to use *Phlebiella* P. Karst. instead and forgot to replace *Nothotrechispora* by the latter name in this case.

[*Omoriza* Paul., Ic. Champ. *pl. 185 fs. 1-2, pl. 186 fs. 4-5, pl. 187 f. 35.* 1812-35. — For some remarks on Paulet's work and scientific names see under *Agarico-carnis* Paul. ("Polyporaceae"). — This genus included (i) one species of *Conchites* Paul.; (ii) part of what Paulet originally called '*Tremella*' (famille 99); and (iii) part of *Pezicula* Paul. One of the species is *Omoriza cornucopioides* (L.) Paul. = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. The other species (three in all) are large discomycetes, and should it prove desirable to select a type species for this invalidly published generic name, the choice is unlikely to be the only hymenomycete included. — Variant spelling: "*Omorrhiza*"; Lév., Ic. Champ. Paul. 100-103. 1855 (where Paulet's specific combinations are listed as synonyms).]

(*to be continued*)

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—VII

"Thelephoraceae"

(conclusion) *

M. A. Donk (The Hague)

[*Omorrhiza*.—See *Omoriza*.]

Pachysterigma J.-Olsen *apad* Bref., Unters. Gesamtgeb. Mycol. **8**: 5. "1889" [1888]. — Etymology: *παχύς*, thick; sterigma. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Pachysterigma fugax* J.-Olsen apud Bref.—This species is now considered a synonym of *Tulasnella violea* (Quél.) Bourd. & G.; compare Rogers (*in* Ann. mycol. **31**: 184. 1933). — Scope: Introduced for four species, of which *P. fugax* was the first. — Typification. The first species is here selected. Brefeld said, "... ist wohl die ausgeprägteste Form." — Typonyms: *Tulasnella* J. Schroet. (1888) and *Prototremella* Pat. (1888), both earlier names; and compare *Muciporus* Juel.

[*Pellicularia* Cooke *in* Grevillea **4**: 116, 134-135. 1876; Report on diseased leaves of coffee (Ind. Mus. Rep.: Pl. S. India) 1-7. 1876; *in* Pop. Sci. Review **15**: 165. 1876. — Type species (only original species): *Pellicularia koleroga* Cooke.—As described by Cooke consisting of a resupinate hymenomycete (as yet without a correct name?) pervaded by an imperfect fungus, which contributed the spores seen by him; in addition, much stress was laid on a gelatinous matrix that presumably did not exist. — As a nomen confusum, impriorable. If one of the components of the *mixtum compositum* were to be selected as the type this could hardly be the hymenomycete as was done by Rogers, but rather should be the pervading imperfect fungus. For a detailed account, see Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **2**: 425-434. 1954).]

Peniophora Cooke *in* Grevillea **8**: 20. 1879. — Etymology: *πηνίον*, shuttle; *φέρω* I bear. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Corticium quercinum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Based on 16 species. First species *Corticium quercinum*. — Typification. Of the 16 original species the author himself indicated number 15, "*P. velutina* Fr.", as "rather an aberrant form", and number 16, "*P. sparsa* (B. & Br.)", as "another aberrant form"; they should be excluded as eligible species. Three other species are at present considered as members of *Stereum* Pers. ex S. F. Gray or *Lloydella* Bres.; *Peniophora "habgallae"* (*hakgallae*) (Berk. & Br.) Cooke belongs to *Aleurodiscus* Rabenh. ex J. Schroet. Passing two or three more species of which I am not quite certain as to their identity, the remainder of the species belongs to *Peniophora* as treated by Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 267. 1928). One of them is *Corticium quercinum*, the first species, perhaps the best known, the most characteristic, and the commonest in western Europe of all the original ones. It was suggested as the type species by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 345. 1931), and Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 141. 1949) felt bound to accept this choice. — Remark. The genus currently called *Peniophora* Cooke is a considerable one and comprises among its species the types of two earlier and priorable generic names, viz. *Corticium* S. F. Gray (1821), q.v. and *Hyphoderma* Wallr. (1833), q.v. Therefore, Donk (*op cit.* pp. 140-142) proposed it for conservation against these two names. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **4**: 30. 1950) recommended rejection, but erred as to the nomenclatural basis of his motives, which he had to admit as wrong (Rogers, [mimeographed enclosure to the reprint of his article]. 1950). Yet, it seems that he would rather restore the name *Corticium* S. F. Gray than maintain *Peniophora* for a group containing the common type of these two names. A much reduced genus including *P. quercina*, will eventually turn out to coincide almost completely with *Peniophora* sect. *Coloratae* Bourd. & G.; compare Eriksson's excellent treatment of this section [*in* Symb. bot. upsal. **10** (5): 76 pp. 25 *fs.* 1950]. I believe that few mycologists will favour the reintroduction of the generic name *Corticium* S. F. Gray for this reduced, or for a more inclusive, genus *Peniophora*. Compare also Donk (Summ. Prop. 8. 1950). Yet, the proposal was rejected by ballot by the

*) Continued from p. 85.

32. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953). — Typonym: *Corticium* S. F. Gray (1821), q.v. Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**:

Peniophorella P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 427. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — Etymology: diminutive of *Peniophora*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *"Peniophorella pubera* (Fr.?) Karst."—The identity of this species, as interpreted by Karsten, is unknown at present, and no specimens seem to be preserved in Karsten's herbarium (cf. Von Höhnel & Litschauer *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Mat.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **115**: 1564. 1906). — Status. I have my doubts as to the nature of the type, and consequently have to regard *Peniophorella* as a nomen dubium.

[*Peniophorina* Höhn.—See "Cyphellaceae".]

Peniotulasnella Bourd. & G., Hym. France 65. "1927" [1928]. — A provisional name, accompanied by a descriptio generico-specifica and published as a part of the combination *"Peniotulasnella conspersa* p.t." The abbreviation apparently stands for 'pro tempore' with the meaning of 'provisionally'. The authors stated that they were not quite sure that the basidia were really as in *Tulasnella* ("avec basides à peu près sûrement tulasnellées").

Perona Pers. ex Fr.—See "Agaricaceae".

Perona "Fr." — Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 521. 1888) and several subsequent authors have cited a genus "*Perona* Fr." as a synonym of "*Hypolyssus* Pers. ... emend. Berk", thus recognizing the existence of a genus different from *Perona* Pers. ex Fr., but with a homonymous name. Fries, once, used this name as follows:

> "*Perona*. Berkl. in Hook. Lond. Journ. I. p. 39. **) Pileus suberosus, hymenio laevissimo rimoso."—The footnote: " **) Quatenus hoc genus sine charactere generico l.c. propositum intelligo, hoc loco inseratur tumquam Cyphellae analogum in seq. sectione."—Fries (Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 333. 1849).

When one looks up "Berkl. in Hook. Lond. Journ. I. p. 39" one will find (on page 139!) the description of a new species, *Hypolyssus montagnei* Berk. under the generic name "*Hypolyssus*, Pers.", q.v., but not the name *Perona*. This explanation has been offered:

> "[It] is only by a set of curious circumstances that the name *Perona* ever came to be used in this connection. For it is not a Berkeleyan genus, nor a Friesian, but a Persoonian, published in Mycol. Eur. **2**: 3. 1825. Fries seems to have had a general idea that Berkeley had revived one of the small genera from Persoon's Mycol. Eur., but to have picked out the wrong name, cited the wrong page for Berkeley's publication, ... and finally tried to make amends in the index to the Summ. Veg. Scand. [p. 568, *"Hypolyssus* B. (*Perona*)"]. In any case it is not *Perona* Fr. ..., but '*Perona* Pers.' erroneously ascribed to Berkeley by Fries."—Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 452. 1949).[30a])

It is also possible that Fries was convinced that Berkeley had erred and had revived a wrong name of Persoon. It may even be that Fries introduced a new name, *Perona*, in which case it would be a later homonym of *Perona* Pers. ex Fr., and, therefore, imprior-able. However, for the moment Rogers's explanation seems preferable.

[*Pezicula* Paul., Traité Champ. **2**: index. 1793; for corresponding description and French name (Coccigrue), see p. 403). — For some remarks on Paulet's work and scientific names, see under *Agarico-carnis* Paul. ("Polyporaceae"). — Introduced with five species, a varied assortment of fungi of which only the second is a hymenomycete: *Pezicula cornucopioides* (L.) Paul. = *Omoriza cornucopioides* (L.) Paul. = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. Afterwards, in his "Iconographie", Paulet 'transferred' two of the original species to *Omoriza* Paul., q.v., (including *C. cornucopioides*), and to the other three he did not give Latin names. There appears to be little reason to select the one member of *Craterellus* as the type species of *Pezicula*, and thus this devalidated name is here considered as falling outside the sphere of this series. — Not *Pezicula* Tul. (1865; nomen nudum) ex Sacc. 1884 (*in* Bot. Cbl. **18**: 217); Dermateaceae, Ascomycetes).]

Phaeophlebia W. B. Cooke *in* Mycologia **48**: 401. 1956. — Etymology: φαιός, dusky; the genus *Phlebia*. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation and only original

[30a]) Rogers also correctly stated that Fries "missed the diagnosis given by Berkeley (Fries wrote 'quatenus hoc genus sine charactere generico l.c. propositum ...')."

species): *Phlebia strigosozonata* (Schw.) Lloyd. —As interpreted by the author of the generic name, inclusive of *Phlebia rugosissima* Lév. — TYPONYM. Compare *Auricula* Lloyd (1922; preoccupied).

Phanerochaete P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 426. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — ETYMOLOGY: *φανερός*, distinct, *χαίτη*, hair. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Stereum alneum* (Fr.) Fr. sensu P. Karst.—For this species, see below. — SCOPE. Introduced with two species, *Stereum alneum* (Fr.) Fr. sensu P. Karst. (first species) and *Stereum odoratum* (Fr.) Fr. sensu P. Karst. The first is according to specimens distributed by Rabenhorst & Winter (Fung. europ. extraeur. No. 3231. 1885, as *Corticium alneum* Fr.; type distribution of *Peniophora karstenii* Mass.) closely related with *Peniophora velutina* (DC. ex Fr.) Cooke (cf. Karsten, Krit. Öfvers. Finl. Basidsv. Tillägg 2: 32. 1893); it was identified by Von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* S.B. Akad. Wien, Mat.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **115**: 1566, 1580. 1906) with *Peniophora velutina* and by Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 326. 1943) with *Peniophora coccineofulva* (Schw.) Burt. The second species, as understood by Karsten, is different from that of Fries; it has been called *Peniophora odorata* "(Karsten) Burt" (cf. Burt *in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **12**: 289. 1925), an untenable name, and renamed *Peniophora luna* Romell by Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 320. 1943, to be consulted for particulars). Compare also Karsten (Krit. Öfvers. Finl. Basidsv. Tillägg 3: 33. 1898 = *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **62**: 97. 1903). — TYPIFICATION. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 73. 1953) listed the first species as the type. — TYPONYM. *Xerocarpus* P. Karst., and compare *Corticium* Fr. (1835; preoccupied).

Phlebia Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 426. 1821. — — ETYMOLOGY: *φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, vein. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Phlebia radiata* Fr. — SCOPE. Introduced with four species; three of these [*Phlebia merismoides* (Fr.) ex Fr., first species, *Ph. radiata* Fr., and *Ph. contorta* Fr.] are now often taken to be conspecific. The fourth species is *Ph. vaga* Fr., the type of the genus *Phlebiella* P. Karst., q.v. — TYPIFICATION. The type species was indicated by Fries himself (Elench. **1**: 155. 1828; under *Ph. radiata*): "Haec species typus generis *Phlebiae!*" — Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 438. 1949) argued that Persoon, when establishing *Ricnophora* Pers., q.v., excluded *Ph. radiata* and *Ph. contorta* and that since "*P. vaga* was later made the type of Karsten's genus *Phlebiella* ... it would be logical and in accord with established custom to designate (provided no intervening decisions oppose) the other eligible species, *P. merismoides* Fr. as the type of *Phlebia* Fr." It should be remarked that Persoon said that *Ph. radiata* and *Ph. contorta* probably belonged to *Ricnophora*[31]); he certainly did not definitely include them in his genus and thus did not definitely exclude them from *Phlebia*. He admitted that he did not know any of Fries's species! In the present case there need not be much discussion on this question since Fries indicated the type of his own generic name in his "Elenchus", a work to be taken as part of his "Systema", the starting-point book of these fungi. Banker (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29**: 440. 1902) accepted *Merulius merismoides* Fr. [1818] as the type species. — TYPONYM: *Ricnophora* Pers. (1825). — REMARK. See also the discussion on the (rejected) proposal for conservation of *Corticium* Fr. (1835).

Phlebiella P. Karst. *in* Hedwigia **29**: 271. 1890 (as *Phlebriella*). — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Phlebia*. — Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Phlebia vaga* Fr.—This is apparently the same as *Corticium sulphureum* Pers. (non Fr.?) as described by Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 234. 1928) = *Hypochnus fumosus* (Fr. ex Pers.) Fr. sensu Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **3**: 239. 1916). Compare also Karsten (*in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **14**: 83. 1887): "*Phlebia vaga* Fr. circa Mustiala pluries, sed semper sterilis, autumno seriore lecta. Similitudinem cum *Odontia fimbriata* maximam ostendit. Vix vere *Phlebia*." — VARIANT SPELLING. The original spelling, *Phlebriella*, is evidently an error and must be corrected; Karsten also wrote "*Phlebria vaga* Fr." on the same occasion.

Phlebophora Lév. *in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) II **16**: 238. 1841. — ETYMOLOGY: *φλέψ*, *φλεβός* vein; *φέρω*, I bear. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Phlebophora campa-*

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[31]) "*Phlebia radiata.* Fries ... et ejusd. *Phlebia contorta* ... verosimile huc pertinent, nec vero *Phleb. Merismoides* et *vaga*, quae ad auctoris genus reservari possunt, mihi vero ignotae."—Persoon (Mycol. europ. **2**: 8. 1825).

nulata Lév.—This was based on abnormal specimens, but not, it would appear, on specimens deformed by the parasitism of an imperfect fungus. The normal condition is now accepted as belonging to *Tricholoma,* perhaps to *T. resplendens* (Fr.) P. Karst. in the sense of French authors, like Quélet, a species now called *T. sulphurescens* Bres. (according to Konrad & Maublanc, Ic. sel. Fung. **6**: 301. 1935). Compare Roumeguère (*in* Rev. mycol. **8**: 28-30. 1886) and Quélet (Ench. Fung. 10. 1886; Fl. mycol. France 287. 1888). — Remarks. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 351. 1931) suggested *Phlebophora rugulosa* Lév. as the type species. This is not acceptable, because that species was not originally included and described at a later date. — Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 112. 1949) pointed out that *Phlebophora* may have to be added to the nomina rejicienda of *Tricholoma* (Fr.) Staude, q.v., and Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 737. 1951) is of the same opinion: "If *Tricholoma* is not conserved *Phlebophora* may replace it." — Status. If considered as based on a monstrosity (the best course in my opinion), *Phlebophora* is impriorable (nomen monstrositatis; Art. 67).

Phlebriella.—See *Phlebiella.*

Phylacteria (Pers.) Pat., Hym. Europe 153. 1887. — Etymology: *φυλακτήριον,* amulet. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Thelephora caryophyllaea* (Schaeff.) ex Fr. — Protonym: *Phylacteria* Pers., Traité Champ. comest. 43, 70. 1818.—Introduced as a nomen provisorium:

> Page 43: "... les Théléphorées .... Les genres qui la composent sont ... les *Merisma, Thelephora* (*Corticium*), *Phyllacteria* [32]), *Conisophora* [32]) et *Auricularia* ...."
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> Page 70: "Peu d'espèces du genre *Thelephora* sont terrestres et celles-ci pourroient en être détachées un jour, comme un genre particulier, non pas à cause de la localité et de la substance plus molasse, mais par une particularité dont je ne peux encore deviner le but. Dans l'état frais, on remarque sur la partie sporulifère des *Thelephora caryophillea* [32]) (Bull., t. 483) [33]), *Auricularia phyllacteres* [32]); Bull., t. 436, f. 2, et *Thel. caesia,* Syn. Fung., p. 509, de distance en distance des soies ou des papilles disposées quatre à quatre .... Au reste, ces champignons forment le passage au genre *Merisma,* qui a le port d'une clavaire ...." [34])—Persoon (*op. cit.*).

Basinym: *Thelephora* sect. *Phylacteria* Pers., Mycol. europ. **1**: 111. 1822.—Five species were included: *Thelephora caryophyllaea* (Schaeff.) ex Fr., *T. terrestris* Ehrh. ex Fr., *T. palmata* Pers. [not *Merisma palmatum* (Scop. ex Fr.) Pers. = *T. palmata* (Scop.) ex Fr.], and *T. fusco-cinerea* Pers. (including *Auricularia phylacteris* Bull.). Persoon did not mention *Phylacteria* 1818. — Patouillard called his genus "*Phylacteria* (Pers.)" and in 1900 (Essai taxon. Hym. 119), "*Phylacteria* Pers. Mycol. Europ., I, p. 111", which makes Persoon's sectional name of 1822 the avowed basinym, rather than the provisional generic name of 1818. — Scope: "Espèces principales: *Ph. atro-citrina, Ph. caryophyllea, Ph. intybacea, Ph. laciniata, Ph. anthocephala,* etc." —Patouillard (*l.c.*, 1887). — Typification. The only species common to *Phylacteria* Pers. (1818) and to Patouillard's genus is *Thelephora caryophyllaea,* and to Persoon's section and to Patouillard's genus, the same species and also *T. laciniata,* which Persoon in 1822 included as a variety under the former name. I would suggest the selection of *T. caryophyllaea* for both Patouillard's generic name and its basinym. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 75. 1953) chose *T. terrestris* Ehrh. ex Fr. for "*Phylacteria* Pers. ex Pat.", but that species is not mentioned by Patouillard. Although *Thelephora laciniata* Pers. ex Fr. and *T. terrestris* are currently considered to be synonyms, it is impossible to select *T. terrestris* because it was originally not definitely included by Patouillard. From his work it appears that Patouillard consider-

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[32]) Spelling is that of the original. Fries's spelling in 1821 is "caryophyllaea".

[33]) The citation of Bulliard's plate may be explained in this case as the most likely choice of an illustration in a popular French booklet on edible fungi at that time. The plate is not typical of the species for which it is cited and Persoon so indicated it later on (Mycol. europ. **1**: 112. 1822: "mediocris"): in fact it represents *T. terrestris* Ehrh. ex Fr. in its modern sense.

[34]) For German translation, see Pers., Abb. essb. Schwämme 27, 44. 1822.

ed the two as distinct species (cf., for instance, Essai taxon. Hym. 119. 1900). — Remark. Neither Persoon (1822) nor Patouillard mention *Thelephora* subgen. "*Phylacteria*. Pers. Ch. Comm." of Fries, Syst. mycol. **1**: 449. 1821 [35]), which is an emendation of Persoon's taxon of 1818 in a different rank. Fries restricted it to resupinate species: (i) *Thelephora biennis* Fr. (a name change for "*Auric. phylacteris*. Bull. Ch. t. 436 ...", known to Fries from the cited plate only); (ii) *T. caesia* (Pers.) ex Fr.; and (iii) *T. crustacea* Schum. ex Fr. The obvious choice as type for this subgeneric name is *Auricularia phylacteris* Bull., which Persoon in 1822 (Mycol. europ. **1**: 114) reduced to the synonymy (as *A. "Phyllacteres"*) of *T. fusco-cinerea* Pers. var. *fusca* Pers. If Patouillard had not excluded the resupinate species, *A. phylacteris* would have been a serious possibility for selection. — Variant spelling: "*Phyllacteria*"; W. Brinkm. *in* Ann. mycol. **7**: 289. 1909. Typonym: *Scyphopilus* P. Karst. (1881).

Phyllacteria.—See *Phylacteria*.

Phyllocarbon Lloyd.—See "Agaricaceae".

Pleurobasidium Arnaud *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 193 *f. 1 B, C*. 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Pleurobasidium telae* Arnaud (no Latin description). — No Latin generic description.

Podoscypha Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 70. 1900. — Etymology: πούς, ποδός, foot; σκύφος cup. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Stereum elegans* (G. F. W. Meyer ex Fr.) Fr. sensu Patouillard [36].—From remarks published by Lloyd [Mycol. Writ. **4** (Stip. Ster.): 24. 1913] and Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **9**: 105. 1920) and from the determinations of specimens in herbaria, it appears that *S. elegans* is a much confused species with a number of widely different interpretations. It may be assumed that at the moment nobody really knows what it is. It is uncertain whether or not Meyer's type exists. It seems quite probable that Patouillard's interpretation of the species is not correct. His figures of *S. elegans* are also confusing as he shows cystidia protruding from the hymenium for up to half their length, which reminds one of species of *Cotylidia*! These protruding cystidia agree with Patouillard's generic description ("cystides saillantes ..."). Yet, it is still possible that his specimens belong to such species as possess gloeocystidia that rarely protrude and if they do it is only very slightly. — Scope. Nine species were mentioned as examples. — Typification. *Stereum elegans* is the name given to Patouillard's first species and the only one figured as an illustrative example. It has been selected as the type by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 77. 1953). This choice is not a satisfactorily one in view of the doubtful identity of both the original specimen and Patouillard's interpretation as examplified by his figure. There is another reason; most mycologists who study the stipitate stereums prefer the retention of a genus *Podoscypha* for gloeocystidiate species, like *Stereum pergameneum* Berk. & C. apud Berk., *S. macrorhizum* (Lév.) Burt, or *S. surinamense* Lév., all of which are among Patouillard's original examples; of all three adequate type material is preserved. — Remark. Maire (*apud* Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 123. 1935) proposed the conservation of *Podoscypha* against *Craterella* P. Karst., q.v. Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns, Buitenzorg III **17**: 194. 1941) thought *Podoscypha* a taxonomically well marked group (and the proposal from this point of view superfluous). Moreover, he pointed out that if it were advisable to conserve *Podoscypha* indiscriminately for stalked stereums, the proposal had to be improved by the addition of several earlier names. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 471. 1949) concluded (only in connection with *Craterella)* that the proposal was not needed to preserve Patouillard's name. It was rejected by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 29. 1953: *in* Mycologia **45**: 313. 1953).

Podostrombium G. Kunze *ex* Reichenb., Consp. Reg. veg. 8. 1828 (nomen nudum). — A name never validly published as far as I am aware. It seems to have originated from an (effectively published?) herbarium-label, and appeared perhaps for the first time in print as a nomen nudum as "158. *Podostrombium* Kz. Fung. guian." (Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. veg. 8. 1828)—

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[35]) As "*Phyllacteria* [!] Pers. (subgen. *Thelephorae*)" in Fries's Index to the "Systema" (p. 141, 1832).

[36]) Mr. D. A. Reid has contributed most of the notes from which the remarks on this species and on the typification have been drawn up.

nothing else was added. Endlicher (Gen. Pl. 23. 1836), too, merely listed the name, with a reference to Reichenbach (1828). The next use is again by Reichenbach (Repert. Herb. s. Nomencl. 8. 1841), again as a nomen nudum ("*Podostrombium* Kze."). Léveillé (Consid. mycol. 119. 1846; *in* Dict. univ. Hist. nat. **8**: 491. 1846 [37]) also mentioned the name. All that the latter author said about it was, "*Podostrombium*, Kz. = *Hypolyssus Montagnei*, Berk." Since the reference is to a description of a species rather than to that of the genus or of the genus as a subgenus, section or other subdivision of a genus (Art. 39), it was doubtlessly not validly published by Léveillé either. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 452. 1949) has argued—by deducing from Léveillé's listing more than is actually permitted by the Code—that the latter author's mention constitutes a valid publication of *Podostrombium*. Doty (*in* Lloydia **11**: 133. 1948; **13**: 19. 1950), too, thinks that the name is not validly published by Léveillé and invokes Art. 41 (= Art. 38).

The next author to list the name—again as a perfect nomen nudum—is Lindley (Veg. Kingd. 44. 1846), who misspelled it: "*Podostromium*". Fries (Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 484. 1849) mentioned the name once, "Ad entomogeneas formationes pertinent ... *Podostrombium* Kunz., ut vir antiqua fide in schedula addite ipse monet." (However, in the same work he accepted the fungus as representing a good genus: compare *Perona* "Fr.")

Finally one more mention may be discussed, to which attention was drawn by Rogers:

> "Anyone whose conscience still refuses the 1846 publication [by Léveillé] will cite *Podostrombium* Kunze ex Wittstein, Etym.-bot. Handwörterb. 711. 1856, where appears the statement "das Peridium ist Kreiselförmig und gestielt"—a meager, but legal, description."—Rogers (*in* Farlowia **4**: 27. 1950). [38])

I beg to disagree once more. It is quite evident that Wittstein did not treat the genus from a taxonomic point of view (cf. Art. 33; "incidental mention")! His aim was to give an "Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch", not a taxonomic enumeration of genera; the subtitle of his book runs, "Enthaltend die ... *Erklärung* der Namen sämmtlicher botanischer Gattungen, Untergattungen und ihre Synonyme." [39]) He expressed his aim clearly in his preface:

> "[Ich] glaubte daher ... keine überflüssige Arbeit zu verrichten, wenn ich mir die Aufgabe stellte, alle für die Gattungen und Untergattungen eingeführte Namen etymologisch zu erklären, d.h. nicht bloss ihren Ursprung zu ermitteln, sondern auch die Beziehung ihrer wörtlichen Bedeutung zu den betreffenden Pflanzengruppe anzugeben." —Wittstein (*op. cit.* p. v).

It would become embarrassing for authors of etymological works if their explanations of names or epithets, coined by others with an eye on taxonomic characters of the groups involved, should be interpreted as an intentionally published taxonomic description! It is clear that Wittstein did not attempt to give his own opinion as a taxonomist in relation to the names explained, or to provide for omissions in the past. He merely took "Endlicher's genera plantarum" as a basis, according to his own statement!

A somewhat different case is the publication of the name *Phaeocoryne* Clem. ("Clavariaceae"), q.v. In a paper, exclusively concerned with etymological and grammatical subjects in relation to generic names of plants, Clements rejected certain names that were not acceptable to him for purely grammatical reasons and substituted them by new ones. In the case of *Phaeoclavulina* W. Brinkm., he coined *Phaeocoryne* to replace that name. He neither cited the author of the basinym, nor furnished a botanical description. (In his bibliography he did not cite any publication in which *Phaeoclavulina* is mentioned.) To all appearances it seems justified to claim that no valid reference whatsoever accompanies the new name even in the most concise form and to reject it, as a nomen nudum, as not validly published, although Clements added (in this special case) its etymological derivation: "*φαιός*, dusky, *κορύνη*, *ἡ*, club." This might be interpreted as a description accompanying the new name, but I prefer to assume that we are

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[37]) One will also find 1847 as the date.

[38]) Wittstein wrote: "*Podostrombium* Kunze (Sclerotiaceae). Zus. aus *πους* (Fuss) und *στρυμβιον* (Schneckengehäuse, Kegel, Kreisel); das Peridium ist kreiselförmig und gestielt."

[39]) Italics are mine.

acting in the spirit of the Code by not accepting etymological explanations as botanical descriptions. This case differs from that of *Podostrombium* in one respect. Clements changed a name, which might be taken as indicating that he accepted taxonomically the genus to which the basinym belongs. Even if he had added a botanical description as inadequate as "Club dusky", for instance, I would not have hesitated to consider his new name validly published. The Code speaks of descriptions, or references to descriptions, in connection with the valid publication of names and epithets, not of etymological explanations. — Variant spellings: *"Podostromium"*; Lindl., *l.c.* — *"Podostrumbium"*; Corner, Monogr. Clavaria (*in* Ann. Bot. Mem. **1**:) 196. 1950 (in synonymy). — For other generic names given to this fungus, see *Hypolyssus* "Berk.", *Heringia* Schw. (according to Rogers *in* Farlowia **4**: 27. 1950, perhaps based on the same collection as *Podostromium*), *Perona* "Fr.", and *Caripia* O.K.

Podostromium.—See *Podostrombium.*
Podostrumbium.—See *Podostrombium.*

Polyorus.—See *Polyozus.*
Polyozus P. Karst.—See "Clavariaceae".

Polypilus Pers. *in* Gaud. *in* Freyc., Voy., Bot. 176. 1826 (nomen provisorium). — In a note under *Thelephora aurantiaca* Pers. the author remarks that, "on pourra la séparer un jour des autres théléphores, pour en former un genre particulier (*polypilus*)." — Not *Polypilus* P. Karst. in Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9): 17. 1881 ("Polyporaceae").

Porogramme Pat.—See "Polyporaceae".

Porostereum Pilát *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **52**: 330. 1936. — Etymology: *πόρος*, pore; the genus *Stereum*. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Porostereum phellodendri* Pilát.—Part of the type collection (at Uppsala) has a perfectly smooth hymenophore and I would not be surprised if it is found to be *Stereum cinerascens* (Schw.) Mass. or a related species.

Prilleuxia Sacc. & P. Syd. *in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **14**: 225. 1899. — Etymology: E. Prilleux. Gender: f. — Type species (same as of basinym): *Karstenia faginea* Britz.[40] Basinym: *Karstenia* Britz. (1897), q.v. — Remark. A name change, the basinym being preoccupied.

Prototremella Pat. *in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **2**: 269. Aug. 16. 1888. — Etymology: *πρῶτος*, first; the genus *Tremella*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Prototremella tulasnei* Pat.—Now regarded as a synonym of *Tulasnella violea* (Quél.) Bourd. & G. (*Tulasnella lilacina* J. Schroet.): compare Rogers (*in* Ann. mycol. **31**: 184. 1933). — Typonyms: *Tulasnella* J. Schroet. (June 2, 1888) and *Pachysterigma* J-Olsen apud Bref. (end of 1888): see *Tulasnella*. Compare also *Muciporus* Juel.

Pseudothelephora "McGinty": Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **6**: 890. 1919 (not validly published); see also: Stevenson & Cash *in* Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35: 47. 1936. — A nomen provisorium and like all other McGinty names not validly published: for some general remarks on these names, see Part I of the present series (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 205. 1951). — Coined in connection with *Thelephora gelatinoidea* Lloyd (*"Pseudothelephora gelatinosa"*). I have studied the type of this species in Lloyd's herbarium. It represents a typical species of *Thelephora* Fr. (with coloured angular-warty spores) except for the hymenophore which is more strongly granular-tubercular than is usual; the context is soft-fibrous and dry, and certainly not gelatinous as emphasized by Lloyd. Confusion of specimens is out of question.

Punctularia Pat. *apud* Pat. & Lagerh. *in* Bull. Herb. Boissier **3**: 57. 1895. — Etymology: punctum, point. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Corticium tuberculosum* Pat.—According to Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 25. 1951) the correct name of this species in *Punctularia affinis* (Berk. & C.) Talbot. This latter combination has as basinym *Reticularia affinis* Berk. & C., which is a name clearly based in its turn on the imperfect stage only (nomen anamorphosis), as is the simultaneously published *Reticularia venulosa* Berk. & C. Hence, an isonym of any of the two can not suppress one based on, or one inclusive of, the perfect stage like *Punctularia atropurpurascens* (Berk. & Br.) Petch.

Pycnodon Underw. *in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **25**: 631. Dec. 16, 1898. — Etymology: *πυκνός*,

[40]) The epithet has been misspelt *"favinea"* (Clem. & Shear, Gen. Fungi 344. 1931).

crowded together; *ὀδών* tooth. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (same as of basinym): *Kneiffia setigera* Fr. — BASINYM: *Kneiffia* Fr. (1836), q.v. — SYNISONYMS: *Kneiffiella* Underw. (1897), *Knieffiella* P. Henn. (1898), (both preoccupied), and *Neokneiffia* Sacc. (Aug. 1898). — REMARK. Underwood's second renaming of *Kneiffia* Fr.

Ramaricium John Erikss. *in* Svensk bot. Tidskr. **48**: 189. 1954. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Ramar(ia)*; the genus (*Cort*)*icium*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Ramaricium occultum* John Erikss.

Richnophora.—See *Ricnophora.*
Ricinophora.—See *Ricnophora.*

Ricnophora Pers., Mycol. europ. **2**: 7. 1825. — ETYMOLOGY: *ῥικνός*, wrinkled; *φέρω* I bear. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Ricnophora carnea* Pers. = *Phlebia radiata* Fr. — REMARK. See under *Corticium* Fr. (not *Corticium* Pers. or S. F. Gray). — VARIANT SPELLINGS: "*Richnophora*"; Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 363. 1825; Leman *in* Dict. Sci. nat. **45**: 447. 1827.—Rather errors. — "*Ricinophora*"; W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 86. 1953. — TYPONYM: *Phlebia* Fr. (1821).

[*Sarcopodium* Ehrenb. *ex* Brongn. *in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 546. 1824. — Devalidated name: *Sarcopodium* Ehrenb., Sylv. mycol. berol. 12, 23. 1818. — Type species (only original species): *Sarcopodium circinatum* Ehrenb. — This genus was for some time included in *Thelephora* Ehrh. ex Fr. (Fries, Elench. **1**: 226. 1828) and *Corticium* Fr. (Fries, Epicr. 566. 1838). It belongs to the Deuteromycetes.]

Scopuloides (Mass.) Höhn. & L. *in* Wiesner-Festschr. 57, 58. 1908. — ETYMOLOGY: scopula, broom; *εἶδος*, like. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (same as selected for basinym): *Peniophora hydnoides* Cooke & Mass. *apud* Cooke *in* Grevillea **16**: 77. 1888. — BASINYM: *Peniophora* subgen. *Scopuloides* Mass. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **25**: 154. 1890.—Introduced with two species. — SCOPE. When the generic name was published, Von Höhnel & Litschauer stated that they had not seen material; they did not mention any species. — TYPIFICATION. The first of Massee's species was illustrated when the subgenus was published; it is here selected as the type. — TYPONYM. Compare *Grandiniella* P. Karst. (1895), q.v.

Scyphophilus.—See *Scyphopilus.*

Scyphopilus P. Karst. *in* Acta Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **2** (1): 40. 1881 (description reproduced *in* Rev. mycol. **4**: 130. 1882). — ETYMOLOGY: *σκύφος*, cup; *πῖλος*, cap. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora caryophyllaea* (Schaeff.) ex Fr. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Scyphophilus*"; W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 89. 1953.—An error. — TYPONYM: *Phylacteria* (Pers.) Pat. (1887).

Scytinostroma Donk *in* Fungus **26**: 19. 1956. — ETYMOLOGY: *σκύτινος*, made of leather; *στρῶμα*, blanket, stroma. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Corticium portentosum* Berk. & C. — SCOPE. Eight species were mentioned.

Skepperia Berk. *in* Trans. Linn. Soc., Lond. **22**: 130. 1857. — ETYMOLOGY: E. Skepper. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Skepperia convoluta* Berk. & C.—Compare Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 742. 1951).

Skepperiella Pilát *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **43**: 56. 1927. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Skepperia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Skepperia spathularia* (Berk. & C.) Pat.—Compare Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 740-741. 1951), who referred this genus to *Rimbachia* Pat.!

Soppitiella.—See *Soppittiella.*

Soppittiella Mass., Brit. Fung.-Fl. **1**: 106. 1892. — ETYMOLOGY: H. T. Soppitt. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): "*Thelephora cristata*, Fr." sensu Mass.—This fungus as described and illustrated by Massee is presumably the same as *Corticium fastidiosum* (Pers. ex Fr.) P. Karst., although some allowance for errors in Massee's description should be made: for instance the spores are not "pale vinous". — SCOPE. The original species number five, the first being "*Thelephora sebacea*, Berk., Outl. p. xvii. t. 17, f. 6", and the fourth, "*Thelephora cristata* Fr." — TYPIFICATION. The generic description states, for instance, that the fruit-body is "soft, fleshy, and subgelatinous when growing, collapsing when dry" and (in the general discussion) "soft and subgelatinous when moist". The spores are described as "colour-

ed". All of the included species are either incorrectly interpreted and/or incorrectly characterized! This makes the selection of the species most closely agreeing with the generic description a difficult task and it seems advisable to follow Rogers (*in* Mycologia **36**: 78. 1944; *in* Farlowia **3**: 492. 1949) who preferred *"Thelephora cristata,* Fr.": "In the absence of other motives for selecting a species as the type of the genus, it has been held desirable to choose that species which the author illustrated, as presumably the one best representing his intended concept." This choice was adopted by Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 486. 1952). — Remarks. Rogers, in addition, considered the generic name, by this choice, as based on the original fungus (a species of *Sebacina* Tul.) of the specific name applied to the type species of *Soppittiella* by Massee, rather than on the fungus that Massee had before him when founding the genus. This, of course, is unacceptable: compare Donk (*op. cit.* pp. 483-486). — This generic name was listed by Ainsworth & Bisby (Dict. Fung. 277. 1943) as a nomen confusum, perhaps so by error; compare Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 492. 1949). — Variant spelling: *"Soppitiella"*; W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 90. 1953—An error. Typonym: *Cristella* Pat. (1887).

Sparasis.—See *Sparassis.*

Sparassis Fr. ex Fr.—See "Clavariaceae".

Steerbeckia.—See *Sterbeeckia.*

Stellatostroma Mass.—See *Asterostroma.*

Stelligera Heim ex Doty.—See "Clavariaceae".

Sterbeeckia Dumort., Comm. bot. 33. 1822. — Etymology: F. van Sterbeeck. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Peziza cornucopioides* L. = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. — Scope. Introduced with two species. First species, *Peziza cornucopioides* L. and *Helvella hydrolips* Bull. (*"hydrilops"*) [= *Cantharellus cinereus* (Pers.) ex Fr.]. — Typification. As proposed by Doty (*in* Lloydia **11**: 135. 1948). — Variant spelling: *"Steerbeckia"*; Dumort., Anal. Fam. 73. 1829. — Homonyms: *Sterrebekia* Link (1816; Gastromycetes), with variant spellings, *"Steerbeckia"*: Brongn. (1824) and *"Sterrebeckia"*: Fr. (1849).—Undoubtedly to be considered a homonym, although the two original spellings are not exactly the same. Starting-point date for Gastromycetes: 1801. — Typonyms: *Craterellus* Pers. (1825) and *Trombetta* Adans. ex O.K. (1891). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Stercum.—See *Stereum* Pers. ex S. F. Gray.

Sterellum P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 405. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — Etymology: diminutive of *Stereum.* Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Stereum pini* (Schleich.) ex Fr.

Stereofomes J. Rick *in* Egatea **13**: 435 1928. — Etymology: the genus *Stereum,* the genus *Fomes.* Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Stereofomes nodulosus* J. Rick. — Scope. Introduced with two species: *Stereofomes nodulosus* J. Rick (with description) and *S. resupinatus* J. Rick (without description). — Typification. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 91. 1953), who gave "Egatea **16**: 395. 1931" as the place of publication, listed *Stereofomes resupinatus* as the type species. He thus missed the first species by an oversight. From the above note on descriptions accompanying the specific names of the original species, one would rather conclude that the other original species would be the better choice. — Remarks. Published again as *"Stereofomes* Rick nov. genus" *in* Egatea **15**: 395. 1930, this time with five species, *S. resupinatus* coming first, and *S. nodulosus* as the third; compare also J. Rick (*in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **3**: 170. 1934; **9**: 145. 1940 [41]). — W. B. Cooke (*l.c.*) also listed a genus *Stereofomes* S. Ito & S. Imai *in* Trans. Sapporo nat. Hist. Soc. **16**: 128. 1940. This appears to be an error for at the cited place of publication only a new species is described (*Stereofomes palmicola* S. Ito & S. Imai) and there is no reason to suppose that the Japanese authors were not acquainted with *Stereofomes* J. Rick: if a new genus had been published there, it would have been with a formal generic description as in the case of *Boninohydnum* S. Ito & S. Imai preceding the publication of *S. palmicola.*

Stereogloeocystidium (J. Rick) J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **9**: 79. 1940. — Etymology: the genus *Stereum*; the genus *Gloeo-*

[41]) On page 43 of volume 9 as a subgenus of *Stereum.*

cystidium. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Stereogloeocystidium lobato-plicatum* J. Rick. — BASINYM: *Stereum* subgen. *Stereogloeocystidium* J. Rick *in* Brotéria, Sér. Ci. nat. **9**: 43. 1940 ("*Stereoglococystidium*"). —Description. No species mentioned. — VALID PUBLICATION. The paper on *Stereum* in Brazil in which this taxon was distinguished was published in instalments. In the introduction (p. 43) the name under discussion was published as "*Stereoglococystidium* Rick nov. subgenus" (Latin description), but in a later instalment no mention is made of this status and *Stereogloeocystidium* was treated as a genus (Latin description; no reference to p. 43). — SCOPE. Introduced with 13 species. First species: *Stereogloeocystidium lobato-plicatum*. Eight of the species were described as new, and the rest may be incorrectly identified. — TYPIFICATION. Although it would have been wiser to refrain from selecting a type species until more information was available regarding Rick's species, W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 91. 1953) indicated the first species as the type (as *S. "lobatum-plicatum"*).

Stereophyllum P. Karst. *in* Hedwigia **28**: 190. 1889. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Stereum*; *φύλλον*, leaf. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Stereophyllum pallens* P. Karst. — VARIANT SPELLING. Ulbrich [*in* Lindau, KryptFl. Anfäng. **1** (3 Aufl.): 129. 1928] listed *Stereophyllum boreale* P. Karst. as "*Stereophytum boreale* Karst." [as a synonym of "*Phaeocyphella muscigena* (Pers.) Pat."]. — HOMONYMS: *Stereophyllum* Mitt. (1859; Plagiotheciaceae, Musci). — *Stereophyllum* F. Heydrich (1904; Rhodophyta). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Stereophytum.—See *Stereophyllum*.

Stercum.—See *Stereum*.

Stereum Pers. *ex* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrangm. Brit. Pl. **1**: 652. 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: *στερεός*, firm. Gender: n.

TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Thelephora hirsuta* Willd.

PROTONYM: *Stereum* Hill, Gen. nat. Hist. **2**: 34. 1751.—A pre-Linnean name, introduced for a genus of Fungi, Class the first: "Such as grow in horizontal direction on trees"; characterized as "of a solid and uniform structure, neither divided into lamellae [= pore layers], nor pierced with holes, either externally or internally, but whole upper and under surface are the same, and both apparently smooth and uniform." Hill described three species and mentioned 14 other ones. Various kinds of fungi and lichens were included. The first is a composite one; it includes true species of *Stereum* as now understood, such as *S. hirsutum* (Willd. ex Fr.) S. F. Gray and *S. purpureum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. It is likely that Persoon took up Hill's generic name.

DEVALIDATED NAME: *Stereum* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 110. 1794 [= Tent. 30. 1797). — Introduced with "*Thaelaephora hirsuta*; *mesenteriformis* Willd. *Th. striata; variegata* Schrader" mentioned as examples and followed by three new species of which the first is *Stereum purpureum* Pers.[42] — Later on reduced by Persoon (Syn. Fung. 566) to the rank of a subdivision of *Thelephora*. — Of considerable historical importance is Link's emendation of *Stereum* (*in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin **3**: 39. 1809). He did not mention an author, but he did certainly not establish a new genus; he emphasized some microscopical features and made the presence of setae and conspicuous cystidia the leading feature, shifting the attention especially to what now would be called the *Hymenochaete*, and to a lesser degree the *Lloydella*, element of Persoon's original species: "Pileus ... subtus thecis seggregatis basi immersis, apicibus emersis. Heterocl. ... undique fere thecis emersis obsitus ... *St. ferruginei* exhibit fig. 62. Hujus loci *Thelephora ferruginea rubiginosa* et *abietina* Pers. Species heteroclita: *St. damicorne* ... Brasilia ...."[43]

SCOPE. The first to validly re-publish *Stereum* Pers. after the starting-point date was Gray who kept closely to the original delimitation. His species are, in this order: (1) *Stereum laciniatum* Pers. = *Thelephora laciniata* (Pers.) Pers., (2) *Thelephora rubiginosa* (Dicks.) Pers., (3) *Thelephora ferruginea*

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[42]) This seems the sole reason why W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 92. 1953) lists *S. purpureum* as the type of *Stereum* Pers. 1794. In this case he did miss the true first species. He also gives a "*Stereum* Pers. Obs. Myc. **1**: 35. 1796" with *Stereum laciniatum* Pers. as the type.

[43]) And compare Link [*in* Neues J. Bot. **3** (1, 2): 15. 1809]: "Exemplum e *Thelephora ferruginea* Pers. habes [pl. 1] f. 23. Hujus loci sunt *Thelephora pallida, ferruginea, rubiginosa, abietina, crispa*, quantum mihi compertum est."

Pers. (*Auricularia tabacina* Sow.), (4) *Stereum hirsutum* (Willd.) Pers., and (5) *Thelephora mesenterica* (Dicks.) Pers.

MONADELPHOUS HOMONYMS. Independently of Gray, *Stereum* was taken up by Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 84. 1825); he cited Link as the author and also adopted the latter's emendation. As Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 171-172. 1941) pointed out, Fries used the name *Stereum* in 1825 (and as that of a subtribe of *Thelephora* in his Elenchus **1**: 172. 1828) for exactly the same genus which now bears the name *Hymenochaete* Lév.

From 1835 (Fries, Fl. scan. 340. 1835; Gen. Hym. 14. 1836; Epicr. 345. 1838; etc.) onwards he altered his delimitation of *Stereum* considerably and included in it, besides the *Hymenochaete* element, also the *Lloydella* element and species without notably projecting setae or cystidia, thus returning almost to Persoon's original delimitation! Surprisingly enough he refused to call it *Stereum* Pers. In 1835 (*l.c.*) he did not mention any species; in 1836 (*l.c.*) he stated:

> "...; nostrae plurimae effuso-reflexae; v.c. *Th. hirsuta, rubiginosa.* ... Nec cum *Stereis* Pers. nec *Stereis* Lk. confundendum genus, sed cum species utriusque citati generis huc ex maxima parte pertineant, nomen hoc loco servavi."

Finally, Fries (Hym. europ. 638. 1874; sub "*Stereum.* (Pers.)[44] Ed. I [= Epicr.], p. 345.") remarked:

> "Species hymenio ferrugineo-setoso olim a Linkio (*Stereum*), nuperius a Léveillé (*Hymenochaete*) genere moventur, sed per gradus medios vix sensibiles transeunt harum setae in frequentes pallidas et exinde longe removentur species maximus affines."

It thus becomes clear that *Stereum* of Fries of 1835 (when he abandoned the denomination *Auricularia*, q.v.!, for the *Stereum hirsutum* group, to replace it by *Stereum* and at the same time including *Stereum* sensu Link, Fr. 1825) had as its leading species *Stereum hirsutum* rather than a species of *Hymenochaete*!

Summarizing we find that there are two genera called *Stereum* by Fries: (i) *Stereum* Pers. em. Link ex Fr. 1825, with a species of *Hymenochaete* as the type, and (ii) *Stereum* [Pers. ex] Fr. 1835, with *Stereum hirsutum* as the type species. As both genera have their type species among Persoon's original ones, we can consider them both as mere monadelphous homonyms of *Stereum* Pers. ex S. F. Gray.

TYPIFICATION. If we wish to retain both the generic names *Stereum* and *Hymenochaete* Lév. as now universally applied, it becomes almost imperative to select *Stereum hirsutum* as the type species of *Stereum* Pers. ex S. F. Gray. Such a selection has nothing artificial about it and is sanctioned by Fries's later work which forms the basis of every modern treatment of the genus. It was suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 345. 1931) for the devalidated name and was selected by Donk (*op. cit.* p. 179; **18**: 99. 1949) for *Stereum* Pers. ex S. F. Gray; Rogers (*in* Farlowia **4**: 27. 1950), Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 304, 343. 1954), and Lentz [Ster. all. Gen. U. Miss. Vall. (= Agr. Monogr., U.S. Dept. Agr. No. 24:) 25. 1955] accepted this choice. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 92. 1953) listed *Stereum* Pers. ex S. F. Gray twice, once with *S. hirsutum* as the type species and once with *S. laciniatum* Pers., apparently to make good the omission that Gray's first species had been deliberately passed over by other authors. Compare also foot-note 42.

REMARK. Donk (*l.c.*, 1941) proposed to conserve *Stereum* Pers. ex Fr. 1835, with *S. hirsutum* as the type species, in favour of *Auricularia* Bull. ex Fr. 1825, with the same type species, and *Stereum* Fr. 1825 (= *Hymenochaete*). At the same time it was moved to conserve *Hymenochaete* Lév. 1846, with *Stereum rubiginosum* (Dicks.) ex Fr. as the type species, against *Stereum* Fr. 1825.[45] After it was demonstrated that Gray's work dates from after the starting point date, a fact not known to the proposer, such conservations became entirely superfluous and, consequently, the relative proposals were withdrawn (Donk, *op. cit.* **18**: 98, 110. 1949).

VARIANT SPELLING: "*Stercum*"; Pers., Obs. mycol. **2**: 90-92. 1799.—Consistently used in combinations.

Telephora.—See *Thelephora.*

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[44]) Note the return of Persoon as the author!

[45]) The conservation of *Hymenochaete* in favour of *Hymenochaeta* P. Beauv. 1819, seems still to be necessary.

Terana Adans. *ex* O.K., Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 871. 1891. — Etymology: —. Gender: f. — Type species (selected in 1891): *Agaricum Lichenis facie, caeruleum* Mich., Nov. Pl. Gen. 124 *pl. 66 f. 6.* 1729.—This species "ist *Corticium caeruleum* Fries . . ., durch die bei Pilze seltene blaue Farbe in Uebereinstimmung mit dem eigenthümlichen Habitus leicht zu recognosciren."—O. Kuntze (*l.c.*). — Devalidated name: *Terana* Adans., Fam. Pl. **2**: 5. 1763.—A non-Linnean name that nevertheless would have been accepted as validly published if the starting-point date for these fungi had not been changed from 1753 to 1821. Two illustrated species of *Agaricum* Mich. were included, viz. (i) the one indicated as the type above, and (ii) *Agaricum Lichenis facie, sordide rufum, rugosum, & verrucosum, odoratum* Mich., *l.c. pl. 66 f. 7.* — Valid publication. *Terana* was taken up by O. Kuntze as a substitute for "*Corticium* Fries 1838 . . . Sacc. syll. VI 604-640 . . ."; he regarded it as the oldest acceptable name in accordance with the rules of nomenclature followed by him. He validly re-published the name by the reference to Adanson's description and by the reproduction of that author's description. The latter, as produced by Kuntze, runs:

> "Lame rampante irregulière lisse, appliquée par toute la surface inférieure; substance spongieuse. Graines (en poussière) sphériques repandues à la surface supérieure. Die citirten Tafeln zeigen ohne Details bloss auf altem Holz dicht aufgewachsene Pilze, wie sie Adanson beschreibt."—O. Kuntze (*l.c.*).

Typification. *Terana* was technically validly re-published in its original sense, that is, based on the species attributed to it by Adanson. Kuntze considered the first species as the type; see above. He more or less excluded the second one from consideration when he transferred all of Saccardo's species from *Corticium* to *Terana:*

> "Die wohlriechende 2. Art ist . . . nicht sicher zu ermitteln . . .. Es genügt aber die 1. Art zur Recognition und Wiederherstellung der Gattung *Terana;* die zweite Art könnte sogar ausgeschlossen werden."

Homonym: *Terana* La Llave (1885; Compositae). — Status. Impriorable on account of the homonym.

Thaelaephora.—See *Thelephora.*

Thanatephorus Donk *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 376. 1956. — Etymology: *θανατηφόρος*, death-bringing. Gender: m. — Type species (by original designation and only species mentioned): *Hypochnus solani* Prill. & Delacr. = *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (Frank) Donk.

Thelaephora.—See *Thelephora.*

Thelephora Ehrh. *ex* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: lvi, 428. 1821. — Etymology: *θηλή*, a nipple; *φέρω*, I bear. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Thelephora terrestris* Ehrh. ex Fr. — Devalidated name: *Thelephora* Ehrhart, Pl. crypt. exsicc. Dec. 18: no. 179. *ca.* 1790 [46]); Beitr. Naturk. **7**: 100. 1792 (nomen); Willd., Fl. berol. Prod. 396. 1787 (as *Thaelaephora*); Roth, Fl. germ. **1**: 538. 1788 (as *Thaelaephora*); J. F. Gmel., C. Linné Syst. nat. **2** (2): 1440. 1791 (as *Thaelaephora*). — "Nomen . . . composuit Ehrhart; characterem stabilivit Willdenow; indolem illustrarunt Link & Nees."—Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 428). — The three authors just cited after Ehrhart did not indicate Ehrhart as the author of the name, which in older times was often attributed to either Willdenow or Roth. Willdenow had three species of which one was figured: *Th. mesenteriformis* Willd. = *Th. terrestris* Ehrh. The next to take up the name

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[46]) I have been unable to consult this and a few other numbers of this series of exsiccatae. Number 179 is not available at Uppsala, Kew, and the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). It is often cited as No. 178 (Persoon, Syn. Fung. 566. 1801), but in Ehrhart's own "Beitrage" it is cited as given above. From the latter publication it appears that a previously published number (Decas 17, No. 169) already bears the generic name *Thelephora* ("*Thelephora pallida* Ehrh."). A later number (Decas 24, No. 238) is mentioned as "*Thelephora fragilis* Ehrh." I suppose that *Thelephora* Ehrh., as a generic name, was originally published as a nomen nudum, and the author did not furnish a generic description either in his "Beiträge". This would make Willdenow the first author to supply one: Fries did not add a bibliographic reference to Ehrhart's work and apparently took the genus and the name from Willdenow's book of 1787. For a paper on Ehrhart's exsiccatae, see Britton (*in* J. Bot., Lond. **60**: 318-327. 1922).

was Persoon (Syn. Fung. 565. 1801) who dropped *Stereum* Pers. for it. — Scope. Fries used it for an extensive group of which *Th. terrestris* was part. — Typification. Soon after the re-publication of the name, Fries himself (Syst. Orb. Veg. 81. 1825), temporarily, restricted the genus to exactly the same group of species to which the name is usually applied to-day [47]): "Hymenium subpapillosum, inaequalibe. Sporidia quaterna, fusco-purpurea!" *Thelephora terrestris* was explicitely indicated as the type species! It has been currently accepted as such: compare Donk (Rev. niederl. Homob.-Aphyll. **2**: 40. 1933) and Imazeki (*in* Mycologia **45**: 559-560. 1953). — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 94. 1953) listed the re-published name once as *Thelephora* Fr., with *Th. terrestris* as the type species ("fide Doty" = Doty *in* Lloydia **11**: 135. 1948) and once as *Thelephora* Ehrh. ex Fr., with *Th. elegans* Fr. as type ("fide Rogers's notes"). The latter indication seems to mean that up till then Fries's first species was missed by other authors, who had every reason of bypassing it. It was, for instance, previously excluded, see under *Podoscypha* Pat. — Variant spellings: "*Thaelaephora*": Willd. *l.c.*; Roth, *l.c.*; etc. — "*Thelaephora* Willd."; Usteri, Juss. Gen. Pl. 6. 1791; etc. — "*Telephora*": C. Nees, Syst. Pilze 246. 1817; Bonord., Handb. Mykol. 161. 1851; Mathieu, Fl. gén. belg. **2**: 313. 1854; etc. — "*Théléphora*"; Dumort., Comm. bot. 82. 1822. — "*Thelephorus* [Willd. Pers.]"; Poir. *in* Lam., Tabl. encycl., Bot., Ill. Genres **3**: 492, 523. 1823 (in synonymy). — "*Thelophora*"; Clem. *in* Univ. Stud. Nebraska **3** (1): 55. 1902.—A correction.

Thelephorus.—See *Thelephora.*
Thelophora.—See *Thelephora.*

Thelephorella P. Karst. *in* Hedwigia **28**: 191. 1889. — Etymology: diminutive of *Thelephora.* Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Thelephorella brasiliensis* P. Karst. — Remark. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 94. 1953) listed the generic name twice, once as: "*Thelephoriella* [!] Karst. Hedw. **28**: 191. 1889. ... Type: *Cladoderris* Pers. in Gaud., fide Killermann 1928, fide Doty." This cryptic notation means that Killermann (*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam., 2. Aufl., **6**: 148. 1928) cited "*Thelephorella* Karst. ...?" as a doubtful synonym under *Cladoderris.* — Variant spelling: "*Thelephoriella*"; W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 94. 1953.—See quotation above. An error.

Thwaitesiella Mass. *in* Grevillea **21**: 2. 1892. — Etymology: G. H. K. Thwaites. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Radulum mirabile* Berk. & Br.—For this species, see under *Lopharia.* — Variant spelling: "*Thwaitsiella*"; W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 94. 1953.—An error. — Typonyms: *Lopharia* Kalchbr. & McOwan (1882) and *Licentia* Pilát (1940); and compare *Lloydella* Bres. (1901).

Tinctoporia Murrill.—See "Polyporaceae".

Tomentella Pat., Hym. Europe 154. 1887. — Etymology: tomentum, felt. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): "*Tomentella ferruginea*".—This name represents a recombination of the specific epithet of *Corticium ferrugineum* Pers. (Obs. mycol. **2**: 18. 1799). I studied Persoon's type specimen in the Rijksherbarium at Leyden long ago and determined it as *Tomentella coriacea* Peck (Donk, Rev. niederl. Homob.-Aphyll. **2**: 34. 1933); this may be incorrect, but the species is not what is now indicated by that name. The species in Patouillard's sense, which is the most common interpretation of *Corticium ferrugineum* Pers., has been called *Tomentella subferruginea* (Burt em.) Donk and more recently *T. pallidofulva* (Peck) Litsch. — Protonym. Patouillard captioned his genus "*Tomentella* (Pers.)", and thus apparently referred to Persoon, Obs. mycol. **2**: 18-19. 1799. Here one will find the word *Tomentella,* used in parentheses, between the generic name and the specific epithet of *Corticium ferrugineum* and *C. chalibeum* Pers.; it was not further mentioned in an explanatory note, neither was a description added, or anything of this kind. It appears in no other publication by Persoon, except once: in his "Synopsis" (p. 579. 1801) he cited the synonym "Obs. myc. 2. p. 2. *Tomentella chalibaea*" under *Thelephora chalibaea* (Pers.) Pers. Elsewhere in his "Observationes" Persoon mentioned infrageneric taxa in this manner. There is not much reason to cite Patouillard's generic name in combination with "Pers." — Scope: "*T. ferruginea, T. caesia, T. Menieri,*

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[47]) Misapplications of *Thelephora:* Wallroth, Fl. crypt. Germ. **2**: 561. 1833, who excluded the typical part emphasized by Fries (cf. under *Hyphoderma* Wallr.), and Patouillard, Hym. Eur. 150. 1887; Ess. taxon. Hymen. 42. 1900; Bourd. & G., Hym. France 80. 1928.

etc."—Patouillard (*l.c.*). From other publications of this author it becomes clear that he refers to: (i) *Corticium ferrugineum* Pers.: Pat., Tab. anal. **1**: no. 26. 1883, already discussed above; (ii) *Thelephora caesia* Pers.: Pat., Tab. anal. **2**: no. 682. 1889; and (iii) *Thelephora menieri* Pat., Tab. anal. **2**: no. 580. 1886, perhaps a synonym of *Corticium sulphureum* Pers. (non Fr.?) [= *Hypochnus fumosus* (Fr. ex Pers.) Fr. sensu Burt] according to Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 308. 1943). — TYPIFICATION. Patouillard's first species, which he identified (incorrectly) with one of the two species connected with Persoon's first use of the word *Tomentella*, is considered the type. "*Tomentella ferruginea* (Pers.) Pat." was already suggested as the type species for *Tomentella* Pat. by the Nomenclature Committee of the British Mycological Society (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **23**: 225-226. 1939). Patouillard's fungus is very common in Europe and well known. — REMARKS. Maire (*apud* Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 123. 1935) proposed *Tomentella* Pat. as a nomen conservandum against *Hypochnus* Fr. emend. P. Karst. This seems unnecessary and the proposal was rejected by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 29. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 314. 1953); see under *Hypochnus*. — The first authors (as far as I am aware) who listed "*Tomentella* Pers." as a generic (?) name were Fries [Syst. mycol. **3** (Ind.): 190. 1832] and Endlicher (Gen. Pl. 38. 1836), but they listed it only as a synonym of *Thelephora* Ehrh. — HOMONYMS: *Tomentella* P. Karst. (1889; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v., and *Tomentella* J.-Olsen apud Brefeld (1888; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM. It is likely that *Caldesiella* Sacc. (1877) will be fused with *Tomentella*; in fact some mycologists have done so already in manuscript. This would imply the use of the former name for the combined genus as was pointed out by Rogers (*in* Mycologia **31**: 305. 1939), who at the same time proposed *Tomentella* (embracing numerous species) as a nomen conservandum against *Caldesiella* (with at most two or three species). The Nomenclature Committee of the British Mycological Society (*op. cit.* p. 232) and Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 179. 1941) supported this proposal, which was adopted by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Code 78. 1952; *in* Mycologia **45**: 316. 1953).

Tomentella J.-Olsen *apud* Brefeld, Unters. Gesamtgeb. Mykol. **8**: 9. "1889" [1888]. — ETYMOLOGY: tomentum, felt. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Tomentella flava* Bref. = *Corticium isabellinum* (Fr. ex Fr.) Fr. = *Tomentella isabellina* (Fr. ex Fr.) Höhn. & L. = *Botryobasidium isabellinum* (Fr. ex Fr.) D. P. Rog. — PROTONYM. See below. — SCOPE. Introduced with two species, *Tomentella flava* (first species) and *T. granulata* Bref. — TYPIFICATION. The first species is here selected as the type. — REMARKS. Technically and factually this was a new genus and it was so announced when published: "... die neu unterschiedenen Gattungen *Pachysterigma* und *Tomentella* ..." (Brefeld, *op. cit.* p. 3); "... einer besonders unterschiedenen Gattung, für welche Olsen den alten Namen *Tomentella* von Persoon (1799) gewählt hat" (p. 5); "Zu den Formen der Gattung *Hypochnus* wurde auch die jetzt abgetrennte Gattung *Tomentella* gerechnet, deren Namen ursprünglich Persoon 1799 gemacht hat" (p. 9). No mention was made of any other use of Persoon's name (or, rather, subgeneric epithet), for which see under *Tomentella* Pat. Since none of Persoon's species is an original species of the new genus under discussion, the name of the latter genus should be cited as "*Tomentella* O. Johan-Olsen apud Brefeld (non Persoon)". It was a remarkable coincidence that this obscure Persoonian name was taken up in three successive years by different authors for different taxa. It may be assumed that Olsen and Brefeld did not know of Patouillard's publication of it in 1887. (Karsten knew of that publication, but preferred to have his own genus *Tomentella*.) — TYPONYM: *Botryohypochnus* Donk (1931), q.v. — HOMONYMS: *Tomentella* Pat. (1887; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. and *Tomentella* P. Karst. (1889; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. — STATUS. Imprriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Tomentella P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 419. 1889. — ETYMOLOGY: tomentum, felt. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Corticium sulphureum* Pers. (an Fr.?).—Judging from the specific description one might not be entirely convinced that Karsten's specimens were correctly named (for a modern description of Persoon's species see Bourdot & Galzin, Hym. France 234); he does not mention the asperulation of the spores (which may have been difficult to observe, considering the microscopical outfit employed). However, in his "Hattsvampar" (Karsten *in* Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: 241. 1882), the description of this species con-

tains elements which seem to point to a correct determination. *Corticium sulphureum* is often known as *Hypochnus fumosus* (Fr. ex Pers.) Fr. sensu Burt. It is now also considered synonymous with *Phlebia vaga* Fr., and this applies to Karsten's interpretation of the latter Friesian species, too. — PROTONYM. Karsten called the genus "*Tomentella* (Pers. Obs. 2. pr. p.) Karst."; see further under *Tomentella* Pat. The two species with which Persoon associated the name *Tomentella* are not represented in Karsten's genus. — SCOPE. Included species were, in the given order: (i) *Corticium sulphureum* Pers. (see remarks above), (ii) *Tomentella sulphurina* P. Karst. ≒ *Peniophora sulphurina* (P. Karst.) Höhn. & L., (iii) *Lyomyces byssinus* P. Karst. = *Corticium byssinum* (P. Karst.) Mass. (cf. also Rogers & Jackson *in* Farlowia **1**: 304. 1943), and (vi) *Tomentella obducens* P. Karst. = *Peniophora byssoides* (Pers. ex Fr.) Bres. — TYPIFICATION. I select here Karsten's first species. Various considerations might lead to a different choice. It seems that Karsten was not aware of the fact that his genus *Phlebiella* was based on what is supposed to be the same species (under a different name). — HOMONYMS: *Tomentella* Pat. (1887; "Thelephoraceae") q.v. and *Tomentella* J.-Olsen apud Brefeld (1888; "Thelephoraceae"), q.v. — There is no indication that *Tomentella* P. Karst. has anything to do with Patouillard's or Brefeld's genus; the three names were apparently independently published (although Karsten had Patouillard's book in hand). They are not interpreted here as monadelphous homonyms because Persoon's name has no, and never had any, nomenclatural standing; it is not a devalidated name. — TYPONYM. Compare *Phlebiella* P. Karst. (1890). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms.

Tomentellina Höhn. & L. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Mat.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **115**: 1604. 1906. — ETYMOLOGY: a diminutive of *Tomentella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Tomentellina ferruginosa* Höhn. & L. = *Kneiffiella bombycina* P. Karst.—Erroneously listed by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 94. 1953) as *T. "ferruginea"*. — TYPONYM: *Kneiffiella* P. Karst. (1889).

Trechispora P. Karst.—See "Polyporaceae".

Trichocarpum.—See *Trichocarpus*.

[*Trichostroma* Corda *in* Sturm, Deutschl. Fl., Pilze **2**: 131. 1829. — Type species (only original species): *Trichostroma purpurascens* Corda. — This is currently regarded as an imperfect fungus, but W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 96. 1953), for reasons not stated, listed it as a genus of Thelephoraceae.]

Trichocarpus P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 407. 1889 (German translation of Swedish description *in* Bot. Cbl. **43**: 384. 1890). — ETYMOLOGY: *θρίξ, τριχός*, hair; *καρπός*, fruit. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Xerocarpus ambiguus* P. Karst.—The type specimen has been studied by Bresadola (*in* Atti Accad. Agiati III **3**: 107. 1897) who declared it synonymous with *Stereum chailletii* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Trichocarpum*": W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 95. 1953; incidental mention).—Presumably an error. — HOMONYMS: *Trichocarpus* Schreb. (1779; Tiliaceae) and *Trichocarpus* Necker[48]) (1790; Rosaceae).—STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms.

[*Triclinum* Fée, Essai Crypt. Ecorc. exot. off. 147 *pl. 33 f. 4* (not *pl. 34 f. 1* as cited in the text). 1824; Fries, Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 288. 1832. — Type species (only original species): *Triclinum cinchonarum* Fée. — This generic name has been cited as a synonym of "*Hypochnus* Fries" (cf. Pfeiffer, Nomencl. bot. **2**: 1470. 1874). Zahlbruckner (Cat. Lich. univ. **3**: 268. 1925) listed the type species as *Psoroma cinchonarum* (Fée) Müll.-Arg., thus as a lichen.]

Trombetta Adans. *ex* O.K., Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 873. 1891. — ETYMOLOGY: trombetta di morto (maggiore a cespi), an Italian name for the type species (Micheli, Nov. Pl. Gen. 201. 1729). Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Fungoidaster cespitosus, superne fuscus, inferne cinereus* Mich. *pl. 82 f. 5* = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. ex Fr.) Pers. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Trombetta* Adans., Fam. Pl. **2**: 6. 1763.—Introduced for part of *Fungoidaster* Mich., namely for the species cited as "Mich. t. 82. f. 5 à 8". — Although Adanson did not accept the Linnean binomial method, his names would have been

[48]) In my opinion Necker's names for his 'species naturales' (which are placed under 'genera') are not validly published as generic names, and, should not be taken as part of the binomial system of the Code.

considered validly published if the starting-point date 1753 for these fungi had not been changed. — Scope & valid publication.

> "*Trombetta* Adans. ... c. syn. *Fungoidaster* Mich. t. 82 fig. 5-8 .... Micheli hatte 2 Sectionen unter *Fungoidaster* 1. § semine in superna parte donati, welche ... jetzt für *Leotia* Hill zu gelten hat; 2. Semine [in] inferna parte donati, welche namentlich unter fig. 5 gut abgebildet ist und von Adanson nach dem von Micheli citierten italienischen Volksnamen Trombetta di morto einfach *Trombetta* genannt wurde. ..."—O. Kuntze (*l.c.*).

It may be concluded that Kuntze accompanied the re-introduction of the generic name *Trombetta* Adans. by a generic description: the one he reproduced from Micheli of that author's second section, "semine in inferna parte donati". Accepting this point the original species become automatically those of Micheli's second group, *Fungoidaster* species 5-10, the first of which is represented by plate 82, figure 5. As applied by Kuntze the name was used as a substitute for *Craterellus* Pers. as compiled by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 514. 1888). — Typification. Kuntze left no doubt as to which of the original species he regarded as the type: *Fungoidaster* sp. 5 (*pl. 82 f. 5*). — Typonyms: *Sterbeeckia* Dumort. (1822; preoccupied) and *Craterellus* Pers. (1825).

Tubulicrinis Donk *in* Fungus **26**: 13. 1956. — Etymology: tubulus, small tube; crinis, hair. Gender: m.—In the original publication erroneously taken to be feminine. — Type species (by original designation): *Peniophora glebulosa* (Bres.) Sacc. & P. Syd. — Scope. Introduced for a considerable part of *Peniophora* sect. *Tubuliferae* Bourd. & G.

Tulasnella J. Schroet. *in* Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 397. June 2, 1888. — Etymology: L. R. E. E. & C. Tulasne. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Tulasnella lilacina* J. Schroet.—This is synonymous with *Tulasnella violea* (Quél.) Bourd. & G.; compare Rogers (*in* Ann. mycol. **31**: 184. 1933). — Valid publication. Descriptio generico-specifica. — Remark. The suggestion by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) to select *Tulasnella anceps* Bres. & Syd., a non-original species, should be rejected. — Typonyms: *Prototremella* Pat. (Aug. 16, 1888) and *Pachysterigma* J.-Olsen apud Bref. (end of 1888).—Costantin [*in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **3**: 59-60. 1889] pointed out that the sequence of publication of the three typonyms was: *Tulasnella, Prototremella, Pachysterigma.* — Compare also *Muciporus* Juel.

Uthatobasidium Donk *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 376. 1956. — Etymology: οὖθαρ, —ατος, udder; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation and only species mentioned): *Hypochnus fusisporus* J. Schroet (*Hypochnus flavescens* Bonord. sensu Fuck.).

Van-Romburghia Holterm., Mykol. Unters. Tropen 104. 1898 ("*Van Romburghia*"). — Etymology: P. van Romburgh. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Van Romburghia silvestris* Holterm.—This species is now regarded as conspecific with *Phlebophora rugulosus* Lév.; see Patouillard (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **10**: 55-56. 1894) and Von Höhnel (*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I, **117**: 1008-1010. 1908). Moreover, Von Höhnel considered the plant an abnormal state of some species of *Mycena;* this it is definitely not, as I was able to convince myself from several personal collections in Java; and compare Boedijn [*in* Sydowia **5**: 213-214. 1951; as *Vanromburghia rugulosa* (Lév.) Boed.]. — Status. According to the present wording of the Code the name *Van Romburghia* (in two separate words) would not be validly published. It is preferable to regard it as a validly published name that must be written into one by writing it *'Van-Romburghia'* as was done by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **16**: 1289. 1902; in two words elsewhere), or *'Vanromburghia'*, as was done by Ainsworth & Bisby (Dict. Fungi 315. 1943) and Boedijn (*l.c.*).

Vararia P. Karst., Krit. Öfvers. Finl. Basidsv. Tillägg 3: 32. 1898 (= Bidr. Finl. Nat. Folk **62**: 96. 1903). — Etymology: varus, pimple. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Xerocarpus alutarius* (Berk. & C.) P. Karst. = *Radulum investiens* Schw. — Protonym. Karsten used the name before, (i) when he published a description of "*Vararia alutaria* (Berk. et C.) Karst.", and nothing else, in 1888 (Karsten *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **16**: 2), and (ii) in 1889 (Karsten *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 417), when he used it in the key to the species of *Xerocarpus,* where it is added in parentheses after the characters of *X. alutarius.* In both cases the name was not validly published as a generic name. In the first case the descriptio generico-specifica is not

based on a new species. In the second case the same argument applies if one wants to consider the name as a generic nomen alternativum, rather than as an infrageneric epithet, which was perhaps the intention. — TYPONYM. Compare *Langloisula* Ell. & Ev. (1889).

Veluticeps (Cooke) Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **10**: 78. 1894. — ETYMOLOGY: velutum, or velutinus, velvety; -ceps, -head. Gender: f. (so used by Cooke). — TYPE SPECIES (same as of basinym): *Hymenochaete veluticeps* Berk. & C.—Renamed *Veluticeps berkeleyi* Cooke on the occasion of the publication of the basinym. — PROTONYM: *Veluticeps* Cooke *in* Grevillea **8**: 20. 1879 (nomen provisorium).—The first publication of '*Veluticeps*' is not valid since Cooke did not definitely accept it either as a subgeneric epithet or a generic name, and gave no description of the taxon:

> "There is still one other form which the hymenium assumes in two species distinct from either *Hymenochaete* or *Peniophora*. The type of this form is *Hymenochaete veluticeps*, Berk. & Curt., ... and the other ... species is *Hymenochaete crocicreas*, Berk. & Br. ... [Follow descriptions of the hyphal pegs for each of these species separately]. If these two species are still retained in *Hymenochaete*, they must be relegated to a subgenus, and the generic character modified; or perhaps better still, constituted into a genus under the name of *Veluticeps*, as *Veluticeps berkleyana* [!] and *Veluticeps crocicreas*."—Cooke (*in* Grevillea **8**: 19-20. 1879).

Shortly afterwards Cooke decided to recognize the taxon as a subgenus. — BASINYM: *Hymenochaete* subgen. *Veluticeps* Cooke *in* Grevillea **8**: 148. 1880.—Introduced with four species of which one is *Hymenochaete veluticeps* Berk. & C. — VALID PUBLICATION. The generic name is generally ascribed to Cooke, but this author only created a subgenus of that name (although he combined the four involved specific epithets with '*Veluticeps*'). The first to use '*Veluticeps*' definitely in generic rank was Patouillard (in a note under '*Veluticeps berkeleyi* Cooke'). — TYPIFICATION & SCOPE. The species of which the specific epithet was taken up for the whole group has been regarded as the type by Patouillard: "... Cooke ... en a fait le type du genre *Veluticeps*, charactérisé par des soies flexueuses ou fasciculées ..."; it is the only species dealt with by Patouillard. The same species was listed by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 98. 1953) for the subgeneric name.

Vuilleminia Maire, Rech. cytol. taxon. Bas. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **18** (Suppl.): 81. 1902. — ETYMOLOGY: P. Vuillemin. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Corticium comedens* (Nees ex Fr.) Fr.[49])

Wiesnerina Höhn.—See "Cyphellaceae".

Xerocarpus P. Karst. *in* Rev. mycol. **3** (No. 9): 22. 1881.[50]) — ETYMOLOGY: ξηρός, dry; καρπός, fruit. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Stereum alneum* (Fr.) Fr. sensu P. Karst.—For this species, see under *Phanerochaete*. — SCOPE & SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT. Introduced with nine Finnish species mentioned as examples; the genus was divided into "A. *Euxerocarpus*" (six species) and "B. *Peniophora* Cook." The species of the typical group are: (i) *Stereum odoratum* (Fr.) Fr. sensu P. Karst. (for which see under *Phanerochaete*), (ii) *Stereum alneum* (Fr.) Fr. sensu P. Karst. (for which see under *Phanerochaete*), (iii) *Corticium polygonium* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr., (iv) *Corticium polygonioides* P. Karst., (v) *Corticium violaceolividum* (Sommerf.) Fr., and (vi) *Corticium rutilans* "Fr." The original description, containing "... Receptaculum ... tenuissimum aut fere nullum .... Hymenium aridum", appears singularly inapt for this set of fungi! — The next year the author (Karsten *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: xv, 133. 1882) dealt more fully with the genus, describing 27 species from a much wider geographical range. In regard to the typical original species some alterations were made; *Corticium rutilans* was referred back to *Corticium*, and *C. violaceolividum* transferred

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[49]) Listed by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 99. 1953) as *V. "comedans"*.

[50]) According to W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 99. 1953), "used only in key, no description". There is an accompanying description, however, although it forms part of a key: "Sporae albae aut ochraceae. / Receptaculum lentum. / Receptaculum tenuissimum aut fere nullum, effusum, resupinatum. / Hymenium aridum. Sporae minutissimae."

to a new subdivision ('*Xylobolus*') of the genus. Karsten's next use of the name in 1889 (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 417) is characteristic of his loose nomenclatural methods. On that occasion "*Xerocarpus* Karst. (Rev. myc. janv. 1881, p. 22). Hattsv. II, p. XV, 133 pr. p." covered one species, and three others placed in an appendix ("Bihang"). That one 'typical' species is *Corticium subsulphureum* P. Karst. = *Peniophora subsulphurea* (P. Karst.) Höhn. & L.; it was described in the same year as *Xerocarpus* but at that time not included in that genus. Thus none of the original species was retained under *Xerocarpus* of 1889. '*Stereum alneum*' and '*Stereum odoratum*' were included in a new genus (*Phanerochaete* P. Karst.); *Corticium polygonioides* was placed in *Lyomyces* P. Karst. (1882); and *C. polygonium* included in *Cryptochaete* P. Karst. — TYPIFICATION. From the foregoing remarks it appears that of the original six species of 1881, four were retained in the genus as treated in 1882. They are numbers (i) and (ii), the species of Karsten's later genus *Phanerochaete* (1889), and (iii) and (iv), both also excluded in 1889. Numbers (i) and (ii) may be interpreted as forming the original 'kernel' of *Xerocarpus*, and of these number (ii), the same species indicated as the type of *Phanerochaete*, is here also chosen as the type of *Xerocarpus*. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 99. 1953), who considered the generic name validly published in 1882 rather than in 1881, rigidly applied the first-species rule and listed *Stereum repandum* (Fr.) Fr. (the first species in 1882) as type. This choice has to be rejected because this species is not an original one of the group '*Euxerocarpus*' of 1881, and in 1882 was placed in a special subdivision ('*Xylobolus*') of *Xerocarpus*. — HOMONYM: *Xerocarpus* Guillerm. & P. Perrot. (1832; Papilionaceae). — One could perhaps incline to the view that '*Xerocarpus* P. Karst. 1889' should be treated as a later homonym. Considering Karsten's own references to his previous uses accompanying the name in 1889, it looks more like a thorough misapplication. — TYPONYM: *Phanerochaete* P. Karst. (1889), and compare *Corticium* Fr. (1835; preoccupied). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Xylobolus P. Karst. *in* Meded. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **6**: 11. 1881. — ETYMOLOGY: *ξύλον*, wood; *βαλλω*, I throw. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Stereum frustulosum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Fr.[51]) — SCOPE: Introduced with four species: "*X. repandus* (Fr.), *X. areolatus* (Fr.), *X. frustulosus* (Fr.)", and *Xylobolus tumulosus* P. Karst. described at the end as a new species. It thus corresponds to *Stereum* group *** of Fries (Hym. europ. 642. 1874) instignated for species "Lignosa, perennia, ... hymenio confluenti-stratoso ...." — TYPIFICATION. It is safe to assume that the first two species were not known to Karsten except by descriptions. As late as 1889 (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 404) *Stereum frustulosum* and *Xylobolus tumulosus* were the only species admitted by him for Finland, and of these *S. frustulosum* is the best known, most common, and most important representative of the genus. I do not hesitate to regard it as the type species. — There is a previous indication, of *Stereum repandum* (Fr.) Fr., by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 100. 1953), the result of a rigid application of the first-species rule.

Zonaria Roussel.—See Auriculariaceae.

Zygodesmus Corda.—See Deuteromycetes.

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[51]) It has been argued that the correct epithet is 'frustulatum'; this was also the form used by Fries in 1821 (Syst. mycol. **1**: 445).

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THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—VIII

Auriculariaceae, Septobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, Dacrymycetaceae

M. A. Donk

COMMONWEALTH MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
27 NOV 1958

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M. A. Donk**

SUMMARY

1. This eighth part deals with the four families mentioned in the sub-title and which may be united under the common denomination of hymenomycetous Heterobasidiae.

2. Seven new combinations are proposed.[1] The name *Septobasidium couchi* Donk will be validly published.

3. *Ditangium* P. Karst. should be retained for the imperfect stage of *Craterocolla* Bref., the latter name being the correct one for the perfect stage. *Achroomyces* Bonord. is the correct name for *Platygloea* J. Schroet.; and *Ductifera* Lloyd, for *Seismosarca* Cooke sensu auctt. and *Gloeotromera* Ervin. *Musciclavus* Velen. is identified with *Eocronartium* Atk.

4. *Kriegeria* Rabenh. is impriorable, which makes *Kriegeria* Bres. (*Xenogloea* H. & P. Syd.) a legitimate name. *Tremiscus* (Pers.) Lév. is considered validly published and should replace *Phlogiotis* Quél.

5. *Basidiodendron* J. Rick is based on a species of Tremellaceae.

6. *Xylissus* Rafin. might well be a validly published name for Myxomycetes.

INTRODUCTION.—This paper forms the eighth part of a series planned to give an annotated nomenclatorial enumeration of all generic names proposed for Hymenomycetes. For some general remarks the reader is referred to the "Introduction to the series" (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-203. 1951) in which also some technical terms are explained. The use of '*per*' instead of '*ex*' between author's names in connection with devalidated names is an enovation recently proposed (Donk *in* Taxon **6**: 255-256. 1957): it connects an author who would validly have published the name if the starting point of a later date than May 1, 1953 of the group concerned had not been adopted (devalidated name) with the citation of the author who actually validly published the name (revalidated name).

[1] These new combinations are: **Achroomyces disciformis** (Fr.) Donk, *comb. nov.* [basinym, *Tremella disciformis* Fr., Syst. mycol. **2** (1): 216. 1822]; **Ductifera pululahuana** (Pat. apud Pat. & Lagerh.) Donk, *comb. nov.* (basinym, *Tremella pululahuana* Pat. *apud* Pat. & Lagerh. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **9**: 138. 1893); **Hoehnelomyces macrosporus** (Penz. & Sacc.) Boedijn, *comb. nov.* (basinym, *Sphaeronemella macrospora* Penz. & Sacc., Ic. Fung. 93 *pl. 62 f. 4.* 1904); **Septobasidium ramorum** (Schw.: Fr.) Donk. *comb. nov.* [basinym, *Racodium ramosum* [!] Schw. *in* Schr. naturf. Ges. Leipzig **1**: 131. 1822; *Oedemium ramorum* (Schw.) Fr., Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 345. 1832]; **Tremellodendron candicans** (Fr.) Donk, *comb. nov.* [basinym, *Thelephora candida* (Schw.) Fr., Elench. **1**: 168. 1828 = *Thelephora candicans* Fr., Syst. mycol. **3** (Index): 185. 1832; not *Thelephora candida* Schw.: Fr., Elench. **1**: 189. 1828]; and **Tremiscus helvelloides** (DC. per Fr.) Donk, *comb. nov.* [basinym, *Tremella helvelloides* DC. *per* Pers.: Fr., Syst. mycol. **2** (1): 211. 1822]. Also **Helicobasidium brebissonii** (Desm.) Donk, *comb. nov.* (basinym, *Protonema brebisonii* Desm., Pl. crypt. Nord France No. 651. 1834) to replace *Helicobasidium purpureum* Pat.

* Part I ("Cyphellaceae") of this series was published *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-220. 1951; Part II (Hymenolichenes), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 435-440. 1954; Part III ("Clavariaceae"), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 441-493. 1954; Part IV (Boletaceae), *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 275-313, 1955; Part V ("Hydnaceae"), *in* Taxon **5**: 69-80, 95-115. 1956; Part VI (Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, Exobasidiaceae), *in* Reinwardtia **4**: 113-118. 1956; Part VII ("Thelephoraceae"), *in* Taxon **6**: 17-28, 68-85, 106-123. 1957.

** Rijksherbarium, Leiden.

I am very much indebted to Mr. D. A. Reid, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for linguistic improvements.

Definition.—Of the families dealt with, the Auriculariaceae and the Tremellaceae are taken in a wide sense; the former family inclusive of the Phleogenaceae, Stilbaceae, and Saccoblastiaceae; the latter inclusive of the Hyaloriaceae and Sirobasidiaceae.

The field covered is that of what may be called the hymenomycetous Heterobasidiae or the heterobasidious Hymenomycetes, with the exception of *Tulasnella* J. Schroet., *Ceratobasidium* D. P. Rog., *Botryobasidium* Donk, and related genera; of *Cerinomyces* G. W. Mart.; and of *Vuilleminia* Maire. These genera have been considered in the Part dealing with the "Thelephoraceae." The Brachybasidiaceae and the Exobasidiaceae, which have sometimes been brought into connection with the Heterobasidiae, have been separately dealth with, together with the recently delimitated Cryptobasidiaceae.

The 'Tremellinei' have from the start been a dumping ground for many gelatinous fungi that are not even remotely related to the families to be dealt with below. Many genera that found a place in it for some time have not even been mentioned in this paper; however, names of genera that have been included during the last few decades, often only temporarily, will usually be found taken into consideration.

The Sporobolomycetaceae will form the subject of a further instalment.

Alphabetical enumeration

Achromyces.—See *Achroomyces.*

Achroomyces Bonord., Handb. allg. Mykol. 135. 1851. — Etymology: ἀ-, without; χρώς, colour; μυκής, fungus. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species): *Achroomyces tumidus* Bonord. (Auriculariaceae). —Recognized by Von Höhnel (*in* Ann. mycol. 2: 271. 1904) as an auriculariaceous fungus which he regarded as very close to, if not identical with, *Stictis tiliae* Lasch, *Achroomyces pubescens* Riess, *Platygloea nigricans* ("Fr.") J. Schroet., and *Tachaphantium tiliae* Bref. = *Platygloea tiliae* (Bref.) Sacc., all names for a species growing on fallen branches of *Tilia*. The type collection of *Achroomyces* was recorded from a fallen branch of *Betula*. The substratum seems the only hindrance unconditionally to identify the two species; it is quite possible that Bonorden made an error in this regard. — It would appear that the correct name of the species on *Tilia* is *Achroomyces disciformis* (Fr.) Donk, see page 164. — Valid publication. Descriptio generico-specifica. — Variant spelling: "*Achromyces* Riess"; P. Syd. *in* Sacc. Syll. Fung. **12**: 2. 1897 (as a synonym). — Typonyms. If *Achroomyces disciformis* is regarded as conspecific with *A. tumidus*, two generic names, based on the former species, become typonyms: *Platygloea* J. Schroet. (1887) and *Tachaphantium* Bref. (1888). — Status. There are mycologists who doubt the above interpretation of Bonorden's genus, and consider the name a doubtful one. However, those who are familiar with the microscopic structure of *A. disciformis*, are likely to share Von Höhnel's view: Bonorden's figure of microscopic data (*op cit. pl. 11 f. 231*) may be incorrect in certain details, but as a whole it matches *A. disciformis* extremely well. — There is a tendency to suppress the name *Achroomyces* in favour of *Platygloea* J. Schroet. (1887), q.v., either because of uncertainty as to what Bonorden's genus really represents, or because *Platygloea* has been currently applied. Personally, I would not suggest the retention of *Platygloea* as a nomen conservandum.

[*Actinomyce* F. J. F. Meyen *in* Linnaea **2**: 442. 1827. — Type species (only original species): *Actinomyce horkelii* F. J. F. Meyen. This genus is sometimes cited as belonging to the Tremellaceae, and its name even listed as a doubtful synonym of *Tremella* Fr., for instance by Ainsworth & Bisby (Dict. Fungi 5. 1943). The true nature of the species is not yet established: it can be accepted with confidence, I believe, as non-basidiomycetous and perhaps even as non-vegetable. Compare also Von Heyden [*in* Linnaea **13** (Litt.): 51. 1839]. — Variant spellings: "*Actinomyces.* Meyer"; Riechenb., Consp. Reg. veg. 12. 1828. — "*Actinomyee*"; Streinz, Nomencl. Fung. 3. 1861.—An error. — "*Actinomycose*"; Lindau & Sydow, Thes. Litt. mycol. **2**: 96. 1909.— An error in the listed title of Meyen's publication. — Not to be confused with *Actinomyces* Harz (1878; Actinomycetales, Bacteria). The two names have been considered homonymous and *Actinomyces* has even been rejected on this account, for

instance by De Toni & Trevisan (*in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **8**: 927. 1889): "*Nocardia* Trev. [1889] ... *Actinomyces* Harz [1878] ..., nec Meyen ..."]

Actimomyces "Meyer"—See *Actinomyce.*

Actinomycose.—See *Actinomyce.*

Actinomyee.—See *Actinomyce.*

Agarico-gelicidium Paul., Traité Champ. **2**: Index. 1793 [for corresponding description and French name (Agaric-gelée), see *op. cit.* p. 96] (devalidated name). — Introduced for two species, treated in Paulet's subsequent "Iconographie" as members of *Tremella* L. They are (i) *Agarico-gelicidium villosum* Paul. = "*Tremella mesenterica.* Murray" = *Auricularia mesenterica* (Dicks. per S. F. Gray: Fr.) Fr. (Auriculariaceae) and (ii) *Agarico-gelicidium dentatum* Paul. = "*Tremella hydnoides.* Jacquin" = *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum* (Scop. per Fr.) P. Karst. — The first species is here selected as type. — Typonyms: *Zonaria* Roussel (1806; devalidated name), *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat (1821), *Oncomyces* Klotzsch (1843), and *Patila* Adans. per O.K. (1891).

[*Agyrium* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: lv. 1821 (nomen nudum), "Typus *Agyrii* est *Trem. cinnabarrina.*" — When Fries first published this generic name (*l.c.*), he made it a genus of the "Tremellini." *Tremella cinnabarina* Bull. is a doubtful fungus and not a basidiomycete in my opinion. — When Fries (Syst mycol. **2**: 231. 1822) validly published the generic name, he did not include *T. cinnabarina.* This second genus belongs to the Ascomycetes.]

[*Amphiphytum* Schw.; Reichenb., Consp. Regni veg. 12. 1828 (nomen nudum). — Reichenbach listed this (with a question-mark) as a genus of Tremellini, without any other indication except "Schwz." as the author. This must be considered a nomen nudum as long as no place of publication of a description can be found:

> "Where this genus was described and whether it is a North American genus we are unable to ascertain. It is referred to in [Endl. Gen. Pl. 35. 1840; Cda. Icon. **5**: 44. 1842, nomen] and also in Reichenbach, Conspect. Reg. Veg. 1828 as a doubtful genus but we have been unable to trace the name in Schweinitz, the author designated by Endlicher and Corda."—Farlow [Bibl. Ind. N. Amer. Fungi **1** (1): 212. 1909].

— Endlicher (Gen. Pl. 35. 1836) placed the name as a doubtful synonym of *Tremella* subgen. *Phyllopta* Fr. = *Phyllopta* (Fr.) Fr., q.v.]

Anthoseptobasidium J. Rick *in* Lilloa **9**: 215. 1943. — Etymology: ἄνθος, flower; the genus *Septobasidium.* Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Anthoseptobasidium faquarae* J. Rick (Septobasidiaceae?): "Typus est in Collegio Anchieto Porto-Alegre sub nomine *Floricystidium.*"—J. Rick (*op. cit.* p. 216). — Scope. Introduced with two species, and a third one mentioned as probably belonging here. — Typification. The first species is selected as type.

Aporpium Bondarz. & Sing. *apud* Sing. *in* Mycologia **36**: 67. 1944; *apud* Bondarz., Trutovye Griby 36, 157. 1953. — Etymology: ἀ-, without; πόρπη, buckle, clamp. Gender n. — Type species (by original designation and only species mentioned): *Poria canescens* P. Karst. (Tremellaceae).—The tremellaceous nature of this species has been established by Teixeira & Rogers (*in* Mycologia **47**: 408-415. 1955), who also concluded that Karsten's species is a later synonym of *Poria caryae* (Schw.) Gooke. — Protonym: *Aporpium* Bondarz. & Sing. *in* Ann. mycol. **39**: 50. 1941.—Not validly published: no Latin description. Two species were mentioned and four more "unsicherer Position." — Scope. Apparently that of the protonym, but when the name was validly published, only the type species was mentioned. — Remark. The generic name is inapt as far as the type species proves to possess clamps.

[*Apyrenium* Fr., Summ. Veg. Scand. **2**: 470. 1849. — Type species (only original species): *Pyrenium lignatile* Fr. This is now supposed to represent the imperfect state of a species of Hypocreaceae. — This generic name is mentioned here because the genus was still included in the Hymenomycetes as late as 1874 by Fries (Hym. europ. 700; 'Tremellinei'); and even some later authors, for instance Killermann (*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. Pfl. Fam., 2. Aufl., **6**: 123. 1928) and Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 343. 1931) dealt with it as a doubtful genus of Dacrymycetaceae.]

"*Arcanocarpus* McG."—Stevenson & Cash (*in* Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35: 34. 1936) listed this name as one of Lloyd's herbarium names for *Seismosarca alba* (Lloyd) Lloyd: incidental mention.

Archytidia.—See *Arrhytidia.*

Arrhitidia.—See *Arrhytidia.*

Arrhytidia Berk. & C. *in* Hooker J. Bot. & Kew Gdn Misc. **1**: 235. 1849.[1a] — Etymology: *ἀ*—, without; *ῥυτίς*, *–ίδος*, wrinkle. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Arrhytidia flava* Berk. & C. (Dacrymycetaceae). — According to Coker (*in* J. Mitchell sci. Soc. **35**: 166. 1920) Lloyd considered it "certainly co-generic and possible the same as *D[acrymyces] corticoides* [Ell. & Ev.]" The latter species is a synonym of *Dacrymyces involutus* Schw. Later on Coker (*in* J. Mitchel sci. Soc. **43**: 237. 1928) definitely accepted the three names as synonyms. Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 24. 1944], too, at first considered *A. flava* and *D. involutus* identical, but afterwards he thought them as probably distinct (Martin *in* Mycologia **41**: 85. 1949). For some notes and photographs, for instance of the type collection, see Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **6**: 899 *fs. 1580, 1581.* 1919). — Variant spellings: "*Archytidia* Berk. et Curt." & "*Archytidia* Berk. (ex Cord.)"; Streinz, Nomencl. Fung. 131 & 726. 1862 (under "Agaricini Fr.").—Evidently an unintentional error. — "*Arrhitidia*"; *in* Rev. mycol. **11**: 56. 1889. (incidental mention).—An error.

Atkinsonia "McGinty"; Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **5**: 576 footnote. 1916 (not validly published); see also Stevenson & Cash (*in* Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35: 30. 1936). — Since the publishing author did not definitely accept this name it was not validly published. For some general remarks on the McGinty names, see Part I of the present series (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 205. 1951).

> "Lloyd points out that non-resupinate species of *Sebacina* such as *S. amesii*, would according to some views form the basis of a separate genus, for which he [as McGinty] suggests the name *Atkinsonia.* His specimens, however, were filed as *Sebacina.* In a later discussion of *S. amesii* he states [*op. cit.* p. 755]: 'As to generic name it might be changed on a strict limitation of *Sebacina* to resupinate species, on the same principle that *Tremellodendron* was proposed, but I should consider it an artificial classification.' "—Stevenson & Cash (*l.c.*).

Introduced in connection with *Sebacina amesii* Lloyd (*l.c.* & *fs. 810-813*; *op. cit.* p. 755 *f. 1130.* 1918) (Tremellaceae). McGuire (*in* Lloydia **4**: 12. 1941) suggests that this species probably represents a luxuriant form of *Sebacia incrustans* (Pers. per Fr.) Tul.; Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Uuiv. Iowa **19** (3): 53. 1952] cites it without comment as a synonym of *S. incrustans.*

[*Atractiella* Sacc. *ex* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **4**: 578. 1886. — Type species (only original species): *Atractium brunaudianum* Sacc. This might be a species of the Auriculariaceae: compare Juel [*in* Bih. svenska Vetens Akad. Handl. **24** III (9): 6-7 footnote. 1898]. — The generic name was published at an earlier date as a provisional name as follows: *Atractium (Atractiella) brunaudianum* Sacc., "... haec species a genere *Atractio* satis recedit et merito in genus proprium, *Atractiella,* erigo potest."—Saccardo (*apud* Sacc. & Malbranche, Fung. gallic., Ser. V *in* Atti Ist. veneto VI **1**: 1280. 1883).]

Atractobasidium G. W. Mart. *in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **62**: 340. 1935. — Etymology: *ἄτρακτος*, spindle; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Atractobasidium corticioides* G. W. Mart. (Tremellaceae or Auriculariaceae).—For the correct name of this species, see under *Patouillardina.* — Typonyms: *Patouillardina* Bres. apud J. Rick (1906) and *Protograndinia* J. Rick (1933).

Auricula.—See *Auricularia.*

"*Auricula* Batt."—See under *Auricula* O.K.

Auricula O.K., Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 844. 1891 (nomen nudum). — O. Kuntze published the name "*Auricula* Batt." for the genus *Hirneola* Fr. (1848) as compiled in Saccardo's

[1a] The title of the paper reads: "Decades of Fungi: by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M. A., F. L. S. / (Continued from p. 104) / Decades XXIII. and XXIV. / North and South Carolina Fungi; by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley and the Rev. M. A. Curtis." Thus the publishing authors are Berkeley & Curtis rather than Berkeley alone as is often cited.

"Sylloge,"[2] evidently with "*Auricula Judae* Batt." (see below) = *Hirneola auricula-judae* (Bull. per St.-Am.: Fr.) Berk. (Auriculariaceae) as type species. He did not add a description and the citation of "*Auricula* Battara (1755) fungi agri 26 t. 3 fig. F. c. syn. *Auricula Judae vulgo* etc." does not constitute a valid reference, as will be presently demonstrated; hence the name *Auricula* was not validly published by Kuntze. — There is no generic name '*Auricula* Batt.' First, Battara did not distinguish between genera, although several authors have interpreted certain words used by him as generic names (see also Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 370-371. 1949 for some general remarks on this question). Secondly, in this particular case, there is in Battarra's work no description at all of a group of higher rank than a species to refer to in this connection, and hence Kuntze's quoted reference, which is to a description of a species, is valueless. Of the species Battarra placed in his 'class' "Fungi membranacei," one was called *Auricula Simii* (perhaps a species of *Exidia?*) and an other, "*Fungus membranaceus auriculam ref. sive sambucinus* C. B. 372." This latter name was followed by a vernacular name (the whole work is written in Latin): "Auricula Judae vulgo." This second species is the well-known Judas's ear. In view of these facts it is absurd to distil a genus '*Auricula* Batt.' as was done by Kuntze, or even a species that Battarra had called '*Auricula Judae.*' — Even if *Auricula* O.K. would be validly published (instead of being a nomen nudum) it would be impriorable on account of some earlier homonyms: *Auricula* Hill (1756; Primulaceae), *Auricula* Spach (1840; Primulaceae),[3] and *Auricula* Castr. (1873; Naviculaceae, Bacillariophyceae). *Auricula* Lloyd (1922; "Thelephoraceae") is a later homonym.

Auricula Lloyd.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Auricularia Bull. *per* Mérat, Nouv. Fl. Env. Paris, 2e Ed., **1**: 33. June 1821; Purton, App. Midl. Fl. **3**: 523. After Sept. 4, 1821. — Etymology: auricula, small ear. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Auricularia tremelloides* Bull. = *A. mesenterica* (Dicks. per S. F. Gray: Fr.) Fr. (Auriculariaceae).

Devalidated name: *Auricularia* Bull.; Jussieu, Gen. Pl. 4. 1789; Bull., Hist. Champ. France 277. 1791.—Bulliard, the originator of this name, first used it as the generic appellation in specific names on some of his plates.[4] The first to supply a generic description was A. L. de Jussieu (*l.c.*), who did not mention any species; he ascribed the name to Bulliard. Shortly afterwards Bulliard himself (*l.c.*) treated *Auricularia* in a comprehensive manner, listing "*Auricularia* A. Juss." as a synonym, and admitting seven species. The first of these is *Auricularia tremelloides* = *Auricularia mesenterica*, and the fourth, *A. reflexa* Bull., a very inclusive species, but undoubtedly to be reduced to *Stereum hirsutum* (Will. per Fr.) S. F. Gray. In this connection it must be emphasized that Bulliard included the common Judas's ear, *Tremella auricula-judae* Bull. = *Hirneola auricula-judae* (Bull. per St.-Am.: Fr.) Berk., in a different genus! He put it first in *Tremella* L. and afterwards in *Peziza* L. As to the type species, the two most eligible of the original species are *A. tremelloides* and *A. reflexa*. Both are about equally eligible and both have been selected as type and will be discussed below. It would seem preferable for various reasons to agree upon *A. tremelloides*, which was the first to be chosen and it is here accordingly accepted for *Auricularia* as published by De Jussieu and Bulliard.

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[2] "= *Auricularia* Link 1809 non †Bull. = *Hirneola* Fries 1825 ... Saccardo syll. VI 764-770. ..." For '*Hirneola* Fries 1825' read '*Hirneola* Fries 1848'; '*Auricularia* Link' is not a different genus from *Auricularia* Bull., but merely an emendation (see p. 169).

[3] Spach ascribed this name to De Tournefort. However, the generic name published by that author was *Auricula ursi*. Spach did not refer to the previously published names *Primula* sect. *Auricula* Gaudin (Fl. helv. **2**: 58. 1828) or *Auricula* Hill (Brit. Herb. 98. 1756).

[4] Bulliard's plates ("Herbier de la France") of the species of *Auricularia* appeared before the publication of the text ("Histoire des Champignons de la France"). At the bottom of each plate a description was furnished beside the French and Latin names. The first three plates are those of (i) *Auricularia reflexa* Bull. (*pl. 274.* 1785), (ii) *A. caryophyllaea* Bull., a species of *Thelephora* Ehrh. ex Fr. (*pl. 278*), and (iii) *A. tremelloides* Bull. (*pl. 290.* 1786). One might argue that with the issue of the first plate Bulliard published a monotypic genus accompanied by a descriptio generico-specifica, but this was certainly not his intention.

The first author to emend *Auricularia* was Link. He mentioned it twice in the same year, keeping it distinct from both *Thelephora* "Pers." and *Stereum* Pers. sensu Link (= *Hymenochaete* Lév. plus *Lloydella* Bres.) and thus considerably reducing its contents. On the first of these occasions [*in* Neues J. Bot. **3** (1 & 2): 15-16. 1809] he stated, "Hujus loci est *Thelephora mesenterica* Pers. et affinis species e Lusitania." This clearly shows, I believe, that he considered the species mentioned by name as type; it is also the only one of Bulliard's original species that he retained in the genus. On the second occasion (*in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin **3**: 42. 1809) he stated, "Hujus loci *Tremella Auricula*, nec non *Thelephora mesenterica* ..."; these species he would also call *A. judae* Link and *A. mesenteriformis* Link. '*Auricularia* Link' (of the second publication) has often been treated as a different name from *Auricularia* Bull., but it is rather an application of Bulliard's name.[5]

The incorporation by Link of *Tremella auricula*, with its specific epithet so strongly resembling the generic name, led many authors to associate it more intimately with the generic name, rather than to regard one of Bulliard's species as the type. Compare, for instance, Persoon (Traité Champ. comest. 73. 1818): "Le genre *Auricularia* (Auriculaire), qui a pour type l'oreille de Judas, ou le *Peziza Auricula* (Bull. t. 427. f. II) ... avec lequel on réunira le *Thelephora mesenterica*, ou *tremelloides* DeC. (*Auricularia tremelloides* Bull., t. 290)."

Scope. Mérat (and Purton) took up Bulliard's name in practically its original sense. They deliberately substituted it for *Thelephora* Ehrh. as applied by Persoon (Syn. Fung. 565. 1801) and De Candolle. Both *A. tremelloides* and *A. reflexa* are represented among their species. Mérat's first species is *Auricularia caryophyllaea* Bull. ("*cariophyllea*").[6]

Typification. The first author who (after 1821) indicated a type species for *Auricularia* as conceived by Bulliard and taken up by Mérat was Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 577. 1824; Essai Classif. nat. Champ. 88. 1825); at the same time he restricted the name (no author cited) to "l'*Auricularia mesenteriformis* de Link" = *A. mesenterica*.[7]

Other authors to suggest, choose, or accept *A.* (or *Thelephora*) *mesenterica* or *A. mesenteriformis* as the type species are Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 341. 1931, for *Auricularia* Bull. "1795"), Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 156, 162. 1941, for *Auricularia* Bull. "ex Secr." 1833; ibid. **18**: 90, 93. 1949, for *Auricularia* Bull. "ex Brongniart 1824"; *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 498. 1952, for *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat), and Martin [*in* Amer. Midl. Nat. **30**: 81. 1943; *in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 65. 1944, for *Auricularia* "Pers." 1822; *in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **19** (3): 91. 1952, for *Auricularia* Mérat].

The next author to designate a type species was Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 82. 1825); he chose *Stereum hirsutum* (*A. reflexa*) and emended *Auricularia* Bull. to equal *Stereum* Pers. (with the exclusion of what was later to be called *Hymenochaete* Lév.). Since this selection is of a later date than Brongniart's in 1824 and not accepted in Fries's "Systema" it may be disregarded.

Since the Judas's ear is not among Bulliard's and Mérat's species the selection of that species is out of question. It has already been mentioned above that Persoon, in 1818, considered "*Peziza auricula* (Bull. t. 427. f. II)" as type species of *Auri-*

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[5] Throughout Link's treatise no author's citations were given after the generic names.

[6] Mérat was not the only author who thought *Auricularia* Bull. and *Thelephora* to be synonymous and who preferred the former name for the inclusive genus. An example is Purton (Bot. Descr. Brit. Pl. **2**: 679. 1817) and still earlier, Poiret (*in* Lam., Encycl. méth., Bot. **7**: 619. 1806), who originally could not make up his mind and called it "Théléphore ou Auriculaire. *Thelephora*, Willd. Pers. *Auricularia*, Lam.," but afterwards decided upon *Auricularia* (Poiret *in* Lam., Encycl. méth., Bot., Suppl. **1**: 546. 1810), referring to *Thelephora* in the previous volume; the name was also used in the explanation to the plates (Lam., Tabl. encycl., Bot., Ill. Genres **3**: 492. 1823), and on the plate illustrating the genus (Lam., Rec. Planches Bot. Encycl. **4**: *pl. 886*. 1800). The plate depicts *A. caryophyllaea* Bull. (now referred to *Thelephora* Ehrh. ex Fr.) and *A. reflexa* Bull. (*Stereum hirsutum*); both figures were copied from Bulliard.

[7] And compare Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 570. 1824) under *Exidia* Fr.: "suivant Fries, le genre *Auricularia*, qui doit rester parmi les vrais champignons auprès des Théléphores, est très-distinct de celui-ci, et a pour type l'*Auricularia mesenterica*, Link."

cularia [sensu Link]. He was followed in 1822 by Brongniart (*in* Dict. class. Hist. nat. **2**: 85. 1822), who indicated that species in exactly the same notation as previously used by Persoon. Brongniart differentiated between *Auricularia* Bull., which to him (in 1822) was a synonym of *Thelephora,* and *Auricularia* Link, "l'autre auquel Link a donné depuis ce nom [d'*Auricularia*]," which he accepted, adding, "Le type de ce genre est la *Peziza Auricula* Bull. T. 427 f. II." A few years later, in 1824, Brongniart changed his mind, took up *Auricularia* Bull., and restricted it to the species he indicated expressly as the type of that name, *A. mesenterica* (see above). The indication of *Peziza auricula* conflicts to some degree with Brongniart's generic description, which contains, "... membrane ..., qui est appliquée par une grande partie de sa surface postérieure sur les troncs des Arbres ...." With such a description one would rather have expected *A. tremelloides!* The following year Brongniart (*in* Dict. class. Hist. nat. **3**: 461. 1823) once more admitted a genus "*Auricularia,* Link" (name listed only). The designation of the Judas's ear is prior to the one in 1824 when *A. mesenterica* was indicated. This seems not to impair the claims of the latter species, first, because the former was appointed for a name, *Auricularia* [sensu Link], which was emphatically considered at the time of the selection to be a different one from *Auricularia* Bull.; secondly, it was not among Bulliard's original species; and, thirdly, when the Judas's ear was appointed, *Auricularia* Bull. was revalidated shortly before also with the exclusion of the Judas's ear. So that species can never be accepted as type of *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat.

MONADELPHOUS HOMONYMS AND MISAPPLICATIONS. Since the starting-point date for these fungi (Jan. 1, 1821) the name *Auricularia* has been applied to at least four different genera.

(i) With *A. tremelloides* (*A. mesenterica*) as type species = *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat = *Oncomyces* Klotzsch.—A few years after the valid re-publication of the generic name *Auricularia* Bull. by Mérat, Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 577. 1824; Essai Classif. nat. Champ. 88. 1825) typified and restricted that name to *A. mesenterica* (see above). The next authors to accept this application (perhaps independently) were Duby (Bot. gall. **2**: 773. 1830), who included one species, *A. mesenterica,* and referred the Judas's ear to *Exidia* Fr.; and Fries (Fl. scan. 340. 1835; Gen. Hym. 14. 1836; Epicr. 555. 1838), who included *A. mesenterica* and a related species (now generally considered to be only a form of the first). Due to Fries's enormous influence this became the current application of the name *Auricularia*—with the exclusion of *Tremella auricula!* (Previously, Fries applied the name differently: see below.) — Compare also foot-note 11.

(ii) With *Tremella auricula* (*T. auricula-judae, A. sambuci* Pers.) as type species = *Hirneola* Fr. 1848.—As far as I have been able to ascertain, *Auricularia* [sensu] Link was taken up in 1822 by Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 97)[8] and by (Brongniart (*in* Dict. class. Hist. nat. **2**: 85).[9] Brongniart (1822, not 1824) cited Link as the author and defined the genus in close agreement with Link. He differentiated between *Auricularia* Bull., which to him (in 1822) was a synonym of *Thelephora,* and *Auricularia* "Link," which he accepted. Brongniart (1822) was also careful to mention the type species: "*Peziza Auricula* (Bull. T. 427 fig. II)." He further included *A. tremelloides* and introduced as new elements *Tremella* (= *Exidia*) *glandulosa* Bull. and a tropical species described by Bory-de-St.-Vincent (the latter species afterwards to be included by Fries in *Hirneola* Fr. 1848). — In the same year (1822), Persoon's "Mycologia europaea" appeared, in which, it is true, he did not indicate a type species, as he did in his previous work, but his genus *Auricularia* had the same circumscription (that is, the one given to it by Link) already previously adopted by Persoon (1818), its species being *A. mesenterica* and *A. sambuci* Pers. = *Hirneola auricula-judae.* As we have seen, Persoon emphatically designated in 1818 the Judas's ear as the type species. There is not the slightest indication that he had changed his mind. Martin's selection (*ll.cc.,* 1943, 1944) of *Thelephora mesenterica* "Bolt." = *A.*

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[8] In the same year (1822) Dierbach's translation of Persoon's "Traité sur les Champignons comestibles" appeared. It contains a faithful translation of all what was said about *Auricularia* in 1818. For some remarks on this German issue (Verh. essb. Schwämme), see Part III ("Clavariaceae," under *Xyloglossum*; Donk *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 492. 1954).

[9] This Volume of the "Dictionnaire" appeared at the end of the year 1822 or perhaps even in 1823. It is announced in the "Bibliographie de la France" of 1823 (p. 2), in the first issue dated January 4.

mesenterica "Pers." for *Auricularia* "Pers." 1822 is not in agreement with Persoon's own view on this matter voiced a few years before the latter date. Subsequent authors to accept *Auricularia* in Link's sense (including both *A. mesenterica* and *Hirneola auricula-judae*) are, for instance, Secretan (Mycrogr. suisse **3**: 288. 1833) and Link (Handb. Gewächse **3**: 338. 1833). These authors did not indicate what they regarded as type species, but they doubtlessly based their conceptions on the treatment by Persoon (Secretan), or on Link's work of 1809 (Link).

(iii) With *Stereum hirsutum* (*A. reflexa* Bull.) as designated type species = *Stereum* Pers. per S. F. Gray.—This is one of Fries's applications of the name (Syst. Orb. Veg. 82. 1825). Afterwards he changed his mind and adopted *Auricularia* for a different genus, with *A. mesenterica* as the leading species (see above).

(iv) With a species of *Exidia* as type species. = *Exidia* Fr.—Fries's first use of the name *Auricularia* (*in* Liljeblad, Utkast svensk Flora, Uppl. 3, 608. 1816; no author cited) is for a genus comprising only one species, *Auricularia judae* (*Peziza auricula* L.), which may have been compiled from literature and may represent (substratum!) the true Judas's ear. — However, when Fries returned to it in his "Systema" (**2**: 221. 1822) it is clear that the species he then described under the name of *Exidia auricula-judae* is a mixture of the true Judas's ear (compiled from literature) and of a species of *Exidia* Fr., which was studied from specimens (description!); compare Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 161-162. 1941).[10] See also Fries's use in a "Conspectus ordinum" (Syst. mycol. **1**: 2. 1821; name only) where he listed *Auricularia* as an example of Tremellinae.[11] He soon replaced the name, substituting it by *Exidia*, transferring what he thought to be the Judas's ear to that genus and shifting the accent to species better known to him; he thereafter applied *Auricularia* to two other genera, first with *Stereum hirsutum* as the type species (1825) and later with *Thelephora mesenterica* (from 1835 onward). — Wahlenberg (Fl. suec. **2**: 993. 1826) may well have studied the same collection of Fries's as far as what he supposed to be the Judas's ear is concerned. He did not accept the newly introduced name *Exidia*, but replaced it by "*Auricularia*. Link," thus apparently considering '*Auricularia Judae*' as the type species. *Auricularia* of Wahlenberg is clearly synonymous with *Exidia*: the three species he included belong to that genus (*A. judae* as to specimens that induced their transfer to *Exidia*) and the generic description contained, "Receptaculum ... supra tantum fructificans papillis duriusculis."

Remarks. Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 89-93. 1949) moved to conserve *Auricularia* Bull. per Brongn. (1824; type species, *A. mesenterica*) against *Auricularia* Brongn. (1822; Pers. 1822; type species, *T. auricula*); this proposal replaced an earlier one by the same author.[12] Unaware of Mérat's "Flora," he thought that in agreement with the present wording of Art. 13 (f), *Auricularia* as re-published in 1822 was the first valid re-publication of this name and that its correct application would be with *Hirneola auricula-judae* as the type species. As already may have been gathered from the preceding lines, there was no disagreement among modern authors that in view of common usage *A. mesenterica* was the preferable type species. Those authors who believed this species and *H. auricula-judae* to be generic-

[10] *Hirneola auricula-judae* is exceedingly rare in Sweden: besides the collection distributed by Lundell & Nannfeldt, I came across a specimen in Thunberg's herbarium at Upsala ("*Peziza auricula* /... e Suecia. Th."), thanks to Dr. J. A. Nannfeldt's help. Linnaeus had mainly the true *H. auricula-judae* in mind (literature).

[11] It was apparently this Friesian taxon that Agardh (Aphor. bot. 82. Dec. 1821) listed as "*Auricularia* Lk." (name only).

[12] The earlier—and withdrawn—proposal (Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 156, 160-163. 1941) suggested the conservation of *Auricularia* Bull. per Secr. (1833; type species, *A. mesenterica*) against *Auricularia* Bull. ex Fr. (1825; type species, *Stereum hirsutum*), *Auricularia* Wahlenb. (1826; type species, *Exidia sp.*), and *Laschia* Fr. (1830). A changed interpretation of Art. 13 (f), subsequently adopted by the Stockholm Congress, as well as additional literature that came to the author's attention, lead to the replacement of this proposal by the above one. Compare also the discussion in relation to this earlier proposal by Martin (*in* Amer. Midl. Nat. **30**: 77-82. 1943) and Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 91-93. 1949); and see also Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 434. 1949).

ally different—as I do—would have to substitute *Auricularia* for *Hirneola* Fr. (1848), q.v., and take up *Oncomyces* Klotzsch for the genus represented by *A. mesenterica,* a very disturbing situation, not so keenly felt by others who combined the two genera and who would apply *Auricularia* to the combination whichever of the two species were to be considered type. However, when Lowy (*in* Mycologia **43**: 462-463. 1951) pointed out that *Auricularia* Bull. was already re-published by Mérat in 1821 the proposal became superfluous and Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 497. 1852) withdrew it, after having satisfied himself that *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat could not be typified by *H. auricula-judae.*

VARIANT SPELLING: "*Auricula*"; *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **71**: xii. 1955.—Used in a list of species in the specific combination "*Auricula mesenterica.*" Evidently an error. — TYPONYMS: *Agarico-gelicidium* Paul. (1793: devalidated name), *Zonaria* Roussel (1806; devalidated name), *Oncomyces* Klotzsch (1843), and *Patila* Adans. per O.K. (1891). — *Conchites* Paul. (1793; devalidated name) and *Auricula* O.K. (1891; not validly published) are based on *Hirneola auricula-judae.*

Auriculariella (Sacc.) Clem., Gen. Fungi 103. 1909. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Auricularia.* Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Laschia delicata* Fr. (Auriculariaceae). — BASINYM: *Laschia* [subgen.] *Auriculariella* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **6**: 407. 1888.—This is Saccardo's name for *Laschia* Fr., q.v., in its original delimitation, a genus that had grown considerably in the course of time, and finally covered extremely diverse elements. Apparently this subgeneric name might well be regarded as an isonym of *Laschia* Fr. — It must be mentioned that Saccardo in the same work (*op. cit.* p. 761) also entered '*Auriculariella*' as if it were a generic name, but his formal use on page 407 leaves no doubt that he definitely accepted it as a subgeneric epithet only. — SCOPE. Clements did not alter Saccardo's circumscription. — TYPIFICATION. Since *Auriculariella* represents the original genus *Laschia* Fr., I would prefer to select as the type species *Laschia delicata* Fr. = *Hirneola delicata* (Fr.) Bres. — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 341. 1909) suggested *Laschia tremellosa* Fr.; it is often considered to be identical with *L. delicata.* — REMARK. Clements incorrectly ascribed the generic name to Saccardo. — TYPONYM: *Laschia* Fr. (1830).

Basidiodendron J. Rick *in* Brotéria (Sér. Ci. nat.) **7**: 74. 1938. — ETYMOLOGY: basidium; *δένδρον* tree. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Basidiodendron luteogriseum* J. Rick (Tremellaceae).—Described without the septa in the basidia being noted. A specimen in the Farlow Herbarium shows the species to be tremellaceous. Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **19** (3): 52. 1952] listed the type species as a synonym of *Sebacina caesiocinerea* (Höhn. & L.) D. P. Rog. — TYPONYM. See under *Metabourdotia* L. Olive.

Bonia Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **8**: 48. 1892. — ETYMOLOGY: R. P. Bon. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Bonia papyrina* Pat. (Tremellaceae).—According to Patouillard (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **10**: 76. 1894) this species "doit être considéré comme une simple forme de l'*Heterochaete tenuicula* (Lév.) Pat." — SCOPE & TYPIFICATION. *Bonia papyrina* was the only species fully described when the genus was established. A second species was casually mentioned as follows: "*Hydnum flavum* Berk. doit être rapporté au genre *Bonia.*" This remark makes it clear that the latter species can not be regarded as the type, for one would never deal in this way with a species standing foremost in one's mind when publishing a genus. This leaves *Bonia papyrina* as the most eligible species. — REMARK. The later introduction of *Mycobonia* Pat. ("Thelephoraceae"), q.v., is not that of a mere isonym, but rather of a new genus with a different type species. — HOMONYM: *Bonia* Balansa (1890; Gramineae). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Botryochaete Corda, Icon. Fung. **6**: 47. 1854. — ETYMOLOGY: *βότρυς,—υος,* bunch of grapes; *χαίτη,* hair. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Onygena faginea* Fr. per Fr. (Auriculariaceae). — VALID PUBLICATION. According to the introduction to the sixth part of Corda's "Icones," the plates of this part were already distributed to correspondents in 1846. On plate 9 (*f.* 95) one will find the names "*Botryochaete*" and "*B. faginea*" accompanying illustrations of the only species assigned to the genus. This does not provide for the valid publication of the generic name in 1846 because this monotypic genus was not based on a new species (Art. 41). The illustration shows several errors of observation. The text

to the plates was published posthumously and made ready for the printer's by Zobel. — TYPONYMS: *Phleogena* Link (1833) and *Ecchyna* Fr. ex Boud. (1885).

[*Botryonipha* Preuss.—See under *Stilbum*.]

Bourdotia (Bres.) Trotter *in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **23**: 571. 1925. — ETYMOLOGY: H. Bourdot. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species of basinym): *Sebacina galzini* Bres. (Tremellaceae). — BASINYM: *Sebacina* subgen. *Bourdotia* Bres. *in* Ann. mycol. **6**: 46. 1908.—Introduced for one species, *Sebacina galzini*. — VALID PUBLICATION. The generic name is now currently attributed to Bresadola & Torrend [*apud* Torrend *in* Brotéria (Sér. bot.) **11**: 88. 1913]. These authors described a new species of the name *Bourdotia caesia* Bres. & Torrend and added in a note this remark: "Obs.—*Bourdotiae Galzinii* Bres. affinis sed notis datis bene distincta." Obviously this does not constitute a valid publication of the generic name. As far as I could ascertain, the first to ensure its valid publication was Trotter, who furnished a generic description as well as a reference to the basinym; he ascribed the generic name to "Bres. . . . 1908." — Previous to the publication in the "Sylloge Fungorum" the word *Bourdotia* was used in specific combinations without being validly published as a generic name, as when the name *Bourdotia caesia* was published: compare Bourdot & L. Maire (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **36**: 71. 1920, "*Bourdotia*" *cinerella* Bourd. & G., but in observation, "section *Bourdotia*"). — SCOPE. Trotter included the first two species mentioned above.

[*Calloria* Fr., Fl. scan. 343. 1835. — Type species (selected): *Peziza fusarioides* Berk.; compare Nannfeldt [*in* Nova Acta Soc. Sci. upsal. IV **8** (2): 192. 1932]. — A genus formerly treated as belonging to the "Tremellinei." The type species is an ascomycete and it was placed by Von Höhnel in the Dermateaceae (Helotiales).]

Calocera (Fr.) Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 91. 1825; Elench. **1**: 233. 1828. — ETYMOLOGY: καλός, beautiful; κέρας, a horn, Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Clavaria viscosa* Pers. per Fr. (Dacrymycetaceae). — BASINYM: *Clavaria* subgen. *Calocera* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 485. 1821.—Introduced for six species of which *Clavaria viscosa* is the first. — SCOPE. That of the subgenus. — TYPIFICATION. *Calocera viscosa* was apparently the species best known to Fries: "Lignatiles, fulvae l. luteae, sed sporidia alba videntur, saltim *Cl. viscosae* &c." (1821). It was suggested as the type species by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) and also selected by Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 29. 1944] and other authors. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Caloceras* Fr."; Wallr., Fl. germ. Crypt. **2**: 534. 1833; Corda, Icon. Fung. **5**: 41, 81. 1842; Anl. Mycol. civ, 172. 1842. — REMARK. With *Clavaria cornea* Batsch per Fr. as its type species, *Corynoides*, S. F. Gray (1821) is a metonym of *Calocera* in the now established circumscription and *Calocera* has been proposed as a nomen conservandum against *Corynoides* by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 114. 1949; in Taxon **3**: 75. 1954). See also under *Corynoides*. The proposal is herewith withdrawn since it is superfluous: by the publication of the generic name *Calocera* in the "Elenchus," a part of the starting-point book, that name takes precendence of *Corynoides*.

Caloceras.—See *Calocera*.

Calopposis Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **7**: 1339. 1925. — ETYMOLOGY: καλός, beautiful; opposi(tu)s, opposite? Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Calopposis nodulosa* Lloyd (Dacrymycetaceae). — VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Descriptio generico-specifica. On the following page, but disconnected from the publication of the generic name, a second species was described.

Campylobasidium Lagerh. *ex* F. Ludwig, Lehrb. nied. Krypt. 474. 1892. — ETYMOLOGY: καμπύλος, bent; basidium. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES: not mentioned by name (Septobasidiaceae).—As a very timid guess I have suggested that the fungus involved might perhaps be *Septobasidium lagerheimii* Couch. — VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. The first effectively published appearance of the name seems to be the following one:

> "Neuerdings hat nun v. Lagerheim eine saprophytische Auriculariaceengattung, *Campylobasidium*, entdeckt, welche wie die Rostpilze eine Art Teleutosporen, also Chlamydosporen hat, aus denen bei der Keimung die quergetheilten Basidien entstehen, ..."—Ludwig (*l.c.*).

This is all, no species was mentioned. The differential description by which this name

must be considered as validly published, is very short, but, I believe, sufficient. — Remark. Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 10. 1900) gave *Campylobasidium*, as well as *Podobasidium* Lagerh., as synonyms of what he called *Septobasidium* B. *Gausapia* Fr. — Nomen rejiciendum. See under *Septobasidium*.

[*Ceracea* Cragin *in* Bull. Washburn Coll. Lab. nat. Hist. **1**: 82. 1885 (*n.v.*; reproduced *in* J. Mycol. **1**: 58. 1885).[13] — Type species (only original species): *Ceracea vernicosa* Cragin.—This species was for a long time interpreted as a strictly resupinate species of the Dacrymycetaceae, but Martin (*in* Mycologia **41**: 77-80. 1949), after studying the type specimen, concluded that it was an imperfect fungus "to be classed with the Moniliaceae, possibly near *Monosporium*." The earlier, tentative suggestion by Brasfield (*in* Lloydia **3**: 107-108. 1940) that "*Ceracea Lagerheimii* Pat. (Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. **9**: 141. 1893) be considered as the type species in as much as Cragin's type, *C. vernicosa*, has apparently been lost," has thus become doubly untenable. — The name *Cerinomyces* G. W. Mart., q.v., was introduced for the genus that for some time was called *Ceracea*.]

Ceratabasidium D. P. Rog.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Cerinomyces G. W. Mart.—See "Thelephoraceae."

[*Cladosterigma* Pat. apud Pat. & Lagerh.—See "Clavariaceae."]

Clavariopsis Holterm., Mykol. Unters. Tropen 85. 1898. — Etymology: the genus *Clavaria*; ὄψις, appearance. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Clavariopsis pinguis* Holterm. (Tremellaceae). — Homonym: *Clavariopsis* De Wildem. (1895; Moniliales, Deuteromycetes). — Isonym: *Holtermannia* Sacc. & Trav. (1910), q.v. — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym and for this reason replaced by the isonym.

Collodendron Clem., Gen. Fungi 104. 1909. — Etymology: κόλλα, glue; δένδρον tree. Gender: n. — Type species (same as of basinym): *Merisma candidum* Schw. (Tremellaceae).—For this species, see under *Tremellodendron*. — Basinym: *Tremellodendron* Atk. (1902), q.v. — Remark. A superfluous name change, introduced for linguistic reasons.

Collopezis Clem., Gen. Fungi 103. 1909. — Etymology: κόλλα, glue; *pezis*, an ancient form of the name *Peziza*. Gender: f. — Type species (same as of basinym): *Tjibodasia pezizoides* Holterm. (Auriculariaceae). — Basinym: *Tjibodasia* Holterm. (1898), q.v. — Remark. A superfluous name change, introduced for linguistic reasons.

Collyria Fr.—See "Agaricaceae."

Conchites Paul., Traité Champ. **2**: Index. 1793 [for corresponding description and French name (Conque-oreille), see *op. cit.* p. 396] (devalidated name). — Introduced for seven species, distributed in Paulet's subsequent "Iconographie" over *Peziza* L. (four species), *Tremella* L. (one), *Fungoides* Tourn. (one), and *Omoriza* Paul. (one). The first species, here selected as the type, is *Conchites auricula-judae* Paul. = *"Peziza auricula"* (Iconogr.) = *Hirneola auricula-judae* (Bull. per St.-Am.: Fr.) Berk. (Auriculariaceae). — Typonym: *Auricula* O.K. (1891; not validly published and preoccupied).

[*Corallomorpha* Opiz *in* Lotos **6**: 106. 1856. — Introduced with two species of which the first, *Corallomorpha schoblii* Opiz, is the logical type species. — Opiz thought that the genus "sich an die Fries'sche Gattung *Calocera* [Dacrymycetaceae] anschlieset," but it seems more likely to belong to the Deuteromycetes. Listed by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 25. 1953) as a genus of Thelephoraceae. A nomen dubium, and rather not pertaining to the basidiomycetes.]

Corticioides "McGinty"; Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **3** (Old Spec.): 10 footnote. 1908 (not validly published); see also Stevenson & Cash (*in* Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35: 30. 1936). — *Corticioides* was coined in connection with *Tremella clavarioides* Lloyd = *Tremella reticulata* (Berk.) Farl. (Tremellaceae). — Not definitely accepted by the publishing author and hence not validly published. For some general remarks on the McGinty names, see Part I of the present series (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 205. 1951).

[13] Compare Atwood (*in* Mycologia **15**: 104. 1923).

Corynoides S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 654. 1821. — Etymology: *κορύνη*, club; *εἶδος*, like. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Clavaria cornea* Batsch (Dacrymycetaceae) = *Calocera cornea* (Batsch per Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Introduced with four species which form a very heterogeneous group. They are, in this order, "*Clavaria cornea*, Sowerby Fungi, 40; Persoon Syn. 596," *Corynoides fabarum* S. F. Gray ("*Clavaria fabae*, Sowerby Fungi, 404"), "*Clavaria farinosa*, Dickson Crypt. 2, 25; Sowerby Fungi, 308," and "*Clavaria byssoides*, Sowerby Fungi, 335." Thus, all species are (according to Gray's specific descriptions) more or less branched and non-terrestrial, two apparently important characters—not mentioned in the generic description. The latter runs: "Thallus cartilaginous or gelatinous, compressed; sporidia scattered over the whole surface of the thallus." — Typification. The generic name and the first species, *Clavaria cornea* Batsch, plainly show that there is some connection with the group of *Clavaria* L. that was called '*Corynoideae*' by Nees (Syst. Pilze, Ueberbl. 43. 1817). This latter taxon was conceived for the unbranched clavarias, and Nees's first species, *Cl. cornea*, evidently occupied that position because it was taken to be a transitional form between the branched and the simple clavarias. That species should be rejected as the type of Nees's infrageneric name, which is the reason why the latter is not listed here as basinym.[14] Gray maintained *Clavaria* L. for the unbranched species, took up *Ramaria* Holmskj. for a considerable part of the branched ones, and established, for *Cl. cornea* and the three other species already mentioned, a new genus for which he adapted Nees's epithet Corynoideae in the form of Corynoides (no author's citation): we are confronted here with the 'application' of a devalidated name of which the type species is excluded. — Gray's first species, *Clavaria cornea*, was considered the type by Ainsworth & Bisby (Dict. Fungi 73. 1943; 2d Ed., 79. 1945).[15] They were followed by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 115. 1949). — Doty (*in* Lloydia **11**: 129. 1948), at a later date, proposed Gray's second species, *Corynoides fabarum*,[16] of unknown identity: "Choosing the latter species as the lectotype disposes of *Corynoides* Gray, as it will have to be considered a nomen dubium or perhaps at most a synonym of *Pistillaria*." Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 434. 1949) seconded Doty's view, but was not quite sure whether the earlier typification could be summarily pushed aside; afterwards he seems to have had fewer scruples about this (Rogers *in* Farlowia **4**: 16. 1950). I want to protest emphatically against following this course for what appear to be cogent reasons. (i) *Clavaria cornea* agrees decidedly better with the original generic description than *Corynoides fabarum* and is, therefore, supported by the present regulations for fixing types. The only species of which Gray mentioned the consistency at all was *Cl. cornea*, which was given the English name of "Horny corynoide" and said to be "glutinous." (The word 'compressed' does not reappear in any of the specific descriptions!) (ii) *Clavaria cornea* was Nees's first species and the only somewhat divided species of the '*Corynoideae*': moreover, it was called "Hornartiger Stengelschwamm." A close study of Nees's and Gray's works has convinced me that the inclusion of *Cl. cornea* in Gray's genus conditioned the publication of the generic name *Corynoides*. (iii) *Clavaria cornea* was the earliest selected species and the substitution of *Corynoides fabarum* should be unconditionally rejected as long as the choice of the latter species is not supportable by some valid reason. (iv) If one would make *Corynoides* a nomen dubium by selecting *Corynoides fabarum*, one would create a potential source of debate and unforeseen consequences. — Remark. The proposal to conserve *Calocera* against *Corynoides*, which Donk (*l.c.*; Prop. Conserv. Calocera vs Corynoides 3 pp. Mimeographed; *in* Taxon **3**: 75. 1954) thought preferable to the lame, unsupportable one of an incorrect typification, has been withdrawn as superfluous (see under *Calocera*). The Secretary of the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 29. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 313. 1953) suppressed the proposal because he preferred *Corynoides fabarum* as type species.

Craterocolla Bref., Unters. Gesamtgeb. Mykol. **7**: 98. 1888. — Etymology: *κρατήρ*, bowl; *κόλλα*, glue. Gender: f. — Type species

[14] *Clavaria* trib. *Corynoideae* "Nees" of Fries, Syst. mycol. **1**: 477. 1821, became the receptacle of the undivided species with the exclusion of the species of *Calocera*.

[15] "*Corynoides* S. F. Gray is based on *Calocera cornea* Fr."

[16] Listed by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 26. 1953) as *C. "abarum."*

(only original species): *Tremella cerasi* Schum. sensu Tul. (Tremellaceae). — TYPONYMS: *Ditangium* P. Karst. (1870; nomen anamorphosis) and *Poroidea* Gött. ex Wint. (1884; nomen anamorphosis); and compare *Ombrophila* "Quél."

Cristella Pat.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Cystobasidium (Lagerh.) Neuhoff *in* Bot. Arch. **8**: 272. 1924. — ETYMOLOGY: κύστις, bladder; basidium. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species of basinym): *Jola lasiobolii* Lagerh. (Auriculariaceae). — BASINYM: *Jola* subgen. *Cystobasidium* Lagerh. *in* Bih. svenska VetensAkad. Handl. **24** III (4): 15. 1898.—One species. — SCOPE. The genus as published by Neuhoff was identical with the subgenus. — REMARK. The generic name is ascribed to "Gäumann, Verg. Morph. Pilze 414. 1926" by Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **19** (3): 95. 1952].

[*Dacrymicella.*—See *Dacrymycella.*]

Dacrymices.—See *Dacrymyces.*

[*Dacrymycella* Bizzoz.—See Deuteromycetes.]

Dacrymyces C. Nees *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: lv. 1821; **2** (1): 228. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: according to Fries (*l.c.*, 1822) from δάκρυ, tear, and μύκης, fungus; sometimes another word for tear is given, δάκρυον. Gender: **m.** — TYPE SPECIES (only original species definitely included): *Dacrymyces stillatus* C. Nees.— Nees von Esenbeck cited "*Tremella lacrymalis* und *abietina* Pers. S.F. 628. 19 und 627. 16" as synonyms, but the identity of the species he had before him must be solved rather from his description and illustration (Syst. Pilze 89 *pl. 7 f. 90.* 1816). It is Neuhoff's opinion [*in* Ark. Bot. **28A** (1): 38, 44. 1936] that "schon die Beschreibung und der deutsche Name, Geflossener Tranenpilz, mehr noch die Abbildung Taf. VII, f. 90, bekunden unzweifelhaft, dass auch mit [der Bezeichnung *D. stillatus*] nur *D. deliquescens* [Bull.] (und zwar im wesentlichen die konidientragende Form) gemeint ist." In view of the present Code, *Dacrymyces deliquescens* (Bull. per Mérat) Duby, then, would not be the correct name for Nees's fungus: this would be, rather, *D. stillatus* C. Nees per Fr. if one agrees with Neuhoff except for the conclusion that "im wesentlichen die konidientragende Form gemeint ist," an opinion that might turn *Dacrymyces* rather into a nomen anamorphosis of restricted legitimacy applicable to the imperfect stage only. I would say that Nees had primarily the basidial stage in his mind (and perhaps did not at all include the conidial stage), as follows from his drawings of details and his description: "... im Alter gelappt, durchscheinend, gelb bis ins Pomeranzgelbe ..." This would have been 'tending to remain hemispherical, rather opaque, reddish orange' if the conidial stage had been described (cf. Buller, Res. Fungi **2**: 171-179 *fs. 59, 60.* 1922). The figure of the fruit-bodies now shows the latter as orange, but this may be due to discoloration. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Dacryomyces* C. Nees, Syst. Pilze 89. 1816 & Ueberbl. 24. 1817.— Although the generic description suggests at least several original species ("auf erstorbenen Stämmen, Reisern und Stengeln") only one was treated, *Dacryomyces stillatus.* However, elsewhere in the book Nees (*op. cit.* p. 155) remarked, under *Tremella*: "Zu *Dacryomyces* gehören übrigens von den zu *Tremella* gezählten Arten, so weit bis jetzt meine Untersuchungen reichen, folgende: *Tremella abietina, Peziza, lacrimalis* [!], *Urticae, violacea, fragiformis* Pers." Yet, they were not quite definitely transferred to *Dacryomyces,* except *T. abietina* and *T. lacrymalis* which were included as synonyms under *D. stillatus.* — VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. In 1821 Fries accepted the genus but merely listed it ("*Dacrymyces.* Nees"), without adding a description.[17] Yet, this use constitutes the valid re-publication of the generic name, a valid reference to the obligate description being present as an implicit one in the form of the author's citation (cf. Stockholm Code, Art. 48 and its last Example). This conclusion implies that the scope of the genus in 1821 is that of Nees's and that the type species is Nees's *Dacryomyces stillatus* (original sense). In 1822 Fries included seven species, one of which is *Dacrymyces stillatus* C. Nees per Fr. as a very inclusive species. — REMARK. In 1822 Fries explicitly indicated "*Tremella deliquescens* Bull." as the type species; he listed that name as a synonym of *Dacrymyces stillatus.* This designation is not an 'original' one, the generic name being already validly re-published by Fries in the starting-point book the year before, in such a manner that

[17] Agardh (Aphor. bot. 82. 1821) acted similarly: he listed the genus as "*Dacrymyces,* N." (name only) at the end of the year.

Nees's original *Dacryomyces stillatus* must be accepted as the type. This point is emphasized here. — VARIANT SPELLINGS: *Dacryomyces* C. Nees, *l.c.*—This is the original spelling still in use besides Fries's modification, who preferred the name without an 'o.' — "*Dacrymices*"; Brongn. *in* Dict. class. Hist. nat. **3**: 462. 1823.—Evidently an unintentional error. — "*Lacryomyces*"; Neuhoff *in* Pilz- u. Kräuterfr. **5**: 65. 1921.—An error, corrected on page 97.

Dacryomitra Tul. *in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) V **15**: 217. 1872. — ETYMOLOGY: *Dacryo-* (*myces*) and *Mitr*(*ul*)*a*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Dacryomitra pusilla* Tul. (Dacrymycetaceae). — VALID PUBLICATION. Descriptio generico-specifica.

Dacryomyces.—See *Dacrymyces*.

Dacryonaema Nannf. *in* Svensk bot. Tidskr. **41**: 336. 1947. — ETYMOLOGY: Dacry- (mycetaceae); the genus (*Sphaero*)*naema*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Sphaeronaema rufum* Fr. per Fr. (Dacrymycetaceae). — PROTONYM: *Dacryonaema rufum* (Fr. per Fr.) Nannf. ined. *in* Lund. & Nannf., Fung. exsic. suec. Fasc. 29-30: 23 no. 1437. 1947.—As far as the generic name is concerned, a nomen nudum.

Dacryopinax G. W. Mart. *in* Lloydia **11**: 116. 1948. — ETYMOLOGY: *δάκρυ*, tear; *πίναξ*, dish, platter. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Guepinia elegans* Berk. & C. (Dacrymycetaceae). — SCOPE. Introduced with three species.

Dacryopsella Höhn.—See "Clavariaceae."

Dacryopsis Mass. *in* J. Mycol. **6**: 180. 1891 (description reproduced *in* Grevillea **20**: 23. 1891). — ETYMOLOGY: *δάκρυ*, tear; *ὄψις*, appearance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Coryne gyrocephala* Berk. & C. apud Berk. (Dacrymycetaceae).—Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 31-32. 1944] considered one of the other original species, *Ditiola nuda* Berk. & Br., synonymous with *Coryne gyrocephala*. — SCOPE. Introduced with four species, and one mentioned as allied but not definitely included. First species, *Coryne gyrocephala*. — TYPIFICATION. The first species was suggested as type by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931).

Dactifera.—See *Ductifera*.

[*Delortia* Pat. & Gaill. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **5**: 43. 1888. — Type species (only original species): *Delortia palmicola* Pat. & Gaill. — The genus was assigned by its authors to the Heterobasidiae. However, later on Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 33. 1900) stated that it belonged to the imperfect fungi (Deuteromycetes), as already suspected by A. Möller (*in* Bot. Unters. Tropen **8**: 35. 1895), and that it was related to *Everhartia* Sacc. & Ell. Linder (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **16**: 338. 1929) placed the genus among the helicosporous imperfect fungi following *Everhartia*.

Dicellomyces L. Olive.—See Exobasidiaceae.

Difiola.—See *Ditiola*.

Ditangium P. Karst.—See Deuteromycetes. As will be explained in a subsequent part of the present series this name unfortunately has to be regarded as permanently associated with an imperfect stage, the correct name for the perfect stage being *Craterocolla* Bref., q.v.

Ditiola Fr., Syst. mycol. **2** (1): 169. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: *δίς*, twice; *ὄυλος*, down. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Ditiola radicata* (A. & S.) per Fr. (Dacrymycetaceae). SCOPE. Introduced with four species, the first of which is *D. radicata*. — TYPIFICATION. *Ditiola radicata* can be safely taken as type species. It was accepted as such by Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 572. 1824): "Ce genre ... a pour type le *Peziza turbo*, Pers., ou *Helotium radicatum*, Alb. et Schw." It was also suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) and accepted by Kobayasi (*in* Sci. Rep. Tokyo Bunrika Daigaku B **4**: 198. 1939) and later authors. The generic description is evidently mainly based on that species; the three other ones agree less well with it. — REMARKS. Fries stated that he made use of an already existing name of "J. Brown"; *Ditiola* P. Browne ("Agaricaceae") is a name given to a fungus having no relation at all with this genus. — Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **8**: 606. 1889) and other authors mention in synonymy a genus "*Ditiola* Schulz. Beitr. 1860, p. 322, nec Fr." There is no such homonymous genus; S. Schulzer von Müggenburg [*in* Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien **10** (Abhand.): 321-323. 1860], following a general discussion of the genus, merely attributed to Fries's genus a species now excluded from it. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Difiola*"; P. Karst.,

Krit. Öfvers. Finl. Basidsv. Tillägg 3: 36. 1898 (= *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **62**: 100. 1903).—An error of printing.

[*Dixidium* R. Poisson *in* Ann. Paras. humaine & comp. **10**: 439. 1932. — Type species (only original species): *Dixidium dixae* R. Poisson, a fungus found on the rectal epithelium of larvae of *Dixa sp.* The author did not definitely assign it a place in classification, but he compared certain parts of it with the 'promycelium' of Uredinales or the basidium of *Auricularia.* The fungus is apparently not a basidiomycete, although it has been listed as one.]

Ductifera Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **5**: 711. 1917. — Etymology: ductus, duct; fero, I bear. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Ductifera milleii* Lloyd (Tremellaceae).—I have been able to study the type in Lloyd's herbarium; gloeocystidia are conspicuous and copious and the basidia numerous, conspicuous, and definitely tremellaceous! Recently Wells (*in* Lloydia **20**: 58. 1957) combined *Tremella pululahuana* Pat. and *Exidiopsis alba* Lloyd into a single species under the name *Gloeotromera pululahuana* (Pat.) Ervin and listed *Ductifera milleii* as a synonym of this emended conception. In any case *Ductifera* is an earlier name for *Gloeotromera* Ervin, q.v. For the combination *Ductifera pululahuana* (Pat.) Donk, see page 164. — Variant spelling: "*Dactifera*"; Trotter *in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **23**: 581. 1925. — Typonym. *Gloeotromera* Ervin is based on *Exidiopsis alba.*

Echyna.—See *Ecchyna.*

Ecchyna Fr. 1825.—See under *Ecchyna* Fr. ex Boud.

Ecchyna Fr. (1849) *ex* Boud. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **1**: 111 footnote. 1885. — Etymology: ἐκχύννω, I pour out. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): an unnamed fungus described by Fries.—For its description, see below. The fungus is now silently identified with *Onygena faginea* Fr. per Fr. (Auriculariaceae). It can hardly be taken as an abnormal plant in the sense of the Code.

Protonym, valid publication, & scope. The following historical outline duplicates in many respects those by Shear & Dodge (*in* J. agr. Res. **30**: 413-414. 1925) and Weese (*in* Ber. dtsch. bot. Ges. **37**: 517-518. 1919). Fries published the name *Ecchyna* in 1819 [Nov. Fl. suec., Part[ic]. V. Cont. 80], giving the name only and adding "l.c." It has not yet been determined to which work Fries referred. The next mention of the name by Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 151. 1825) is in an observation under the description of the genus *Onygena* Pers., in which he says he collected a notable fungus with horn-like branches but without heads, which he called *Ecchyna*, but it may be a monstrous cellar-form of *Onygena faginea.* Meanwhile it deserves careful investigation.[18]

The name reappears in 1849 (Fries, Summ. Veg. Scand. **2**: 446) in a footnote in Latin under *Onygena faginea*: "There exists intermediate between this [*O. faginea*] and the next [*Lasioderma* Mont.] a fungus provisionally named *Ecchyna*" (translated). A brief characterisation follows.[19]

His next use of the name is in 1851 (Fries *in* Acta Soc. Sci. upsal. III **1**: 135 = Nov. Symb. 119), when he says in Latin in an observation on *Cnygena equina*: "I have proposed *Ecchyna* for *Onygena faginea* only as a subgenus of *Onygena.*[20] It is very different from *Pilacre* to which my friend Berkeley refers it. It might be justifiable to propose *Onygena faginea* as an entirely distinct genus, but however others may feel it is impossible for me trusting to the harmony of nature to attribute great weight to microscopical characters which are easily interpreted by morphological and physiological laws." Fries's next mention is in 1857 (*in* Öfvers. Vetensk-Akad. Förh., Stockh. **14**: 151[21]) where he simply gives the name in a list of the species as "l'*Ecchyna faginea* (*Onygena* du S.M.)" (French version).

(*to be continued*)

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[18] "Legimus ex hac regione fungum admodum memorabilem ramoso-cornutum (*Ecchyna* dictum) absque capitulo discreto; sed verior, ne sit *O. fagineae* monstrositas in cryptis. Interia ulteriore indagatione dignus."

[19] "... peridio difformi, strigoso-hirto, sporis laxis, nec cellula matricali s. asco receptis, qui a priori quoad fructificationem recedit ...."

[20] "Hinc *Ecchynam* s. *Onygenam fagineum* (Cfr. S. Veg. Scand.!) tantum ut subgenus *Onygenae* proposui ...."

[21] Of this paper a French version appeared [*in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) IV **12**. 1859, see p. 313] and a German one (*in* Flora **42**. 1859, p. 541).

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—VIII*

Auriculariaceae, Septobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, Dacrymycetaceae

M. A. Donk

(*Ecchyna* Fr. ex Boud.—Cont'd.)

From the preceding account we learn that for a considerable time Fries reserved the name *Ecchyna* for a monstrous fungus which he brought tentatively into relation with *O. faginea*, and that afterwards he used it for *O. faginea* itself. This may mean that he finally considered the abnormal form conspecific with the latter.

Shear & Dodge as well as Weese concluded that Fries never validly published the generic name *Ecchyna*. This opinion seemed well founded at that time. In 1819 Fries had definitely accepted the name (although it was not validly published); in 1849 he emphatically called it a provisional name (but the original branched fungus without heads had already become one, "peridio difformi, strigoso-hirto"); in 1851 he stated—perhaps not quite accurately—that he had proposed *Ecchyna* for a subgenus only. When he adopted the name definitely (and now for *Onygena faginea* without restrictions) in 1857, he did not connect the name with a description which would allow us to consider *Ecchyna* validly published on that occasion if this had not already been performed previously. However, now, that the starting-point date has become 1821 for the fungi under consideration (it may even be 1801 if they are referred to the Gasteromycetes), the publication of the name *Ecchyna* in 1825 has to be carefully scrutinized anew. There, Fries did not say that *Ecchyna* was only provisionally adopted by him, but it might well be a manuscript name "merely mentioned incidentally" and thus would again not be validly published (Art. 33), for he was evidently in grave doubt as to the specific status of the fungus in question. I would rather underline this conclusion, and thus still consider *Ecchyna* as not validly published by Fries.

Boudier (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **1**: 111 footnote, 1885) definitely accepted the name, "... les *Pilacre faginea* et *Petersii* qui sont des *Echyna* Fr." And compare:

> "Les *Pilacre faginea*, *Petersii* et quelques autres de Berkeley, ne sont pas des *Pilacre* vrais, mais bien des *Ecchyna* et c'est encore ce dernier nom qu'il faut substituer à celui de *Pilacre* ...."
>
> "Bien que dans le Summa vegetabilium [Fries] range encore l'*Ecchyna faginea* parmi les *Onygena* auxquels il reconnaît des spores endothèques, il ajoute à pro-

* Continued from p. 178.

pos de cette espèce une note qui tend à établir le genre *Ecchyna* à capitule villeux et pulvérulent, dépourvu de thèques, dans lequel plus tard il fait rentrer son *Onygena faginea*."—Boudier [*in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **2**: 263-264, 261-262. 1888].

Thus, it cannot be contested that Boudier adopted the generic name definitely, but he acted as if it were already validly published by Fries. This not being the case, Boudier can be credited with the authorship if he fulfilled the requirements set for the valid publication of a new name for a new taxon. Such we find in the unconditional acceptance of "*Echyna* Fr." (1885) and in the description quoted (in French) by Boudier (1888) from Fries's "Summa vegetabilium Scandinaviae," which does not relate to *O. faginea* itself but to a fungus ("peridio difformi") Fries considered intermediate between *O. faginea* and *Lasioderma*. This establishes the name '*Ecchyna* Fr. ex Boud.' with this particular fungus as the type species rather than *O. faginea*. Boudier was well aware of the fact that the typical species was not *O. faginea* ("... le genre *Ecchyna* ... dans lequel plus tard [Fries] fait rentrer son *Onygena faginea*") and yet he accepted *Ecchyna* as the correct generic name for the species he had in mind. This shows that he took up Fries's provisional genus of 1849 lock, stock, and barrel to emend it to suit his views.

Some authors have considered Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 17. 1900) the author who first validly published Fries's name. He too, referred to the "Summa," but also furnished a generic description of his own that did not take into account Fries's fungus with the 'deformed peridium.' He divided the genus into a section *Typicae* with "*E. Faginea* Fr., *E. Petersii* (B. & Br.)," and a section "*Pilacrella* Schröt.," with "*E. Solani* (Cohn et Schröt.), *E. delectans* (Möll.)." It seems defensible to ascribe to Patouillard the foundation of a genus '*Ecchyna* Pat. (non Fr.)' with typical *O. faginea* as type species, the name of which would be impriorable in view of the earlier *Ecchyna* Fr. ex Boud.

Remarks. In case the name should be considered validly published by Fries in 1825, one is reminded of the fact that on that occasion the name was based on 'a fungus with horn-like branches but without heads,' apparently a different one from the fungus of 1849 which has heads strigosely hairy, although 'deformed.' '*Ecchyna* Fr. 1825' would be impriorable, for it would have to be valued as a nomen monstrositatis, but in turn '*Ecchyna* Fr. ex Boud.' (and '*Ecchyna* Pat.') would become impriorable, too, as a later homonym of '*Ecchyna* Fr. 1825.' — *Onygena faginea* has been considered a gasteromycetous fungus, e.g. by Fries and more recently by Lohwag (1926) and Greis (*in* Jb. wiss. Bot. **84**: 540, 547, 548-549. 1937). Authors in agreement with this view have to take 1801 as the starting-point date for the nomenclature of this fungus and should take care to establish whether or not *Ecchyna* was after all validly published before 1821. — See also under *Pilacre*.

Variant spelling: "*Echyna*"; Boud. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **1**: 111. 1885 (quoted above); Léon March., Enum. méth. Mycoph. 165. 1896.—At least in the case of Boudier, unintentional errors. — Typonyms: When one considers the type species of *Ecchyna* (see above) conspecific with *Onygena faginea*, both *Phleogena* Link (1833) and *Botryochaete* Corda (1854) become typonyms.

Ecchyna 'Pat.'—See under *Ecchyna* Fr. ex Boud.

Echin-agaricus Haller, Enum. meth. Stirp. Helv. indig. **1**: 32. 1742 (pre-Linnean name). — Von Haller split up the very inclusive genus *Agaricum* Mich. (*Agaricus* Tourn.), separating the stipeless (epixylous) species with spines under the name of *Echin-agaricus*, citing "Ordo *Agaricorum* VI. Michelii p. 122." (Thus he more or less anticipated *Martella* Adans. and *Hericius* Juss., for which see "Hydnaceae.") His definition was "Ab *Erinaceo* differt, quod acaulis sit." He dealt with three species, the first of which is recognizable as *Pseudohydnum gelatinosum* (Scop. ex Fr.) P. Karst. (Tremellaceae). — That species is here selected as the type, which makes *Echin-agaricus* a (not validly published) synonym of *Pseudohydnum* P. Karst. (1868), *Hydnogloea* Curr. apud Berk. & Br. (1871), and *Tremellodon* (Pers.) Fr. (1874).

Eichleriella Bres. *in* Ann. mycol. **1**: 115. 1903. — Etymology: B. Eichler. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Eichleriella incarnata* Bres. (Tremellaceae).—Neuhoff [*in* Arch. Bot. **28A** (1): 31. 1936], who had the opportunity to study the type, considered this species synonymous with *Eichleriella spinulosa* (Berk. & C.) Burt. According to Reid (*in* Kew Bull. **1957**: 129, 131) this species has been too inclusively interpreted; the correct name for the European species is *Eichleriella*

deglubens (Berk. & Br.) Lloyd. *Eichleriella incarnata* was described from Italy and belongs perhaps to the latter species. — SCOPE. Introduced for two species, *Eichleriella incarnata* (first species) and *E. leucophaea* Bres. — TYPIFICATION. The first species was taken as the type by Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **2**: 743. 1915), Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931), and Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 47. 1944; **19** (3): 65. 1952].

Encephalium Link *per* Brongn. *in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 569. 1824; Essai Classif. nat. Champ. 80. 1825.[22] — ETYMOLOGY: *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Encephalium aurantiacum* Link (Tremellaceae), a name change for *Tremella encephala* Pers.—This is the same species as *Tremella encephaliformis* Willd. = *Naematelia encephala* (Pers.) per Fr. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Encephalium* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin **7**: 33. 1816.—Introduced for the one species mentioned above. — SCOPE. Brongniart accepted Link's name in an unaltered circumscription. He designated the type, calling it "*Tremella encephala* de Willdenow." — TYPONYM: *Naematelia* Fr. (1822).

Endobasidium Speschnew.—See Exobasidiaceae.

Eocronartium Atk. *in* J. Mycol. **8**: 107. 1902. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἠώς*, dawn; the genus *Cronartium*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Eocronartium typhuloides* Atk. = *E. muscicola* (Pers. per Fr.) Fitzp. (Auriculariaceae). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Eucronartium*"; Sacc. & D. Sacc. *in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **17**: 211. 1905. — TYPONYMS. It would seem that the type species of *Protopistillaria* J. Rick (1933) and of *Musciclavus* Velen. (1939; not validly published) are conspecific with that of the present name.

Epidochium Fr., Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 471. 1849. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἐπί*, on; *δοχεῖον*, fruitbody. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Agyrium atrovirens* Fr. (Tremellaceae).—This species is now placed in *Tremella* Fr. — SCOPE. Introduced with two species the first of which is *Agyrium atrovirens*. — TYPIFICATION. In agreement with the following note *Agyrium atrovirens* is accepted here as the type species:

> "Die Gattung *Epidochium* Fries ist in ihrem heutigen Umfange eine Mischgattung. Einige Arten sind Tremellineen (darunter auch der Typus der Gattung *E. atrovirens* (Fries)), andere später aufgestellte Arten sind Tuberculariеen, wieder andere sind zweifelhafter Stellung."—Von Höhnel [*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien (Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I) **120**: 464. 1911].

Von Höhnel's choice was accepted by Buchwald (*in* Årsskr. K. Vet.- og LandbHøjsk. **1949**: 150) and I would rather subscribe to it, too. It is incorrect to state that *Epidochium atrovirens* (Fr.) Fr. had been previously excluded from the genus by Karsten (*in* Hedwigia **31**: 294. 1892). What the latter author did was to introduce a new genus, *Epidochiopsis* P. Karst., to which he transferred the species that he, at an earlier date (Karsten *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **14**: 101. 1887), had described under the misapplied name of *Epidochium atrovirens*. In my opinion, Karsten was well aware of the fact that he had misapplied both names *Epidochium* and *E. atrovirens* and it was exactly to make good that error that he introduced *Epidochiopsis* and *Epidochiopsis atrovirens* P. Karst. (the latter a new name rather than a recombination!). *Epidochiopsis* is a genus of imperfect fungi.

Exidia Fr., Syst. mycol. **2** (1): 220. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἐξιδίω*, I exude. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Exidia glandulosa* (Bull.) per Fr. sensu Fr. (Tremellaceae).—The devalidated source of the name *Exidia glandulosa* sensu Fr. is *Tremella glandulosa* Bull. This latter fungus is, according to Neuhoff [*in* Pilze Mitteleur. **2a**: 33 (footnote 1), 37. 1936], without a doubt identical with *Exidia truncata* Fr.: the description by Fries as well as all specimens in his herbarium prove that Fries misapplied the name to the species now called *E. glandulosa*. — SCOPE. When introducing this genus, Fries divided it into two groups: (i) section *Auriculae* Fr., the species of which were later on transferred by himself to *Hirneola*, except "*Exidia Auricula Judae*," the first one (for which see under *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat. and *Hirneola* Fr. 1848) and (ii) section *Glandulosae* Fr. The generic description contained: "Hymenium persistens, papillis duris prominentibus tectum ..." — TYPIFICATION. The generic description and the later exclusion of the first section by Fries unambiguously point to the second section as the most typical part. Of this group ('*Glandulosae*'), *E. glandulosa*

[22] Already previously adopted by Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 98. 1822) for a subdivision of *Tremella*.

should be regarded as the type species and consequently also of the generic name. It was already suggested as such by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 341. 1931) and was also selected by Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 57. 1944; **19** (3): 78. 1952]. The fact that Chevalier (1826) restricted the name *Exidia* to the first group and more in particular to the Judas's ear (see under *Spicularia*) is no serious obstacle in view of the generic description. — VARIANT SPELLINGS: "*exidium*"; Letellier, Hist. Descr. Champ. 40. 1826 (incidental mention). — "*Excidia*"; Roum., Crypt. illustr. 73. 1870. — TYPONYM: *Spicularia* Chev. (1826).

Exidiopsis (Bref.) A. Möll. *in* Bot. Mitth. Tropen **8**: 82, 167. 1895. — ETYMOLOGY: The genus *Exidia*; ὄψις, appearance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species of basinym): *Exidia effusa* Bref. (Tremellaceae). —This species has been identified with *Sebacina uvida* (Fr.) Bres. sensu Bres. According to Lundell (*in* Lund. & Nannf., Fung. exs. suec. Fasc. 29-30: 20 No. 1432. 1947) *Corticium uvidum* Fr. is a synonym of *Corticium lividum* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr. The correct name for the fungus under discussion seems to be *Sebacina effusa* (Bref.) Pat. — BASINYM: *Exidia* subgen. *Exidiopsis* Bref., Unters. Gesammtgeb. Mycol. **7**: 94. 1888.[23]—Introduced for the one species cited above. — SCOPE. When the subgenus was raised to generic rank, the taxon was extended to cover five more species. — REMARK. Shortly after the publication of the subgeneric name by Brefeld, the generic name was used by Vuillemin [*in* Bull. Soc. Sci. Nancy II **10** (Bull. Séances): 30. 1890; *in* C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris **118**: 85. 1894] in two specific combinations, viz. *Exidiopsis quercina* Vuill. and *E. effusa* "Brefeld." The generic name he did not mention separately and it was apparently not validly published by Vuillemin on the two occasions cited; this was first done, as far as I am aware, by A. Möller.

Femsjonia Fr., Summ. Veg. Scand. **2**: 341. 1849. — ETYMOLOGY: Femsjö, a village in Sweden. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Femsjonia luteoalba* Fr. (Dacrymycetaceae).[24] — VARIANT SPELLINGS: "*Femsionia*"; Fr. *in* Nova Acta Soc. Sci. upsal. III **1**: 117. 1851 (= Nov. Symb. 101). —Correctly spelt on page 114 (98). — Bourdot & Galzin (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **25**: 34. 1909) once wrote in error "*Femsjoniana luteo-alba* Fr. ...." (as a synonym).

Eucronartium.—See *Eocronartium*.

Floricystidium.—See *Anthoseptobasidium*.

Gausapia Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 302. 1825. — ETYMOLOGY: gausape, thick, woollen texture, shaggy at one side only. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora pedicellata* Schw. [: Fr.] = *Septobasidium pedicellatum* (Schw.: Fr.) Pat., as to the type; the species thus called by Patouillard represents *Septobasidium couchi* Donk[25] (Septo-

[23] For the citation of O. Johan-Olsen as 'author,' see page 87.

[24] This species was called *F. radiculata* (Fr.) G. W. Mart. [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **19** (3): 36. 1953], an error soon rectified (Martin *in* Mycologia **44**: 580-582. 1952).

[25] *Septobasidium couchi* Donk (1941) was introduced as a new name for "*Thelephora pedicellata* Schw. sensu Pat." (1892). Patouillard's interpretation of *Septobasidium pedicellatum* (Schw.) Pat. was based on Cuban material reported as *Thelephora pedicellata* Schw. by Berkeley & Curtis [*in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **10**: 329. 1868]. After the true *Thelephora pedicellata* was renamed *Septobasidium schweinitzii* Burt, Patouillard's interpretation retained the denomination *S. pedicellatum*. Such a procedure is untenable: (i) the combination "*S. pedicellatum* (Schw.) Pat." (in this form it was published by Patouillard) properly belongs to Von Schweinitz's original fungus, notwithstanding the fact that on the occasion of the introduction of the recombination it was misapplied, and consequently must be retained for Von Schweinitz's fungus instead of *S. schweinitzii*; (ii) the denomination *Thelephora pedicellata* [sensu] Berk. & C., indicating nothing else but a misapplication of an earlier name, has no nomenclatural standing at all, and, therefore, should neither be revived as "*Septobasidium pedicellatum* Patouillard," as was done by Burt, nor as "*Septobasidium pedicellatum* (Berk. & C.) Pat.," as was done by Couch. Thus the fungus so indicated appeared nameless. The essential synonymy of the two species is as follows:

1. *Septobasidium pedicellatum* (Schw.: Fr.) Pat. *in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **6**: 61 *textf.* 1892, quoad typus, excl. specim. — *Thelephora pedicellata* Schw. *in* Schr. naturf. Ges. Leipzig **1**: 108 *pl. 2 f. 3.* 1822; Fr., Elench.

basidiaceae). — Remark. For *Gausapia* as dealt with by Fries, Gen. Hym. 13. 1836, see under *Grandinia* ("Hydnaceae"). W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 38. 1953) listed "*Gausapia* Fr. Gen. Hymen. 13. [1836]" as a genus of Hydnaceae with the first species in the cited publication as type, "*Thelephora granulosa* Fr." (Fries added, "nunc *Hydneum* Persoonia"). — Nomen rejiciendum. See under *Septobasidium*.

Gelatina Rafin. *in* Medic. Repos., New York, 2d Hex. 3: 423. 1806 (nomen nudum); 5: 356. 1808; *in* J. Bot. (réd. Soc. Bot.), Paris 2: 177. 1809 (French translation) (devalidated name). — The generic description (of 1808) runs: "it consists of a jelly almost amorphous, growing upon wood in many states [of the U.S.A.]." The species were called *G. flava* Rafin., *G. aurantiaca* Rafin., *G. rubra* Rafin., and *G. candida* Rafin. (all nomina nuda; mentioned in 1806), and *G. alba* Rafin., *G. foetidissima* Rafin., *G. lutea* Rafin., and *G. candida* (all nomina nuda; mentioned in 1808, when the generic name was accompanied by the description reproduced above). It is possible that *Gelatina* represents a hymenomycetous genus consisting of, or containing, species of *Tremella* Fr. Endlicher (Gen. Pl. 35. 1836; Ench. bot. 20. 1841) listed the name as a synonym of *Exidia* Fr. — *Gelatinaria* Rafin. (1815), q.v., is perhaps a variant of this name.

Gelatinaria Rafin., Anal. Nat. ou Tab. Univ. 211. 1815 (nomen nudum). — Listed as belonging to the "Tremellaria." Perhaps a variant spelling of *Gelatina* Rafin., q.v.

Glenospora Berk. & Desm. *in* J. roy. hort. Soc. 4: 255. 1849 (description reproduced by Petch *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. 12: 106. 1927). — Etymology: *γλήνη*, eye-ball; *σπορά*, seed. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Glenospora curtisii* Berk. & Desm. = *Septobasidium curtisii* (Berk. & Desm.) Boed. & Steinm. (Septobasidiaceae).[26] — Scope. A second, provisional, species tentatively named *Glenospora thwaitesii* was mentioned, but presumably not definitely included. — Remarks. The genus and name were again published at a later date: "*Glenospora* B. & Curt." *apud* Berk. *in* Grevillea 4: 161. 1876, with one species "*Glenospora Curtisii* B. & Desm." — This generic name has found its way into medical mycology for many totally unrelated fungi. — Petch (*op cit.* pp. 105-113) published a paper on this genus, which should be consulted. — Nomen rejiciendum. See under *Septobasidium*.

1: 200. 1828. — *Septobasidium schweinitzii* Burt *in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn 3: 324 *f. 1.* 1916.

2. **Septobasidium couchi** Donk, *sp. nov.* — *Septobasidium couchi* Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III 17: 158. 1941, nomen nudum. — *Septobasidium pedicellatum* (Schw.: Fr.) Pat. sensu Pat. *in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris 6: 61 *textf.* 1892.

Fructificationes e filamentis erectis rigidis in fasciculos connatis, in apicibus ramosissimis, gracilioribus et hyalinibus compositae. Probasidia sparsa, lateriter orientia (quoque probasidia infra septum in filamentorum ramulis ultimis posita), globosa, hyalina, basi in stipitem brevem angustata, adulta 20 μ diam. vel 20 × 15 μ, metabasidia emittentia. Metabasidia cylindrica, apicibus obtusa, soleiformiter curvata, (2—)3-septata, loculis omnibus in latere metabasidii convexo sterigma efformantibus. — Typus: specimen a cl. N. Patouillard visum, receptum sub nomine *Thelephorae pedicellatae* Schw., in insula Cuba a cl. C. Wright collectum. — This is a Latin adaption from Patouillard's description.

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[26] The correct name for this species seems to be:

Septobasidium ramorum (Schw.: Fr.) Donk in Taxon 7: 164. 1958. — *Racodium ramosum* Schw. *in* Schr. naturf. Ges. Leipzig 1: 131. 1822 (description reproduced by Petch *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. 12: 108. 1927). — *Oedemium ramorum* (Schw.) Fr., Syst. mycol. 3 (2): 345. 1832 (incorrectly? spelt as "ramorum") (basinym).

Glenospora curtisii Berk. & Desm. *in* J. roy. hort. Soc. 4: 255. 1849. — *Septobasidium curtisii* (Berk. & Desm.) Boedijn & Steinmann *in* Bull. Jard. bot. Buitenzorg III 11: 181 *fs.* 7-8. 1931.

Note.—The spelling 'ramorum' by Fries may be an unintentional error, for he cited Von Schweinitz's name as "*Racodium ramorum.* Schwein.! Car. n. 1362" instead of as 'ramosum,' but it is still possible that Fries corrected an error.

Gloeosebacina Neuh. *in* Bot. Arch. **8**: 287. 1924. — Etymology: *γλοιός*, sticky; the genus *Sebacina*. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Stypella papillata* A. Möll. (Tremellaceae). — Scope. Introduced for three species: *Stypella papillata* A. Möll., *Exidiopsis cerina* A. Möll., and *Exidiopsis tremellispora* A. Möll., mentioned in this order; a fourth species was considered as probably belonging here, viz. *Tremella palulahuana* Pat. What must be taken as the description assuring the valid publication of the generic name only said that these species differ from *Sebacina* in the presence of gloeocystidia. None of the species was known to Neuhoff by specimens. — Typification. The generic description is of no value in connection with the selection of the type species. As all three original species appear equally eligible, the first of them is here chosen, *Stypella papillata*. — Typonym: *Stypella* A. Möll. (1895).

Gloeosoma Bres.—See "Cyphellaceae."

Gloeotromera Ervin *in* Mycologia **48**: 692. 1956. — Etymology: *γλοιός*, sticky; *τρομερός*, trembling. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation): *Exidiopsis alba* Lloyd (Tremellaceae). — Typonym. See under *Ductifera* Lloyd.

Gloeotulasnella Höhn. & L.—See "Thelephoraceae."

[*Goplana* Racib., Paras. Algen Pilze Java's **2**: 24. 1900.[27] — Type species (only original species): *Goplana micheliae* Racib. — Usually classed in the Uredinales, but sometimes discussed in connection with certain forms of Septobasidiaceae and Auriculariaceae, hence the reason why this name is mentioned here.]

Guepinia Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 92. 1825; Elench. **2**: 30. 1828. — Etymology: J. P. Guepin. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Tremella helvelloides* DC. per Pers.: Fr. (Tremellaceae).—I have no doubt that this is (in its original sense as well as in Fries's) the same species as *Tremella rufa* Jacq.; even if one doubts the identity of De Candolle's fungus, there can be no hesitation as to the fungus Fries had in mind. See also under *Gyrocephalus*. — Remarks. Later on Fries (Elench. **2**: 32. 1828) added a second species, *Merulius spathularia* Schw., which belongs to quite a different family (Dacrymycetaceae) from the original one. Several other species of Dacrymycetaceae were gradually added to *Guepinia*, and Clements & Shear (Gen. Fung. 342. 1931) went so far as to suggest *M. spathularia* as the actual type species. On the other hand "*Guepinia*" *helvelloides* is a most striking European fungus and this explains why the generic name still survives in certain European quarters (Patouillard, Tab. anal. Fung. **2**: 70. 1889; Rea; Neuhoff *in* Pilze Mitteleur. **2a**: 50, with extensive discussion) restricted to this species rather than to the dacrymycetaceous element. It is therefore understandable why two different proposals in relation to the name *Guepinia* were moved[28]:

(i) R. Maire (*in* Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 122. 1935) proposed to conserve "*Guepinia* Fr. Elench. II. (1830 [29]) 21, em. Pat. Hym. Eur. (1887) 161.—T.: *G. helvelloides* Fr. l.c." against "*Gyrocephalus* Pers. Mém. Soc. Linn. Pat. (1824) 74, em. Brefeld, Unters. VII. (1889) 130."[30] In this form the proposal contains a number of inaccuracies and omissions. (a) *Guepinia* Fr. was already founded in 1825. (b) *Guepinia* Fr. is imprioriable on account of the existence of *Guepinia* Bastard 1812, a genus of Cruciferae. If Maire wanted to save *Guepinia* Fr. in its original form he should have mentioned this homonym as a nomen rejiciendum. (c) From Maire's proposal one would gather that *Gyrocephalus* Pers. 1824 is an older synonym and in fact would be the correct name for the genus including *Tremella helvelloides*. Personally I believe that *Gyrocephalus*, q.v., is an earlier typonym of *Gyromitra* Fr. (cf. Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 169-170. 1949). The misapplication of the name for *Guepinia* Fr. was largely due to Brefeld. Donk did not believe that this proposal, even when

[27] Etymology: Goplana, the name of the legendary goddess of Gopto-lake, about 80 km east of Posen (Poland), and commemorated in the Polish dramatic poem "Balladyna."

[28] The following account is mainly adapted from Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 185-186. 1941); and compare Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 446. 1949).

[29] Recte: 1828.

[30] The mention of *Phlogiotis* under *Pilacre* on page 123 is doubtlessly caused by an error of printing. The name was certainly intended as a nomen rejiciendum under *Guepinia*, at the bottom of page 122.

corrected, would serve any much-felt need. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 445-446. 1949) did not recommend it either. The proposal was rejected by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953).

(ii) Another proposal was moved by Martin (*in* Amer. J. Bot. **23**: 629. 1936). He suggested the retention of *Guepinia* Fr. 1828, with the second species, *Merulius spathularia* Schw., as selected type species, against *Guepinia* Fr. 1825 and *Guepinia* Bastard 1812. In a later publication [Martin *in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 30. 1944] he actually took this species as the type of "*Guepinia* Fries ... 1828 ... not *Guepinia* Fries 1825." If this were not done, Martin argued, *Merulius spathularia* and its allies would be without a valid generic name. All of them had been published in *Guepinia*, so far as he knew. If a new genus were set up for them, it would involve a complete set of new combinations. If, however, *Guepinia* were to be retained, Martin continued, it should be for these species, since there were valid names available for the other genera which have been included under *Guepinia* (viz., *Phlogiotis* Quél. and *Guepinopsis* Pat.). Donk thought this to be the best disposition of the name if it had to be conserved *à tort et à travers*. Votes against this proposal were also cast by Rogers (*l.c.*) and Nannfeldt (*in* Svensk bot. Tidskr. **41**: 334 footnote. 1947), and afterwards Martin (*in* Lloydia **11**: 116. 1948) withdrew the proposal and introduced a new genus for the group, *Dacryopinax* G. W. Mart., q.v., based on *Guepinia elegans* Berk. & C. This second proposal, too, was rejected by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953). See also under *Guepinopsis*.

Homonyms: *Guepinia* Bast. (1812; Cruciferae). — *Guepinia* Hepp (*in* Verh. schweiz. naturf. Ges. 48. Versamml. **1864**: 85; Heppiaceae, Lichenes). — Variant spelling: "*Quepinia*"; Corda, Anl. Mykol. cv, 193. 1842. — Typonyms: *Tremiscus* (Pers.) Lév. (1846) and *Phlogiotis* Quél. (1886). And compare *Hepataria* Rafin. (1808; not validly published). — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Guepinopsis Pat., Tab. anal. Fung. **1**: 27. 1883 (description and illustrations reproduced *in* Rev. mycol. **5**: 192. *pl. 38 f. 5.* 1883). — Etymology: the genus *Guepinia;* ὄψις, appearance. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): "*Guepinopsis tortus* Pat." sensu Pat. (Dacrymycetaceae).—It is obvious that Patouillard had "*Guepinia*" *merulina* (Pers.) Quél. (sensu Bourd. & G., Hym. France 70), "*Guepinia*" *peziza* L. Tul., in mind. The basinym of "*Guepinopsis tortus*" is apparently *Tremella torta* Willd., or *Dacrymyces tortus* (Willd.) per Fr. (Elench. **2**: 36. 1828): shortly before the publication of *Guepinopsis* the species was described by Doassans & Patouillard (*in* Rev. mycol. **5**: 96. 1883) as "*Tremella torta* Willd. (*Dacrymyces tortus* Fr.)." For a note on Patouillard's specimen, see Martin (*in* Amer. J. Bot. **23**: 628-629. 1936). According to Neuhoff [*in* Ark. Bot. **28A** (1). 1936] the Friesian species comprised *Dacrymyces punctiformis* Neuh. (*op. cit.* p. 45) and *D. romellii* Neuh. (*op. cit.* p. 47). Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 28. 1944] retains Patouillard's name. *Dacrymyces tortus* (Willd.) per Fr. sensu Mass. is according to Neuhoff (*op. cit.* p. 50) the same as *D. cerebriformis* Bref. — Remark. *Guepinopsis* was once proposed for conservation. Donk's note in which he pointed out that the name stands without conservation is reproduced below. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 446. 1949) came to the same conclusion. Not admitted to a vote (*in* Taxon **2**: 29. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 313. 1953).

> "As has been stated above [see under *Guepinia*] Fries (1825) started *Guepinia* Fr. with one species, '*Tremella helvelloides* DC.' = *Tremella rufa* Jacq. Later on (1828) he added *Merulius spathularia* Schw. and in 1838 (Ep. 566) he introduced a third element: *Guepinia cyphella* Fr. (*Cyphella friesii* Weinm.), viz. a member of Dacrymycetales with cup-shaped fruitbodies and the hymenium lining the 'disc.' He did this with considerable hesitation, for he placed a question mark after the generic appellation!
>
> "Quélet (Ench. Fung. 227, 1886) restricted the name *Guepinia* to this third element. For the latter Patouillard (Tab. An. Fasc. **1**: 27. 1883) had already introduced a new name: *Guepinopsis* Pat., based on one species, '*Guepinopsis tortus*' ... = '*Guepinia*' *merulina* (Pers.) Quél. In later years, Patouillard widened the scope of *Guepinopsis* and entered the members of the *M. spathularia* group; cf. Pat. Ess. Tax. 30, 1900.
>
> "Now R. Maire (ap. Int. Rules bot. Nom., 3. Ausg., 123, 1935) has proposed to conserve *Guepinopsis* Pat. 'Hym. Eur.

(1887) 159' with *'Guepinopsis Spathularia* (Schw.) Pat.' as the type versus *'Guepinia* Fr. Elench. II. (1830) 31, emend. Quél. Enchir. (1886) 227.' In view of what has been stated under *Guepinia* it will be sufficient to indicate in short the imperfections of this proposal:

"(1) The genus does not date from 1887, but already from 1883.

"(2) *Merulius spathularia* can never be the type either of the genus of 1883 or of 1887. In the latter year Patouillard still mentions only one species: 'Espèce principale: *G. merulinus*, etc.', apparently the same for which the genus was introduced and which was called in 1883 *'Guepinopsis tortus.'*

"(3) *Guepinia* Fr. 1828 ... should have been *Guepinia* Fr. 1838, for in 1828 the genus did not yet include any of the species for which Quélet retained the name, as was the case in 1838.

"Even when corrected in accordance with these indications the proposal would appear to be superfluous because *Guepinia* of Quélet is not a validly published name[31] but only a misapplication of an older name and so it can never put aside *Guepinopsis* Pat., which in addition is the older one!"—Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 186-187. 1941).

— VARIANT SPELLING: "*Guepiniopsis*"; Bigeard & Guill., Fl. Champ. sup. France **2**: 510. 1913.

Gyraria C. Nees *ex* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 593. 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: gyrare, to revolve. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Tremella mesenterica* Pers. = *Tremella mesenterica* Retz. per Fr. (Tremellaceae). — PROTONYMS: *Tremella* I. *Gyraria* C. Nees, Syst. Pilze 157. 1816; *Tremella* "stirps" *Gyraria* C. Nees, Syst. Pilze, Ueberbl. 40. 1817; *Gyraria* C. Nees, Syst. Pilze 157. 1816 (nomen provisorium).—Nees von Esenbeck did not definitely raise the taxon to generic rank: he treated it as a part of *Tremella*, but conceived the possibility, in the future, to raise it in rank: "Dann möchte man die Tremellen füglich in drey Gattungen spalten, die ich *Gyraria* (Tremellae plicatae) ... nennen würde." The only species he definitely included in the text, as "*Tremella* (*Gyraria*) *mesenterica* Pers. S. F. 622. 1.," he depicted (*pl. 15 f. 142*) as "*Gyraria mesenterica.*" — SCOPE. When taken up as a genus by Gray, 12 (British) species were included, of which one with a note of interrogation. These species belong, for instance, to *Tremella* Fr., *Exidia* Fr., *Hirneola* Fr. 1848, *Dacrymyces* C. Nees per Fr.; others are doubtful Hymenomycetes or non-basidiomycetous. — TYPIFICATION. Nees's one original species, which is Gray's first, was indicated as the type by Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 482. 1949). — REMARK. See also "Remark" under *Tremella* Pers. per St.-Am.

[*Gyrocephalus* Pers., Decr. deux Champ. nouv. ... découverts ... par ... Brondeau; suivie d'Obs. ... Gyrocephalus. 1824 (n.v.); *in* Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris **3**: 77. 1824.[32] — Type species (selected): *Gyrocephalus aginnensis* Pers. (basinym, *Helvella sinuosa* Brond.; Helvellaceae, Ascomycetes).— This species was identified by Fries and also by Quélet (*in* Rev. mycol. **14**: 66-67. 1892) with *Gyromitra esculenta* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr. It was pointed out by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 169-170. 1949) that for various reasons it ought to be regarded as type species rather than *Gyrocephalus juratensis* Pers. (basinym, *Tremella helvelloides* DC.). — This latter species is a tremellaceous fungus. Persoon's generic name was applied by Brefeld (Unters. Gesammtgeb. Mykol. **7**: 131. 1888) and other authors to the genus of which it is the sole representative; it was even suggested, as *G. rufus* (Jacq.) Bref., as the type species of *Gyrocephalus* by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931). See also under *Guepinia* Fr. Such an application is to be rejected. — *Gyrocephalus* was proposed as a nomen rejiciendum to save *Gyromitra* Fr. (1849); compare Donk (*l.c.*) and Rogers (*in* Farlowia **4**: 26. 1950). This proposal was adopted by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi *in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 318. 1953) and at the Paris Congress (*in* Taxon **4**: 162. 1955).]

Helicobasidion.—See *Helicobasidium.*

Helicobasidium Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **32**: 172. 1885 (descriptio generico-specifica, reproduced *in* Rev. mycol. **8**: 61.

[31] "Even if it was a validly published name it would be impriorable on account of two older homonyms."

[32] Variant spelling: "*Gyrocephalum*"; Costantin *in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **1**: 229, 230. 1888.

1886). — Etymology: ἕλιξ, —ικος, twisted; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Helicobasidium purpureum* Pat.[33] (Auriculariaceae). — Isonym. "*Helicobasis* Pat. . . .; for *Helicobasidium*": Clem. & Shear, Gen. Fungi 341. 1931.—A modification of the name not considered by its authors to represent a new name, but all the same evidently to be valued as an isonym. — Variant spellings: "*Helycobasidium*"; Roum. *in* Rev. mycol. **8**: 146. 1886.—Evidently an error, used in a specific combination. — "*Helicobasidion*": Lindau *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1): 84. 1898 (as a synonym). — Typonyms: *Thanatophytum* (C. Nees) ex S. F. Gray (1821; nomen anamorphosis), *Rhizoctonia* DC. per Fr. (1821; nomen anamorphosis), and *Stypinella* J. Schroet. (1888).

Helicobasis Clem. & Shear.—See under *Helicobasidium*.

Helicogloea Pat. *apud* Pat. & Lagerh. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **8**: 121. 1892. — Etymology: ἕλιξ, —ικος, twisted; γλοιός, any sticky substance. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Helicogloea lagerheimi* Pat. apud Pat. & Lagerh. (Auriculariaceae). — Typonym. Compare *Saccoblastia* A. Möll. (1895).

Helycobasidium.—See *Helicobasidium*.

[*Hepataria* Rafin. *in* Medic. Repos., New York, 2d Hex., **5**: 350. 1808 & *in* J. Bot. (réd. Soc. Bot.), Paris **2**: 168. 1809 (French translation) (nomen nudum). — Introduced with two species, *Hepataria erecta* Rafin. and *H. cuneata* Rafin., both nomina nuda. All that we know about *Hepataria* is that it is "very like *Tremella*"; that its author did not list it as belonging to the "mushrooms or fungusses"; and that he ascribed two species to it, the epithets being "erecta" and "cuneata." It would seem impossible to identify what was placed in *Hepataria* with any degree of certainty, but the specific epithets coupled with likeness of the genus to *Tremella* might call to mind *Tremiscus helvelloides* (DC. per Fr.) Donk, which occurs in the general region of the U.S.A. explored by Rafinesque. Yet, it still may belong to the algae, but it is difficult to be more precise. — Reichenbach (Consp. Regni veg. 15. 1828) listed it as a dubious genus of the Tremellaceae; Endlicher (Gen. Pl. 35. 1836), as a synonym of *Exidia* Fr.; Mussat (*in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **15**: 165. 1901) enumerated it as follows: "*Hepataria* Raf. = *Tremellae* Bull. aff. v. sectio," evidently without accepting the genus. — Reichenbach's mention of the name is in a list headed, "Fungorum genera: / b. ulterius inquirenda." In my opinion he listed this and other names purely as a matter of record, offering no personal opinion about their taxonomic standing: he did not precede them by numbers as he would have done if he had had no decisive misgivings about them. He, thus, did not validly publish these names "ulterius inquirenda," although they are followed by an implicit reference in the form of an author's citation. In this particular case the reference would be valueless since Rafinesque did not publish a description.]

Herpobasidium J. Lind. *in* Ark. Bot. **7** (8): 5. 1908. — Etymology: ἕρπω, I creep; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Gloeosporium filicinum* Rostr. (Auriculariaceae).

Heterochaete Pat. *apud* Pat. & Lagerh. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **8**: 120. 1892. — Etymology: ἕτερος, different; χαίτη, hair. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Heterochaete andina* Pat. & Lagerh. (Tremellaceae). —Compare Bodman (*in* Lloydia **15**: 207. 1952). — Scope. Introduced with two species, *Heterochaete andina* (mentioned first) and *Kneiffia gelatinosa* Berk. & C. — Typification. The first species was suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) and also proposed by Bodman (*in* Mycologia **41**: 529. 1949; *in* Lloydia **15**: 205. 1952) and Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **19** (3): 62. 1952]. It is the one species figured by Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 25 *f.* 18. 1900) to illustrate his genus. — Remark. The fungus name is endangered by *Heterochaeta* DC. (Prod. **5**: 282. 1836; Compositae). The two names are both feminine and it would seem that Art. 75 does not readily support keeping apart the two as non-homonymous: all similar examples appended to the Article differ not only in their termination but also in gender.

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[33] This name (1885) is not a recombination of the earlier *Hypochnus purpureus* L. Tul. (1863). A recombination of the earlier one would result in a later homonym of Patouillard's name, and, hence, would be imprior-able. Therefore, the author's citation should not be given as '(Tul.) Pat.' — The correct name appears to be *Helicobasidium brebissonii* (Desm.) Donk (*in* Taxon **7**: 164. 1958).

Heterochaetella (Bourd.) Bourd. & G., Hym. France 51. "1927" [1928]. — Etymology: diminutive of *Heterochaete*. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Heterochaete dubia* Bourd. & G. (Tremellaceae). — Basinym: *Sebacina* subgen. *Heterochaetella* Bourd. *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **7**: 53. 1920.—This was emphatically introduced as a subgenus, although its species got names with 'Heterochaetella' as the 'generic' appellation. These original species were two. (i) One was already previously described, *Heterochaete dubia*: "This new sub-genus *Heterochaetella* till now only included *H[eterochaetella] dubia* ..." (ii) The other species was described as a new one, *Heterochaetella crystallina* Bourd. — Scope. The genus included the same two species as the subgenus. — Typification. From the quotation cited above it becomes clear that the type species should be *Heterochaete dubia*. The generic description also emphasizes this choice; "Réceptacle étalé", which is applicable to *Heterochaete dubia* and not to *H. crystallina* ("Petits réceptacles cristallins, ... densément groupés, obovales substipités"). *Heterochaete dubia* has been cited as type species by Ervin (*in* Mycologia **49**: 121. 1957).

Heteroradulum "McGinty"; Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **5** (Rad.): 10. 1917; see also Stevenson & Cash *in* Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35: 67. 1936. — A name introduced in connection with *Radulum kmetii* Bres. = *Eichleriella deglubens* (Berk. & Br.) Lloyd (Tremellaceae). For the latter name, see under *Eichleriella*. — For some general remarks on the not validly published McGinty names, see Part I of the present series (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 205. 1951).

Heterotextus Lloyd, Mycol Writ. **7**: 1151. 1922. — Etymology: ἕτερος, different; textus, texture. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species): *Heterotextus flavus* Lloyd (Dacrymycetaceae).—Compare Martin (*in* Mycologia **28**: 219 *f. 2: 8-11.* 1936). — Scope. *Heterotextus* flavus was the only species definitely included. Of three other species Lloyd remarked: "We would enter into the same genus ..."

Hirneola Fr. *in* Handl. svenska Vetensk-Akad. **1848**: 144 (= Fungi natal. 25. 1848); Summ. Veg. Scand. **2**: 340. 1849. — Etymology: hirneola, small jug. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation): *"Peziza nigra* Sw." = *Peziza nigricans* Sw. per Fr. (Auriculariaceae).[34]—As far as I could find out, the binomial *'Peziza nigra* Sw.' was never published by Swartz; it is clear that Fries so indicated *Peziza nigrescens* Sw. = *P. nigricans* Sw. At present it is often called *Hirneola polytricha* (Mont.) Fr. or *Auricularia polytricha* (Mont.) Sacc. and *Auricularia nigrescens* (Sw.) Farl. (cf. Barret *in* Mycologia **2**: 15. 1910; Lowy *in* Mycologia **44**: 672. 1952); the correct name under *Hirneola* is *Hirneola nigricans* (Sw. per Hook.: Fr.) Graff ["(Hook.)"]. As far as I know the correct combination (of the epithet 'nigricans') with *Auricularia* has not yet been proposed. — Scope. The genus was introduced on the occasion of the publication of two new species collected by Wahlberg in Natal, South Africa. At the same time a review was given of 14 more species transferred to the genus, while a note on the Judas's ear served to indicate that this species might belong to the genus, although Fries's interpretation of it (as far as the Swedish fungus was concerned) covered a species of *Exidia*. — Remarks. In the original publication Fries captioned the genus *"Hirneola*. Fr. Syst. Orb. Veg. p. 256." On the cited page no indication of this genus is to be found, but on page 93 a monotypic genus *Hirneola* Fr. (1825) is established with *Peziza flava* Sw. as the type species. This quoted reference is not readily understandable because both the generic descriptions and the contents of the two groups are totally different; it might be that Fries wanted to refer to *Hirneola* 1825; but it is more probable that he merely thought he had described his new genus before and mixed it up with the previously described *Hirneola*, also based on a Swartzian, but quite different, species of *Peziza*. The latter conjunction would explain the use of the name; it would also mean that *Hirneola* 1848 was conceived as a new genus. It is significant that next year he dropped the reference (Fries, *l.c.*, 1849). That we are dealing with two different genera (but with homonymous names) is quite likely in my opinion. Starting from 1835 Fries (Fl. scan. 343) abandoned the earlier one of the two, and after 1848 he always cited "Fung. Nat. p. 25" as the place

[34] As to Swartz's type collection, one portion is preserved in Thunberg's herbarium at Upsala and labelled *"Peziza nigricans.* / Dr. Swartz," and another at Lund. A third portion may be expected to be conserved at Stockholm.

of publication of the later name. The reference after the name in 1848 seems after all merely a slip. Another point in favour of this view (which is the one now generally accepted) is that Fries in 1848 emphatically designated *'Peziza nigra'* as the type species of the later name: "typus generis *Hirneolae!*" Compare Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 177. 1941; Summ. Prop. 8. 1950). Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 448-449. 1949) opposes the above interpretation of facts and regards *Hirneola* 1848 a misapplication of *Hirneola* 1825: "This would seem to be a case of 'exclusion of the type'." — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 341. 1931) suggested "*H. auricula-judae* (L.) Berk." as type species of "*Hirneola* Fr. Syst. Orb. Veg. 256. 1825." — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Hirniola*"; Berk. *in* Grevillea **2**: 19. 1873. — HOMONYMS: *Hirneola* Fr. (1825; nomen rejiciendum; "Thelephoraceae") and *Hirneola* Velen. (1939; "Agaricaceae"). — STATUS. Imprriorable on account of the earlier homonym. — NOMEN CONSERVANDUM (proposed). Donk (*op. cit.* 1941, pp. 157, 170-171) proposed *Hirneola* Fr. 1848 for conservation against *Hirneola* Fr. 1825 (the earlier homonym) and *Laschia* Fr. (1830), q.v.; this second name was added for the benefit of those authors who want to combine *Laschia* and *Hirneola* 1848. The name has found wide and general application. The proposal was rejected by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953). After the voting, but still unaware of its result, Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 497. 1952) defended it once more and I would insist upon allowing it one more trial, in view of the arguments raised against it. Already eighty years ago the renewed tendency set in to merge the genus in *Auricularia* Bull. [type species, *Au. mesenterica* (Dicks. per Fr.) Fr.]. However, personally I am convinced that the two genera ought to be kept apart: compare Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 487-500 *2 fs.* 1952). Therefore, I would prefer to continue the use of *Hirneola* 1848. The earlier homonym, *Hirneola* 1825, has not attained any currency and has even been rejected in favour of *Mycobonia* Pat. (1894), q.v. The suppression of the name *Laschia* in favour of *Hirneola* 1848 is desirable for various reasons, the most important of these being that it has been applied to groups very unlike the type, which has even been excluded. Restricted to its type species and perhaps one or two nearly related other species, *Laschia* is a much smaller genus than *Hirneola* 1848 and when combined with it, the dropping of the name *Laschia* does not necessitate new combinations because the typical species have already been recombined under *Hirneola* by Bresadola. Rogers (*l.c.*) was against the proposal, first because he regarded *Hirneola* 1848 a "nomenclatorial nonentity" and, secondly, because he thought the genus "taxonomically superfluous." His first reason is not valid, since the Code does not oppose, and expressely permits, the conservation of a misapplication of a name (Art. 48); even if one wants to regard *Hirneola* 1848 as a misapplied name the proposal is in order! Apart from some erroneous statements, his second reason is inadmissable in nomenclatural discussions: if there are authors who, following Fries's and Bresadola's judgment, are convinced of the validity of the genus, they will proceed to admit it and are free to do so, whatever opposite notions may exist. Rogers implied that the opinion deviating from his own should be discouraged and the taxonomic views of its supporters be combatted with nomenclatorial weapons, even if the result would lead to serious confusion. Obviously, there is both need and possibility for conservation. — See also under *Auricularia*.

Hirneolina (Pat.) Bres. ("in litt.") *apud* Sacc. & D. Sacc. *in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **17**: 208. 1905. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Hirneola*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only species of basinym): *Sebacina hirneoloides* Pat. (Tremellaceae). — BASINYM: *Sebacina* sect. *Hirneolina* Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 25. 1900. —Introduced for the one species just mentioned. — SCOPE. The taxon was raised to generic rank with two species, previously described by Bresadola as species of *Eichleriella*, in addition to the one of the basinym. One of these additional species is the type of *Eichleriella* Bres., q.v., viz. *E. incarnata* Bres. The suggestion of selecting *E. incarnata* as the type species of *Hirneolina* by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) is objectionable.

Hoehnelomyces Weese *in* Ber. dtsch. bot. Ges. **37**: 514. 1919. — ETYMOLOGY: F. X. R. von Höhnel; *μύκης*, fungus. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Hoehnelomyces javanicus* Weese (Auriculariaceae).— Dr. K. B. Boedijn drew my attention to an earlier name for this fungus, the correct name of which is *Hoehnelomyces macrosporus* (Penz. & Sacc.) Boedijn, see page 164. The

types of both specific names were collected at Tjibodas, Java. Penzig & Saccardo's figure clearly shows the auriculariaceous basidia with sessile spores, although not all the cross-walls were drawn in; the heads of the fruit-bodies with the sterile hyphae holding a drop in fresh plants during wet weather are shown, too, but collapsed to a pointed or fimbriate tip. — Scope. Based on two species. — Remark. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 341. 1931) suggested *Pilacrella delectans* A. Möll. as type species; it is precisely the one species which was not explicitly designated as type by Weese.

Hoehnelomycopsis Greis *in* Jb. wiss. Bot. **84**: 547, 548, 551. 1937 (nomen nudum). — Type species (only original species): *Hoehnelomyces javanicus* Weese, the type species by original designation of *Hoehnelomyces* Weese! — The generic name was published without a Latin description or proper reference and was, therefore, not validly published. In any case it is the most perfect example of a superfluous name.

Holtermannia Sacc. & Trav. *in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **19**: 871. 1910. — Etymology: C. Holtermann. Gender: f. — Type species (same as of basinym): *Clavariopsis pinguis* Holterm. — Basinym: *Clavariopsis* Holterm. (1898), q.v. — Valid publication. By means of references to Holtermann and to Saccardo, Syll. Fung. **16**: 219. 1902 (where Holtermann's genus was compiled), and added to the name of the only species included, rather than to the generic name. — Remark. A name change, the basinym being preoccupied.

Hormomyces Bonord.—See Deuteromycetes.

Hyaloria A. Möll. *in* Bot. Mitth. Tropen **8**: 137, 173. 1895. — Etymology: *ὕαλος*, transparent stone, crystall. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Hyaloria pilacre* A. Möll. (Tremellaceae).—Compare Martin (*in* Mycologia **29**: 620-624 *fs. 10-27.* 1937) for notes on this, or perhaps a closely allied, species. — Variant spelling: "*Hyalosia*": A. Möll. *in* Verh. Ges. dtsch. Naturf. Aerzte, 69. Vers. zu Braunschweig 1897 **2** (1): 151. 1898 (nomen).

Hyalosia.—See *Hyaloria.*

Hydnoglaeum.—See *Hydnogloea.*

Hydnogloea Curr. *apud* Berk. & Br. *in* Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. IV **7**: 429. 1871. — Etymology: the genus *Hydnum*; *γλοιός*, any sticky substance. — Type species (only original species): *Hydnum gelatinosum* Scop. per Fr. — Valid publication. The generic name was introduced as follows:

> "It is quite clear that *Hydnum gelatinosum* does not belong to the same category as normal *Hydna*. The structure is that of *Nematella* [apparently an error for *Naematelia*, also written *Nematelia*]; and Mr. Currey and ourselves propose for it the genus *Hydnogloea* ...."

I regard this (after considerable hesitation) as a valid publication of the name on account of the differential description: differing from normal *Hydna* in the structure, which is that of *Naematelia* [viz. with tremellaceous basidia]. Currey was well aware of the true kind of basidia as can be gathered from an earlier note [Currey *in* J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) **5**: 181-182 *textf.* 1861]. — Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 479. 1888) gives "*Hydnogloeum* Curr. in Berk. N. Amer. Fungi, p. 23" as the place of publication of the name, apparently referring to Berkeley *in* Grevillea **1**: 101. 1873, where *Hydnum gelatinosum* is listed as follows:

> "**Hydnoglaeum gelatinosum* Cur.—No. 2420. Car. Inf. On pine.
>
> "This is *Hydnum gelatinosum*, Scop., but differs materially in the structure from *Hydnum*. There are two or three other species."

As a matter of record I reproduce here another use of the name:

> "Basidia very analogous to those of the *Tremellae* have been observed by Mr. Fred. Currey in a peculiar *Hydnum* ... *Hydnum gelatinosum* (see the Proceedings of the Linn. Soc. for 1860). But this observation does not seem to invalidate the close analogy of this fungus with the most genuine *Hydna*."—L. & C. Tulasne [*in* J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.) **13**: 35. 1871]. — When the next year the paper in which this passage occurs appeared in French, we find:
>
> "... *Hydnum gelatinosum* ...; cependant elle a déterminé M. Currey et ses amis MM. Berkeley et Broome à faire de ce singulier *Hydnum* gelatineux le type d'une genre spécial, sous le nom

Hydnogloea, et M. Currey doit, paraît-il, faire connaître bientôt une autre espèce du même type."—L. & C. Tulasne [*in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) V **15**: 222-223. 1872].

Remark. See also "Remark" under *Tremellodon*. — Variant spelling: "*Hydnoglaeum*": Berk. (*l.c.*, 1873); see above for quotation. — Typonyms: *Echin-agaricus* Haller (1742; pre-Linnean name), *Pseudohydnum* P. Karst. (1868; not *Pseudohydnum* J. Rick), and *Tremellodon* (Pers.) Fr. (1874).

[*Hydromyces*.—See *Hydromycus*.]

[*Hydromycus* Rafin. *in* Medic. Repos., New York, 2d Hex., **5**: 356. 1808 & *in* J. de Bot. (réd. Soc. Bot.), Paris **2**: 178. 1809 (French translation) (nomen nudum?). — In case one is willing to admit the distinguishing character from *Tremella* L.,[35] derived from the habitat, as a description, the valid publication depends on what organisms were referred to this genus. It was stated that, "It grows in rivulets or moist places on the roots of trees in New Jersey and Penn[sylvania]," so there is a change that we are dealing here with algae. The species are *Hydromycus aquosus* Rafin. and *H. tremelloides* Rafin., both nomina nuda.[36] — The genus has been placed in the Tremellaceae, for instance by Reichenbach (Consp. Regni veg. 15. 1828; nomen: "*Hydromyces*. Rafin."[37]); Endlicher (Gen. Pl. 34. 1836; Ench. bot. 20. 1841) listed it with doubt as synonym of *Dacry(o)myces* G. Nees; and Mussat (*in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **15**: 170. 1901) identified it as follows: "*Hydromyces* Raf. = *Dacryomyces* Nees."[37] This is at most a poor guess. — For the time being certainly a nomen dubium. — In my opinion Reichenbach did not validly publish the generic name: the reasons for so doing are the same as discussed under *Hepataria*, q.v.]

[*Hygromitra* C. Nees *ex* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: lv. 1821. — Type species (by original designation): *Tremella stipitata* Bosc. This North American species was renamed and is now known as *Leotia viscosa* Fr. For an excellent re-description, see Durand (*in* Ann. mycol. **6**: 449. 1908), under the name *Leotia stipitata* (Bosc) J. Schroet. — Fries (*l.c.*) originally included *Hygromitra* with the Tremellini, but soon made it a special tribe of *Leotia* Fr. (Ascomycetes). The latter generic name is in need of conservation.]

[*Hymenella* Fr., Syst. mycol. **2**: 233. 1822 = *Hymenula*, q.v.].

[*Hymenula* Fr., Elench. **2**: 37. 1828. — Sometimes, especially in older works, placed in the "Tremellinei." It belongs to the imperfect fungi (Tuberculariaceae, Deuteromycetes).]

Hypolepia Rafin.—See Deuteromycetes.

[*Hypsilophora* Berk. *in* Gdnrs' Chron. **11**: 299. 1879 (as *Hypsolophora*).[38, 39] — Instituted for two species previously described under *Dacrymyces*, viz. *D. destructor* Berk. & Rav. (selected type species) and *D. syringicola* Berk. & C. (apud Berkeley *in* Grevillea **2**: 20. 1873). Their hymenomycetous nature is open to question, and it is possible that they are not fungi at all, hence the genus is here excluded. For some notes on the two species, compare Coker (*in* J. Mitchell sci. Soc. **35**: 172. 1920). Berkeley compared the genus with *Dacrymyces* and stated that *Hypsilophora* differed "in the nature of the spore-bearing threads" and proposed the name "from the forked ultimate joints which bear the spores." — The generic name is sometimes ascribed to Kalchbrenner & Cooke, who published *H. coralloides* Kalchb. & Cooke (*in* Grevillea **9**: 19. 1881). A note appended to the description of this species says: "With the habit of *Dacrymyces*, but separated from that genus by Berkeley, in common with two or three North American species, on account of the moniliform threads." This character seems to have induced Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 812. 1888) to treat *Hypsilophora*, erroneously, as a synonym of *Hormomyces* Bonord., Deuteromycetes.]

[*Hypsolophora*.—See *Hypsilophora*.]

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[35] In the French translation: "Ce Champignon se rapproche de la Tremelle."

[36] In the French translation: "*Hydromycus, tremelloides aquosus* L."

[37] Note the spelling.

[38] Compare Atwood (*in* Mycologia **15**: 103-104. 1923).

[39] In the specific combinations the generic name is correctly spelt.

Iola.—See *Jola.*

Jola A. Möll. *in* Bot. Mitth. Tropen **8**: 22, 162. 1895 — Etymology: ἴουλος, down. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Jola hookerianum* A. Möll. (Auriculariaceae).—Compare also Martin (*in* Mycologia **31**: 243. 1939). — Variant spelling. Sometimes also written "*Iola*"; Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 8. 1900. Perhaps this should be the standard spelling.

Kriegeria Bres. *in* Rev. mycol. **13**: 14. 1891. — Etymology: W. Krieger. Gender: f. Type species (only original species): *Kriegeria eriophori* Bres. (Auriculariaceae). — Homonym: *Kriegeria* Rabenh. *in* Hedwigia **17**: 32. 1878 (Bulgariaceae, Ascomycetes).[40]—When Rabenhorst described "*Ombrophila? Kriegeriana* Rabenhorst n. sp." he remarked:

> "In Bezug auf die Gattung muss ich bemerken, dass ich den Pilz nur vorläufig seiner tremellenartigen Beschaffenheit halber zu *Ombrophila* gestellt habe, es wird besser sein, ein besonderes genus zu bilden, zu dem ich den Namen *Kriegeria* vorschlage und die Species dann mit *olivacea* bezeichne."—Rabenhorst (*op. cit.* pp. 31-32). — This species belongs to *Ruthstroemia elatina* (A. & S. per Fr.) Rehm (cf. White *in* Lloydia **4**: 190. 1941).

This looks too much like the publication of a provisional name, and I agree with Dennis (*in* Kew Bull. **1954**: 410; *in* Mycol. Pap., C.M.I. No. 62: 128. 1956) that *Kriegeria* as published by Rabenhorst is not a validly published name. It was taken up by Von Höhnel [*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien (Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I) **123**: 114. 1914, as *Kriegeria* "Winter"], and by Seaver (*in* Mycologia **35**: 492. 1943) for *Chloroscypha* Seaver. — Isonym: *Xenogloea* H. & P. Syd. (1919), q.v. — Status. Currently, but incorrectly, considered impriorable on account of the older homonym (see above), and therefore, changed into *Xenogloea.*

Kweilingia Teng *in* Sinensia **11**: 124. 1940. — Etymology: Kwei-ling Teng. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Chrysomyxa bambusae* Teng (Auriculariaceae?). — Remark. Originally described as a rust. Thirumalachar & Narasimhan (*in* Sydowia **5**: 476-478. 1951) transferred it to the Auriculariales, but considered it more closely related to the rusts than any other member of the Auriculariales.

Lacryomyces.—See *Dacrymyces.*

Laschia Fr. *in* Linnaea **5**: 533. 1830; Syst. mycol. **3** (Ind.): 107. 1832. — Etymology: W. G. Lasch. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Laschia delicata* Fr. (Auriculariaceae). — Remark. *Laschia* gradually grew out to a large and heterogeneous genus. '*Laschia* Mont. non Fr.' of some authors like Killermann (*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam., 2. Aufl., **6**: 202. 1928) and Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 347. 1931, 'type species,' *Laschia papulata* Mont.) is not a different genus but a taxon with a misapplied name. Patouillard [*in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **1**: 30. 1887], too, emended it with the exclusion of the original species.[41] — Typonym: *Auriculariella* (Sacc.) Clem. (1909), q.v. — Nomen rejiciendum (proposed). See under *Hirneola* Fr. 1848; not *Hirneola* Fr. 1825).

Lascoderma.—See *Lasioderma.*

Lasioderma Mont. *in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) III **4**: 364. 1845. — Etymology: λάσιος, hairy, shaggy; δέρμα, skin. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Lasioderma flavovirens* Dur. & Mont. apud Mont.—According to Von Höhnel [*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien (Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I) **119**: 393. 1910] this is a member of "*Pilacre*" = *Phleogena* Link, and if he were correct, the fungus would belong to the Auriculariaceae. — Variant spelling: "*Lascoderma*"; Bonord. *in* Abh. naturf. Ges. Halle **8**: 71 (reprint-pagination). 1864.

[*Macrostilbum* Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **14**: 197. 1898. — Type species (only original species): *Macrostilbum radicosum* Pat. The author placed the fungus in the

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[40] Von Hoehnel [*in* S.B. Akad. Wien (Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I) **123**: 114. 1914] erroneously ascribed this generic name to Winter.

[41] Patouillard (*op. cit.* p. 226) considered *Laschia tremellosa* Fr. the (taxonomic) type of the auriculariaceous species which he transferred to *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat. Of *Laschia* sect. "*Eulaschia*" Pat. (p. 230) the type is *Laschia celebensis* Pat. (cf. p. 226).

'Stilbaceae' (Deuteromycetes). Killermann (*in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam., 2. Aufl., **6**: 111. 1928) classed it in the Auriculariaceae. As long as Patouillard's opinion has not been demonstrated to be incorrect, I prefer to regard it as non-basidiomycetous.]

[*Meria* Vuill. *in* C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris **122**: 546. 1896; *in* Bull. Soc. Sci. Nancy II **14**: 32. 1896. — Type species (only original species): *Meria laricis* Vuill.—The conidiophores as described and depicted[42] look very much like auriculariaceous basidia, but there seems no doubt that the fungus belongs to the imperfect fungi (Deuteromycetes); compare also Peace & Holmes (*in* Oxford For. Mem. No. 15: 7. 1933) and Drechsler (*in* Phytopathology **31**: 787-793. 1941). — Typonyms: *Allescheria* Hartig *in* Cbl. Forstw. **25**: 423. 1899 (*n.v.*: not *Allescheria* Sacc. & Syd. 1899); *Hartigiella* Syd. *apud* Lindau *in* Engl. & Pr., Nat. PflFam. **1** (1**): 558. 1899 (isonym of preceding name).]

Metabourdotia L. Olive *in* Amer. J. Bot. **44**: 429. 1957. — Etymology: *μετά*, coming after; the genus *Bourdotia*. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Metabourdotia tahitiensis* L. Olive (Tremellaceae).—Judging from the description this species may appear to be close to, or perhaps even conspecific with, *Sebacina caesiocinerea* (Höhn. & L.) D. P. Rog. as originally described by Von Höhnel & Litschauer. — Remark. Olive thinks the genus to be related to *Ceratobasidium* D. P. Rog., with non-septate basidia, and does not include it in the Tremellaceae.

Moematelia.—See *Naematelia*.

Mohortia Racib. *in* Bull. int. Acad. Cracovie (Cl. Sci. math. nat.) **3**: 361. 1909. — Etymology: —. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Mohortia tropica* Racib. (Septobasidiaceae).—An insufficiently known species now considered to belong to *Septobasidium*; not mentioned by Couch (Genus Septob. 1938).

Musciclavus Velen., Novit. mycol. 166. 1939. — The following note was added to the (Latin) description of the new species *Clavaria falcatispora* Velen.: "Ab omnibus *Clavariis* notis sporarum forma differt. Forsan in symbiosi cum muscis vivens. Certe sistit genus novum, quoad nomine provisorio designo *Musciclavus* m." A provisional name and hence not validly published. — There can be no doubt that the species belongs to *Eocronartium muscicola* (Pers. per Fr.) Fitzp. — Typonyms: *Eocronartium* Atk. (1902) and *Protopistillaria* J. Rick (1933).

Mycelitopsis.—See *Mylittopsis*.

Mycobonia Pat.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Mycogloea L. Olive *in* Mycologia **42**: 385. 1950. — Etymology: *μύκης*, fungus; *γλοιός*, any sticky substance. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Mycogloea carnosa* L. Olive (Auriculariaceae).

Myklichenia G. Raddi.—See "Thelephoraceae," Addenda.

Mylittopsis Pat. *in* J. Bot. (ed Morot), Paris **9**: 247. 1895. — Etymology: the genus *Mylitta*; *ὄψις*, appearance. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Mylittopsis langloisii* Pat. = *Mylittopsis marmorata* (Berk. & C. apud Berk.) Rogers & Martin (*in* Mycologia **47**: 891-894. 1955) (Auriculariaceae).—Von Höhnel (*in* Ann. mycol. **15**: 295. 1917) reduced this species provisionally to *Tremella fragiformis* var. *carpinea* A. & S. (*Dacrymyces macrosporus* Berk. & Br.). His conclusion seems highly questionable. — Variant spelling: "*Mycelitopsis* Pat."; Léon March., Enum. méth. Mycoph. 197. 1896.—An error.

"*Myxacium*" Wallr.—See *Myxarium*.

Myxarium Wallr., Fl. crypt. Germ. **2**: 260. 1833. — Etymology: *μύξα*, mucus. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Myxarium nucleatum* Wallr. (Tremellaceae). —This species is now regarded as a synonym of *Exidia gemmata* (Lév.) Bourd. & L. Maire: compare Neuhoff (*in* Pilze Mitteleurop. **2a**: 29. 1936). — Variant spelling: "*Myxacium*"; Lév., Consid. mycol. 108. 1846; *in* Orb., Dict. univ. Hist. nat. **8**: 487. 1846.—Not to confuse with *Myxacium* (Fr.) Kummer ("Agaricaceae").

(*to be continued*)

[42] For illustrations, see Vuillemin (*op. cit.*, Bull., *pl. 1*; *in* Ann. mycol. **3**: 341 *fs. 1-4*. 1905) and Lindau (*in* Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl., VIII. Abt., **1**: 260 *fig. 1905*).

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—VIII*

Auriculariaceae, Septobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, Dacrymycetaceae

M. A. Donk

Myxomycidium Mass.—See "Clavariaceae."

Naematelia Fr. *per* Fr., Syst. Mycol. **2** (1): 227. 1822. — Etymology: *να(ι)μα,* (gelatinous) liquid; *εἰλέω,* I wrap. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Naematelia encephala* (Pers.) per Fr. (Tremellaceae).—This was previously called *Tremella encephaliformis* Willd. — Protonym: *Naematelia* Fr. *in* Liljeblad, Utkast svensk Flora, Uppl. 3, 608, 1816.—A nomen nudum: "528b) *Naematelia,* Slemknopp. / 1 *N. encephala:* fållad, blekröd. / V. på tall.", plus a second species, "*N. fragiformis.*" — Devalidated name: *Naematelia* Fr., Obs. mycol. **2**: 370, 376. 1818.—Introduced with two species, *N. encephala* "Pers." and *N. rubiformis* Fr. Fries added the remark "... est *Encephalium* Link." — Scope. Introduced in 1822 for three species. — Typification. The first species is now generally considered the type; it was suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931). — Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **7**: 1149. 1922) apparently took a later addition to the genus as the type: he used the name *Naematelia* sect. *Naematelia* Lloyd for the group of *N. nucleata* (Schw.) Fr. — Variant spellings: "*Mœmatelia*"; Brongn. *in* Dict. class. Hist. nat. **3**: 461-462. 1823. — "*Naematella*"; Link, Handb. Gewächse **3**: 339. 1833. — "*Nematelia*"; Fr., Summ. Veg. Scand. **2**: 476. 1849. — "*Nematella*"; Link *in* Abh. phys. Kl. Akad.

* Continued from p. 207.

Wiss. Berl. **1824**: 176. 1826 (as a synonym); Berk. & Br. *in* Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. IV **7**: 429. 1871.—See first quotation under *Hydnogloea.* — *"Nemathelium"*; *in* Rev. mycol. **5**: 67. 1883 (incidental mention).

Naematella.—See *Naematelia.*

Nakaiomyces Kobayasi *in* Sci. Rep. Tokyo Bunrika Daigaku, Sect. B **4**: 2. 1939. — Etymology: T. Nakai; *μύκης*, fungus. Gender: m. — Type species (by original designation): *Nakaiomyces nipponicus* Kobayasi (Tremellaceae). — Scope. Introduced with three species. — Status. According to Olive (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **85**: 99. 1958) the type is a species of *Tremella* parasitized by a sphaeriaceous or phomaceous fungus. This would make the generic name a nomen confusum: the parasite induced the introduction of the genus.

Nematelia.—See *Naematelia.*

Nematella.—See *Naematelia.*

Nemathelium.—See *Naematelia.*

Neotyphula Wakef. *in* Kew Bull. **1934**: 252. — Etymology: *νέος*, new; the genus *Typhula.* Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Neotyphula guianensis* Wakef. (Auriculariaceae).—For additional notes on this species, see Martin (*in* Lloydia **11**: 121. 1948).

Olocolla.—See *Ulocolla.*

[*Ombrophila* "Quél." — This generic name is sometimes listed as a synonym of *Ditangium* P. Karst. (= *Craterocolla* Bref., q.v.), for instance by Neuhoff (*in* Pilze Mitteleurop. **2a**: 3. 1935). This is correct only when it is understood that Quélet (Ench. Fung. 230. 1886; Fl. mycol. France 20. 1888) merely applied an already existing name in an emended and untenable circumscription. Although he cited himself as the author, this means in this and similar cases, 'emended by Quélet.' It is quite likely that the species he considered type and called *Ombrophila pura* "Pers." was conspecific with *Ditangium insignis* P. Karst., which he mentioned as a synonym. Compare also:

> "*Ombrophila* est un genre de la famille des Trémellinées, voisin de *Exidia* et comprenant les espèces exosporées de l'ancien genre de Fries, comme *lilacina* (Champ. du Jura et des Vosges, II. p. 409, pl. v. f. 12); les autres espèces, étant endosporées, appartiennent aux genres *calloria* et *helotium.*"—Quélet [*in* C.R. Ass. franç. Avanc. Sci. (La Rochelle, 1882) **11**: 402. 1883].
>
> "Le genre *Ombrophila,* Fr. Sum. Veg. p. 357, comprenait au moins deux genres appartenant à des familles éloignées: *Ombrophila violacea* (Hedw., mic. an. 1789, t. 8, f. A.), ascospore, type du genre *Ombrophila,* [Fr. em.] Karst., et *Ombrophila pura,* Pers., (Obs., I., p. 40), basidiospore, type du genre *Ombrophila,* [Fr. em.] Quél., Ench., page 23."—Quélet (*in* Rev. mycol. **14**: 67. 1892).

Ombrophila Fr. (Summ. Veg. Scand. **2**: 357. 1849) originally comprized three species: *O. violacea* Fr.[43] (*Peziza clavus β. violascens* A. & S.), *Bulgaria pura* ("Pers.") per Fr., and *Peziza abacina* Fr. According to Nannfeldt (see Neuhoff, *op. cit.* p. 6) Fries's *Bulgaria pura* as well as *Peziza rubella* Pers. (one of Quélet's species) are Ascomycetes, *Neobulgaria pura* ("Fr.") Petr. and *Hyalinia rubella* (Pers. per Fr.) Nannf. respectively. Neither is the type of *Peziza pura* Pers. a tremelleceous fungus. — *Ombrophila violacea* is now often accepted as the type species of Fries's generic name: compare Von Höhnel [*in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien (Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I) **127**: 22 sqq. 1918] who considered *O. violacea* the "Grundart." Seaver (N. Amer. Cup-fungi, Inoperc. 231. 1951) indicated the type species by the name of *"Peziza clavus* A. & S."]

Oncomyces Klotzsch *in* F. J. F. Meyen *in* Nova Acta Leop. Carol. **19** (Suppl. 1): 240. 1843. — Etymology: *ὄγκος*, swelling; *μύκης*, fungus. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Phlebia mesenterica* (Dicks. per S. F. Gray: Fr.) Fr. = *Auricularia mesenterica* (Dicks. per S. F. Gray: Fr.) Fr. (Auriculariaceae). — Protonym: *Oncomyces* Klotzsch *in* Linnaea **7**: 195. 1832 (as *Oycomyces).*—Nomen nudum. — Basinym: *"Auricularia* Fr. Epicrisis. I. p. 555." For this group, see also under *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat. — Valid publication. Since Klotzsch did not add a description the valid publication of *Oncomyces* depends on the reference to the description under *"Auricularia* Fr. Epicrisis. I. p. 555," which may be interpreted as a shortened form of *'Auricularia* Bull. [per Mérat] emend. Fr., Epicr.

[43] The identification of this species with *Octospora violacea* Hedw. is erroneous.

555. 1838': Fries captioned the genus "*Auricularia* (Bull. Ch. p. 277. sp. 1.)." — Scope. The Friesian group referred to included four species of which the first is *A. mesenterica*. The latter was listed by Klotzsch. — Typification. *Auricularia mesenterica* is here selected as the type species. — Typonyms: *Agarico-gelicidium* Paul. (1793; devalidated name), *Zonaria* Roussel (1806; devalidated name), *Auricularia* Bull.: Juss. (1789; devalidated name) = *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat 1821, and *Patila* Adans. per O.K. (1891).

Oycomyces.—See *Oncomyces.*

Ordonia Racib. *in* Bull. int. Acad. Cracovie (Cl. Sci. math. nat.) **3**: 360. 1909. — Etymology: —. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Ordonia orthobasidion* Racib. (Septobasidiaceae).—An imperfectly known species now regarded as belonging to *Septobasidium* Pat.; it is not mentioned by Couch (Genus Septob. 1938). Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 343. 1931) changed the specific epithet into 'orthobasidium.'

Pachysterigma J.-Olsen. apud Bref.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Patila Adans. *per* O.K., Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 864. 1891. — Etymology: compare Latin, patella, (sacrificing) dish? Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Agaricum* ordo VIII species no. 5 Mich. (Auriculariaceae).—This species has been referred to *Stereum purpureum* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr., for instance by Steudel (Nomencl. Pl. crypt. 407. 1824). With O. Kuntze, I believe this identification to be incorrect and would rather refer it to *Auricularia mesenterica* (Dicks. per S. F. Gray: Fr.) Fr. It was described as gelatinous. — Devalidated name: *Patila* Adans., Fam. Pl. **2**: 5. 1763. —Adanson specifically cited "*Agaricum.* Mich. t. 66 f. 2. 4." The two species thus indicated (Micheli, Nov. Pl. Gen. 124. 1729; *Agaricum* ordo VIII spp. nos. 7 & 5) have been identified as *Stereum hirsutum* (Willd. per Fr.) S. F. Gray and *S. purpureum*, by Steudel (*l.c.*). As to the correctness of the second determination, see above. — "[Substance] Gelatineus" is mentioned in Adanson's generic description. — Although Adanson's nomenclatorial system is neither Tournefortian nor Linnean, his names would have been accepted as validly published if the starting-point date for fungi had not been altered. — Valid publication & scope. In the absence of an accompanying description the valid publication of *Patila* as restored by Kuntze depends on the reference to Adanson's pre-starting-point description, "*Patila* Ad. (1763) fam. II 5"; the present wording of Art. 39 (2) admits this as sufficient. This means that the original scope of the genus is that of Adanson's, although Kuntze restored *Patila* for *Auricularia* Bull. as compiled by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 762. 1888). — Typification. O. Kuntze indicated one of Micheli's species, which he identified with *A. mesenterica* as type. — Variant spelling: *"Patilla";* Leman *in* Dict. Sci. nat. **38**: 137. 1825.—Leman discussed, but did not accept the name of, Adanson's genus. — Homonym. Presumably *Patella* Weber per Morgan (1902; Pezizales, Ascomycetes) should not be considered a homonym. — Typonyms: *Agarico-gelicidium* Paul. (1793; devalidated name), *Zonaria* Roussel (1806; devalidated name), *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat (1821), and *Oncomyces* Klotzsch (1843).

Patilla.—See *Patila.*

Patouillardina Bres. *apud* J. Rick *in* Brotéria **5**: 7. 1906 (see Martin *in* Mycologia **31**: 510. 1939); *in* Ann. mycol. **18**: 52. 1920. — Etymology: N. Patouillard. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Patouillardina cinerea* Bres. apud J. Rick (Tremellaceae or Auriculariaceae).—According to Rogers (*in* Mycologia **28**: 398. 1936) *Atractobasidium corticioides* G. W. Mart. and *Protograndinia cinerea* J. Rick are conspecific. At about the same time Martin (*in* Mycologia **28**: 198. 1936; **31**: 511; 1939) identified *Atractobasidium corticioides* with *Platygloea grandinia* J. Rick. The correct name for the type species would appear to be *Patouillardina cinerea.* — Valid publication. There should be no doubt that this generic name was validly published in 1906 by a descriptio generico-specifica. — Isonym. Compare *Protocorticium.* — Homonym: *Patouillardina* Arnaud 1917 (Ascomycetes). — Typonyms: *Protograndinia* J. Rick (1933) and *Atractobasidium* G. W. Mart. (1935).

Phaeotremella Rea *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **3**: 377. 1912. — Etymology: φαιός, dusky; the genus *Tremella.* Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Phaeotremella pseudofoliacea* Rea (Tremellaceae).—After a rather superficial examination of Rea's specimen in the Kew Herbarium many years ago, I inclined to regard the species as synonymous with *Tremella foliacea* (Pers. per S. F. Gray)

Pers.: Fr. Neuhoff (*in* Z. Pilzk. **10**: 72. 1931) suspected the same, and Kobayasi (*in* Sci. Rep. Tokyo Bunrika Daigaku B **4**: 32. 1931) made Rea's species a variety of *T. foliacea*. However, Martin (in Mycologia **28**: 214. 1936) seems to identify it with *Tremella frondosa* Fr. (sensu Neuhoff). — Remark. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) mention the type under the corrupted name of "*P. pseudofolia* Rea."

Phleogena Link, Handb. Gewächse **3**: 396. 1833. — Etymology: φλοιός, bark; γένος, race. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Onygena faginea* Fr. (Auriculariaceae). — Variant spelling: "*Phleogenia*"; Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 94. 1931.—An unintentional error. — Typonyms: *Botryochaete* Corda (1854) and *Ecchyna* Fr. ex Boud. (1888).

Phleogenia.—See *Phleogena*.

Phlogiotes.—See *Phlogiotis*.

Phlogiotis Quél., Ench. Fung. 202. 1886. — Etymology: φλόξ, φλογός, flame; οὖς, ὠτός, ear. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Tremella rufa* Jacq. = *Guepinia helvelloides* (DC. per Pers.) Fr. = *Tremiscus helvelloides* (DC. per Pers.: Fr.) Donk (Tremellaceae) see page 164. — Variant spellings: "*Philogiotis*"; Bisby, Intr. Taxon. Nomencl. Fungi 103. 1945.—A typographical error. — "*Phlogiotes*"; Alexopoulos, Intr. Mycol. 358. 1952.—Presumably an error. — Remark. See also under *Gyrocephalus* Pers. — Typonyms: *Guepinia* Fr. (1825; preoccupied) and *Tremiscus* (Pers.) Lév. (1846). And compare *Hepataria* Rafin. (1808; not validly published).

[*Phyllopta* (Fr.) Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 94. 1825; Syst. mycol. **3** (Index): 141. 1832. — Protonym: *Phyllopta* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 2. 1821 (nomen nudum).—Name only. — Basinym: *Tremella* subgen. *Phyllopta* Fr., Syst. mycol. **2** (1): 219. 1822.—Based on *Tremella* (*Phyllopta*) *biparasitica* Fr., found on the stalk of *Nyctalis parasitica* Fr., and a second species. The true nature of the first 'species' has not yet been established. There is a single specimen of it at Upsala in Fries's herbarium, which I did not dare to study microscopically.]

Phyllotremella Lloyd.—See "Agaricaceae."

[*Pilacre* Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 364. 1825; Fr., Syst. mycol. **3** (1): 204. 1829. — Type species: *Stilbum incarnatum* Weinm. in litt. (Fries, *l.c.*, 1825) = *Pilacre weinmanni* Fr. (*l.c.*, 1829). The only species on which the genus was based! A few years afterwards two more species were added (*P. subterranea* Weinm. and *P. friesii* Weinm.), both by Weinmann (*in* Flora **15**: 458. 1832). Boudier [*in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **2**: 261-264. 1888] was convinced that *P. weinmanni* and *Roesleria hypogaea* Thüm. & Pass. apud Thüm. were one and the same species and the two species described by Weinmann he believed to be merely varieties. He doubted the identity of this fungus with *Coniocybe pallida* (Pers.) Fr. = *C. nivea* (Hoffm.) Arnold because the latter was generally taken to be a lichen. Von Keissler (*in* Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl., Flecht., I. Abt. **2**: 690-696. 1938) states that "die Annahme nicht von der Hand zu weisen [ist], dass gewisse Fälle vorkommen, wo dieser Organismus ohne algenführenden Thallus sich entwickelt, mit anderen Worten, wie ein Pilz sich verhält ...." He listed *P. friesii*, *P. subterranea*, and *Roesleria hypogaea* (the latter two with a point of interrogation) as synonyms of *Coniocybe nivea*. Patouillard (Tab. anal. Fung. **2**: 37 *no.* 595. 1887) described and figured *Roesleria hypogaea* under the name of *Pilacre friesii*. — The later incorporation of some species (all conspecific) of which one, *P. petersii* Berk. & Br., was to be thoroughly studied and beautifully depicted by Brefeld, shifted the attention to these newcomers. Thus Berkeley & Broome (*in* Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. II **5**: 365. 1850) included *Onygena faginea* Fr. (Auriculariaceae). Both Shear (*in* Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 127. 1935)[44] and Maire (*ibid.*, p. 123) proposed to conserve "*Pilacre* (Fr.) Weinm. Linnaea IX. (1834) 413" against *Phleogena* Link (1833), q.v.[45] They both chose *Pilacre faginea* (Fr.) Berk. & Br. as the substitute type species. This is not at all supportable. First, Fries never made *Pilacre* a subdivision of a genus, as

[44] Already Shear and Dodge (*in* J. agr. Res **30**: 415. 1925) and Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 341. 1931) had suggested *Pilacre faginea* Fr. as the type species of *Pilacre* Fr. (1829).

[45] The mention of *Phlogiotis* Quél. (1886), q.v., in Maire's proposal is doubtlessly caused by an error of printing. The name was certainly intended as a nomen rejiciendum under *Guepinia*, at the base of page 122.

is implied by the citation *'Pilacre* (Fr.) Weinm.' Secondly, Weinmann (*l.c.*) did not add a generic description: he merely referred to Fries's publication of the name in 1832 and added two species to Fries's genus. Finally, *Onygena faginea* is not among the species which he mentioned, and it is at least doubtful whether any of his species may be identified with it. Moreover, *Pilacre*, as misapplied by later authors, was deliberately rejected by most French authors, for instance, by Boudier, Costantin [*in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **2**: 229. 1888], and Patouillard, who made *Pilacre* the name of an ascomycetous genus and preferred the use of *Ecchyna* (q.v.) for the auriculariaceous taxon. The proposal, as formulated, must be unconditionally rejected. Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 192-194. 1941) was of the opinion that insufficient reason had been brought forward to justify conservation of such a small genus (as the one to which *O. faginea* belongs)[46] for which the correct name (*Phleogena* Link 1833) had been established and re-introduced (Weese *in* Ber. dtsch. bot. Ges. **37**: 512-519. 1919), and accepted by several later mycologists. Another vote for rejection of the proposal was cast by Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 470. 1949). The proposal was rejected by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 32. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953).]

Pilacrella J. Schroet. *in* Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 384. 1887. — Etymology: diminutive of *Pilacre*. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Pilacrella solani* Cohn & J. Schroet. apud J. Schroet. (Auriculariaceae).

Platycarpa Couch *in* Mycologia **41**: 427. 1949. — Etymology: πλατύς, flat; καρπός, fruit. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation, cf. Couch, *op. cit.* p. 439): *Septobasidium polypodii* Couch (Auriculariaceae). — Scope. Instituted for two species, the type and *Platycarpa boliviensis* Couch.

Platiglaea.—See *Platygloea.*

Platigloea.—See *Platygloea.*

Platygloea J. Schroet. *in* Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 384. 1887. — Etymology: πλατύς, flat; γλοιός, any sticky substance. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *"Pl[atygloea] nigricans* (Fries 1822? *Agyrium n[igricans] minus)"* (Auriculariaceae).— Schroeter referred to *Agyrium nigricans* "b. minus, subsphaericum. . . . in *Tilia*" [Fries, Syst. mycol. **2** (1): 233. 1822] rather than to the typical form of *A. nigricans*. Hence the name he uses for his fungus is a misapplication (with the exclusion of the type of its basionym). The Friesian species (type) is, as far as known, not a basidiomycete; the species Schroeter had in mind was identified by Von Höhnel (*in* Ann. Mycol. **2**: 271. 1904) with *Stictis tiliae* Lasch = *Achroomyces disciformis* (Fr.) Donk (see under *Achroomyces* in the present paper). — Scope. Introduced with three species: the one here indicated as the type and *Platygloea fimicola* J. Schroet. and *P. effusa* J. Schroet. — Typification. The first species, as *"Platygloea nigricans* Schroet.," has been suggested as type by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 341. 1931) and has been implicitly adopted by perhaps all authors who accepted the genus, it being the best known of the original species. Explicit indication by Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 67. 1944; **19** (3): 95. 1952]. — Variant spelling: *"Platiglaea"; in* Rev. mycol. **11**: 56. 1889 (incidental mention).—An error. — *"Platigloea"*; Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 13. 1900. — Typonyms: *Tachaphantium* Bref. (1888), and compare *Achroomyces* Bonord. (1851), q.v.

Podobasidium Lagerh.; Pat., Essai taxon. Hym. 10. 1900 (in synonymy). — A manuscript name cited as a synonym of *"Septobasidium* B. *Gausapia* Fr." See also under *Campylobasidium* and *Septobasidium*. — At an earlier occasion Patouillard & Lagerheim (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol France **8**: 120. 1892) divided *Septobasidium* in two subdivisions, of which "b," for which *Podobasidium* Lagerh. was cited (as a synonym? or as a subdivisional epithet?), contained only one definitely included species, viz. *Septobasidium pedicellatum* (Schw.: Fr.) Pat. sensu Pat. = *S. couchi* Donk (see the present paper, p. 197).

Polyorus.—See *Polyozus.*

Polyozus P. Karst.—See "Clavariaceae."

Poroauricula "McGinty"; Lloyd.—See "Polyporaceae."

Protocorticium J. Rick *in* Brotéria **5**: 7. 1907 (not definitely accepted). — In an

[46] The genus now comprised at its best two or three species!

observation to *Patouillardina cinerea* (the type species of *Patouillardina* Bres. apud J. Rick, q.v.) Rick remarked: "So haben wir hier zu *Protohydnum*, *Protomerulius* ein *Protocorticium* allerdings mit *Auricularia*- u. nicht *Tremella*-Basidie."

Protodontia Höhn. *in* S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien (Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I) **116**: 83. 1907. — ETYMOLOGY: *πρῶτος*, first; the genus *Odontia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Protodontia uda* Höhn. (Tremellaceae).

Protograndinia J. Rick *in* Egatea **18**: 213. 1933. — ETYMOLOGY: *πρῶτος*, first; the genus *Grandinia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Protograndinia cinerea* J. Rick (Auriculariaceae).—For this species, see under *Patouillardina*. — VALID PUBLICATION. A specific description only (descriptio generico-specifica). — TYPONYMS: *Patouillardina* Bres. apud J. Rick (1906) and *Atractobasidium* G. W. Mart. (1935).

Protohydnum A. Möll. *in* Bot. Mitth. Tropen **8**: 131, 173. 1895. — ETYMOLOGY: *πρῶτος*, first; the genus *Hydnum*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Protohydnum cartilagineum* A. Möll. (Tremellaceae).—For additional notes on this species, see Martin (*in* Lloydia **4**: 265. 1941).

Protomerulius A. Möll. *in* Bot. Mitth. Tropen **7**: 60. 1895; **8**: 129, 172. 1895. — ETYMOLOGY: *πρῶτος*, first; the genus *Merulius*. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Protomerulius brasiliensis* A. Möll. (Tremellaceae). — VALID PUBLICATION. Descriptio generico-specifica when first published.

[*Protonema* Agardh, Syst. Alg. xxii, 43. 1824. — This generic name has been listed as a synonym of *Helicobasidium* Pat., for instance by Ainsworth & Bisby (Dict. Fungi 246. 1943; "Desm."). *Protonema* is not a fungus genus[47] and it is just mentioned due to the fact that Desmazières (Pl. crypt. France No. 651. 1834; as *Protonema brebissonii* Desm.) attributed a species to *Protonema* that afterwards was identified (cf. Sacc., Syll. Fung. **6**: 666. 1888) with the fungus called *Hypochnus purpureus* L. Tul. = *Helicobasidium purpureum* Pat. Compare also L. Tulasne [*in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) V **4**: 295. 1865]. A specimen of the type-distribution (UPS) confirms the identification and the correct name for the species seems to be *Helicobasidium brebissonii* (Desm.) Donk (cf. this paper p. 164).]

Protopistillaria J. Rick *in* Egatea **18**: 210. 1933. — ETYMOLOGY: *πρῶτος*, first; the genus *Pistillaria*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Protopistillaria muscigena* J. Rick (Auriculariaceae).—Identified with *Eocronartium muscicola* (Pers. per Fr.) Fitzp. by Martin [*in* Lloydia **5**: 158. 1942; *in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 63. 1944]. — TYPONYMS: *Eocronartium* Atk. (1902) and *Musciclavus* Velen. (1939; not validly published).

Protoradulum J. Rick *in* Egatea **18**: 348. 1933. — ETYMOLOGY: *πρῶτος*, first; the genus *Radulum*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Protoradulum ceraceovitreum* J. Rick (Tremellaceae?).

Prototremella Pat.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Pseudohydnum P. Karst. *in* Notis. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. fenn. Förh. **9**: 374. 1868. — ETYMOLOGY: *ψευδής*, false; the genus *Hydnum*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Hydnum gelatinosum* Scop. per Fr. (Tremellaceae). — VALID PUBLICATION. The genus was placed in the "Tremellini Tul." and the name accompanied by a very short description: "hymenio aculeato." — REMARK. See also "Remark" under *Tremellodon*. — HOMONYM: *Pseudohydnum* J. Rick (1904; "Hydnaceae"). — TYPONYMS: *Echinagaricus* Haller (1742; pre-Linnean name), *Hydnogloea* Curr. apud Berk. & Br. (1871), and *Tremellodon* (Pers.) Fr. (1874).

Pseudotremellodendron Reid *in* Kew Bull. **1956**: 535. — ETYMOLOGY: *ψευδής*, false; the genus *Tremellodendron*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only species): *Clavaria pusio* Berk. (Tremellaceae).

Rudetum "McGinty"; Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **6**: 888, 1919; see also Stevenson & Cash (*in* Bull. Lloyd Libr. No. 35: 47. 1936). — Published for the pileate species of *Septobasidium* Pat., of which three were mention-

[47] "Typus *Byssus velutinus* L.," indicated by Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 313. 1825).

ed. Stevenson & Cash (*l.c.*) stated of one of these: "Type, *R. rameale* (Berk.) Lloyd." = *Septobasidium rameale* (Berk. & Br.) Bres. 1915 (Septobasidiaceae). According to Patouillard and Couch (Gen. Septob. 270. 1938) this is a synonym of *Septobasidium pteruloides* (Mont.) Lloyd. — Not being definitely accepted by Lloyd, the publishing author, the name was not validly published. For some general remarks on the McGinty names, see Part I of the present series (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 205. 1951).

Saccoblastia A. Möll. *in* Bot. Mitth. Tropen **8**: 16, 162. 1895. — Etymology: *σάκκος*, bag; *βλαστός*, sprout. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Saccoblastia ovispora* A. Möll. (Auriculariaceae).—This species has been identified by Miss G. E. Baker (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **23**: 92. 1936; *in* Mycologia **38**: 631. 1946) with *Helicogloea lagerheimii* Pat. and she is now often followed. Her conclusion seems highly questionable. *Helicogloea lagerheimi* is waxy to soft gelatinous. This does not agree with Möller's species, which, rather, has floccose fruit-bodies. Möller's description includes:

> "Sie bildete einen dünnen, fast durchsichtigen lockeren weissen Ueberzug .... Bei sehr feuchtem Wetter sieht dieser Ueberzug fast schleimig aus, da das Gewirr der Fäden Wasser zwischen sich festhält, bei trocknerem Wetter dagegen bemerkt man nur einen lockeren Hyphenfilz, der bei vollständigen Trocknen zur Unsichtbarkeit zusammenfält. Aus einem wirren, dem Substrat sich anschmiegenden Filze von Fäden ...." —A. Möller (*op. cit.* p. 16).

The hypochnoid nature is testified by: "lockeren ... Ueberzug ... lockeren Hyphenfilz ... Filze von Fäden." A possible indication of a gelatinous fruit-body might perhaps be: "fast durchsichtigen ... Ueberzug .... Bei sehr feuchten Wetter sieht dieser Ueberzug fast schleimig aus," but Möller stated explicitly that in moist weather the loose felt holds water between its threads. The true nature of the texture may become important when the genus *Helicogloea* Pat. apud Pat. & Lagerh. will be divided. — Scope. Introduced with two species. — Typification. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 341. 1931) suggested Möller's first species, *Saccoblastia ovispora*. From Möller's discussion one would conclude that this was indeed his leading species.

Saccogloea (Bourd. & G.) Arnaud *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 187. 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (only species mentioned and only original species of basinym): *Saccoblastia sebacea* Bourd. & G. — Basinym: *Saccoblastia* sect. *Saccogloea* Bourd. & G., Hym. France 5. "1927" [1928].[48] —One original species, *Saccoblastia sebacea* Bourd. & G. — Arnaud's account of the genus is as follows: "Des probasides existent déja chez certaines Auriculariales ordinaires, chez les *Septobasidium* ..., *Saccogloea* (fig. 2 Q) ...." The explanation to his figure reads: "Q. *Saccoglaea* [!] *sebacea* Bourd. & Galz. var." (*op. cit.* p. 197). It is doubtful whether this generic name is validly published: no reference to the basinym (not even an author's citation), and what has to be taken as the 'description' is not in Latin and merely states that there are probasidia, without differentiating *Saccogloea* from *Septobasidium*. — The figure published by Arnaud, if not drawn after a different species from Bourdot & Galzin's, may perhaps be an inaccurate representation of the basidium.

Sebacina Tul. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **13**: 36. 1871; *in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) V **15**: 224. 1872. — Etymology: sebaceus, greasy. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Corticium incrustans* Pers. (devalidated name; not *Corticium incrustans* Höhn. & L. 1906) (Tremellaceae). — Scope. Introduced with two species, *Corticium incrustans* and "*C*[*orticium*] *caesium* Pers." (sensu Tul.), in this order. — Typification. *Corticium incrustans* was undoubtedly the leading species for the authors and has been considered the type by Clements & Shear [Gen. Fungi 242. 1931; "*S. laciniata* (Bull.) Bres."]; McGuire (*in* Lloydia **4**: 10. 1941); Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 35. 1944; **19** (3): 45. 1952]; and Ervin (*in* Mycologia **49**: 122. 1957). — Remark. The description accompanying the generic name is very poor, although detailed descriptions were given of the two species. — Variant spelling: "*Sebacinia*"; Sacc., Syll. Fung. **6**: 761. 1888 (as a synonym).

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[48] The epithet 'Saccogloea' is printed in italics in the Index to Bourdot & Galzin's book which explains that "Les synonymes et Sections de Genre sont en italique." In the text no rank of the subdivision is indicated.

Sebacinia.—See *Sebacina*.

Seismosarca Cooke *in* Grevillea **18**: 25. 1889; Handb. Austr. Fungi 203 *pl. 12 f. 94.* 1892. — Etymology: σεισμός, shaking; σαρξ, σαρκός, flesh. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Seismosarca hydrophora* Cooke (Auriculariaceae).—This species has long been misunderstood and what was recorded and redescribed under this name in later years, for instance, by Lloyd [Mycol. Writ. **5**: 629 *f. 894.* 1917; **5** (Letter 62): 6 Note 431. 1916] and Martin (*in* Mycologia **28**: 217 *f. 2: 1-3.* 1936) proved to be a quite different species as was shown by Martin (*in* Mycologia **43**: 112-113. 1951), who published notes on the type collection on this occasion and Lowy's suggestion that the specimen may be referable to *Auricularia tenuis* (Lév.) Farl. (a species of *Hirneola* Fr. 1848).

Septobasidium Pat. *in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **6**: 63. Feb. 16, 1892; *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **7**: xxxv. "1891" [1892].[49] — Etymology: septum, partition; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Septobasidium velutinum* Pat. (Septobasidiaceae). — Scope. Introduced with two species, the one selected as the type and *Thelephora pedicellata* Schw.: Fr. sensu Pat. = *Septobasidium couchii* Donk.[50] — Typification.

> "Clements and Shear (Gen. Fungi 341. 1931) designate *S. pedicellatum* Pat. as the type. This, and *S. velutinum* Pat. were the only species mentioned in the original publication in which the genus was established. In a later paper, published the same year (Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. **8**: 120. 1892), Patouillard and Lagerheim divided the genus into two sections, [*t*]*ypicae*, represented by *velutinum* and *Podobasidium*, represented by *pedicellatum*. . . . Under the circumstances, it seems clear that *S. velutinum* should be taken as the type."—Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 71. 1944].

— The earlier selection of the other original species, previously suggested by Clements & Shear (*l.c.*), and adopted by Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 158. 1941) should be rejected in view of the above argument. — Nomen conservandum. Boedijn & Steinmann (*in* Bull. Jard. bot. Buitenzorg III **11**: 171 footnote. 1931) proposed *Septobasidium* for conservation against *Glenospora* Berk. & Desm. (1849). This was supported by Couch (Genus Septob. 68. 1938) and Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 178. 1941); the latter author proposed *Gausapia* Fr. (1825) as an additional nomen rejiciendum, and later (Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 108-110. 1949) also *Campylobasidium* Lagerh. ex F. Ludwig (1892). Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 476. 1949; **4**: 34. 1950) supported the proposal. It was accepted by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Code 77. 1952; *in* Mycologia **45**: 316. 1953) and by the Paris Congress (*in* Taxon **4**: 162. 1955). The genus, under the name of *Septobasidium*, now consists of more than 175 species, and the obligation to adopt the correct name would have been very disturbing. The relative dates of *Campylobasidium* and *Septobasidium*, both published in 1892, have not yet been established.

Septocolla Bonord., Handb. allg. Mykol. 152. 1851. — Etymology: septum, partition: κόλλα, glue. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Septocolla adpressa* Bonord. (Dacrymycetaceae).—A species (perfect stage) of *Dacrymyces* C. Nees per Fr. — Valid publication. Descriptio generico-specifica.

Sirobasidium Lagerh. & Pat. *in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **6**: 468. 1892 (description reproduced by A. Möller *in* Bot. Mitth. Trop. **8**: 165. 1895). — Etymology: σειρά, string; basidium. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Sirobasidium sanguineum* Lagerh. & Pat. (Tremellaceae).—For some notes on this species, see Martin (*in* Mycologia **28**: 218. 1936). — Scope. Introduced with two species, *S. albidum* Lagerh. & Pat. and *S. sanguineum*, described in this order. — Typification. The species here indicated was suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931). The selection of *S. albidum* would have been preferable because Patouillard (Essai taxon. Hym. 18. 1900) depicted it to illustrate the genus.

Soppittiella Mass.—See "Thelphoraceae."

Spicularia Chev., Fl. gén. Env. Paris **1**: 94. 1826. — Etymology: spiculum, small

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[49] The second of these references is generally overlooked. I have no information about the exact date of issue.

[50] See under *Gausapia* for this latter specific name.

point. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Exidia glandulosa* (Bull.) per Fr. sensu Fr. (Tremellaceae).—For this species, see also under *Exidia*. — SCOPE & TYPIFICATION. One species was fully treated, *Exidia glandulosa* (with *Tremella spiculosa* Pers. as a synonym). It is here considered as the type species. Four other species were mentioned only by name and followed by "etc., de Fries." — REMARK. Chevallier restricted the name *Exidia* Fr. to *Exidia auricula-judae* (Bull. per St.-Am.) Fr., in its original (Bulliardian) sense = *Hirneola auricula-judae* (Bull. per St.-Am.: Fr.) Berk. The rest was placed in his new genus *Spicularia*. — HOMONYM: *Spicularia* Pers. (1822; Moniliales, Deuteromycetes). TYPONYM: *Exidia* Fr. (1822). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Stilbum Tode *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 299. 1832. — ETYMOLOGY: *στίλβω*, I shine. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Stilbum vulgare* Tode per Fr. (Auriculariaceae). —This species was for a considerable time, and is still sometimes, interpreted as an imperfect fungus (Deuteromycetes). Its assignment to the Auriculariaceae (Stilbaceae) is due to Juel [*in* Bih. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl. **24** III (9): 1-15. 1898[51]]. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Stilbum* Tode, Fungi mecklenb. **1**: 10. 1790.—Introduced with six species, all illustrated; first species, *Stilbum vulgare* Tode. — SCOPE. Fries included 22 species of which one is *Stilbum vulgare* — TYPIFICATION. The latter species has generally been accepted as the logical type: compare Juel (*l.c.*). — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 407. 1931) suggested "*S. cinnabarinum* Mont." for "*Stilbum* Tode ... 1790; em. Sacc. Michelia **2**: 32. 1880." — REMARK. Early re-publications after the starting-point date are by Mérat, Nouv. Fl. Env. Paris, 2e Ed., **1**: 17. June 1821, with six species, one of which is *S. vulgare;* by S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 563. 1821 ("Persoon"), with three species, the second of which is *Stilbum vulgare;* and by Agardh (Aphor. bot. 80. 1821, name only, "*Stilbum.* Lk."). These uses are to be considered impriorable on account of *Stilbum* Tode per Fr. as published in the starting-point book. — HOMONYM. *Stilbe* Berg. (1767; Verbenaceae) was considered an earlier homonym by O. Kuntze (Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 844. 1891) who, therefore, rejected the name. He replaced it by *Botryonipha* Preuss 1852 (type species, *B. alba* Preuss) rather a doubtful fungus pertaining to the imperfect fungi (Deuteromycetes). Apparently *Stilbe* and *Stilbum* are not to be treated as homonyms.

Stypella A. Möll. *in* Bot. Mitth. Tropen **8**: 75, 166. 1895. — ETYMOLOGY: *στύπη*, tow. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Stypella papillata* A. Möll. (Tremellaceae). —A re-description was published by Martin (*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **16**: 145-146 *f. 1.* 1934), but it is very doubtful whether he really had in hand Möller's fungus. — SCOPE. Introduced with two species, the second being *S. minor* A. Möll. — TYPIFICATION. *Stypella papillata* was suggested as type species by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) and accepted by Martin [*op. cit.* p. 144; **18** (3): 34. 1944; **19** (3): 44. 1952]. It was more fully described (p. 166) than the second which was compared with it. On the other hand it should be remembered that *S. papillata* was already excluded before it was selected and transferred to *Gloeosebacina* Neuhoff. — TYPONYM: *Gloeosebacina* Neuhoff (1924), q.v.

Stypinella J. Schroet. *in* Cohn, Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 383. 1888. — ETYMOLOGY: *στύπη* tow. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Hypochnus purpureus* L. Tul. = *Helicobasidium purpureum* Pat. = *Helicobasidium brebissonii* (Desm.) Donk (cf. pp. 164, 241) (Auriculariaceae). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Stipinella*"; Migula, Krypt. Fl., Pilze **2** (1): 1. 1912. — TYPONYMS: *Thanatophytum* C. Nees ex S. F. Gray (1821; nomen anamorphosis), *Rhizoctonia* DC. per Fr. (1822, nomen anamorphosis), and *Helicobasidium* Pat. (1885).

Syzygospora G. W. Mart.—See Deuteromycetes. The true basidia show this to belong to the "Thelephoraceae."

Tachafantium.—See *Tachaphantium.*

Tachaphantium Bref., Unters. Gesamtgeb. Mykol. **7**: 78. 1888. — ETYMOLOGY: *τάχα*, quick; *ἄφαντος*, invisible. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Tachaphantium tiliae* Bref. = *Achroomyces disciformis* (Fr.) Donk (Auriculariaceae).—For this species, see also under *Achroomyces.* — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Tachafantium*"; *in* Rev. mycol. **11**:

[51] For an abstract of this paper, see *in* Rev. mycol. **22**: 150-153. 1900.

56. 1889 (as a synonym).—An error. — Typonyms: *Platygloea* J. Schroet. (1887), and compare *Achroomyces* Bonord. (1851).

Tjibodasia Holterm., Mykol. Unters. Tropen 44. 1898. — Etymology: Tjibodas, a locality on Java. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Tjibodasia pezizoides* Holterm. (Auriculariaceae). — Isonym: *Collopezis* Clem. (1909), q.v., a superfluous name change.

Tremella Pers. *per* St.-Am., Fl. agen. 535. Apr. 1821; Fr., Syst. mycol. 2 (1): 210. 1822. — Etymology: tremo, I tremble. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Tremella mesenterica* Pers. (*Tremella mesenteriformis* Jacq.) = *Tremella mesenterica* Retz. per Fr. (Tremellaceae).

Historical. *Tremella* Dill., Hist. Musc. 41. 1741 is a pre-Linnean name. As originally conceived, this was a genus of algae; only species 15 (*Tremella arborea nigricans, minus pinguis* & *fugax* Dill.), Witches' Butter, is a fungus, and might represent *Exidia glandulosa* (Bull.) per Fr. sensu Fr. — *Tremella* [Dill.] L., Sp. Pl. 1157. 1753; Gen. Pl., Ed. 5, 491. 1754.—Linnaeus introduced Dillenius's name in his binomial system for seven species now distributed over several main-groups: algae, Deuteromycetes, Lichenes, and Basidiomycetes.[52] He not only took the name from Dillenius, but at the same time included two of the latter author's species. Thus the type species of *Tremella* L. should rather be one of these. Both belong to the genus *Nostoc* Vauch. per Born. & Flah. and the selection of one of them would not only be logical, but would also conveniently make *Tremella* L. a devalidated name and synonymous with *Nostoc* ('Nostocaceae heterocysteae'; starting-point date 1886-8): compare Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 285. 1949). Linnaeus's second species, *Tremella terrestris sinuosa, pinguis* & *fugax* Dill. = *Tremella nostoc* L. = *Nostoc commune* Vauch. per Born. & Flah., is here formally selected for *Tremella* L. This typification would seem to conflict with the residue-method in view of *Linckia* [Mich.] Wiggers (Prim. Fl. holsat. 99. 1780), Roth 1802, a genus to which the species of *Nostoc* were referred and which Wiggers characterized thus: "Substantia gelatinosa, sphaerica aut globosa." However, I believe that the name *Tremella* L. should remain coupled with one of the original species that went with Dillenius's generic name when Linnaeus took the latter up: he attributed it to Dillenius! — Linnaeus's first species, *Tremella juniperina* L. (Uredinales) was considered the type by Arthur (*in* Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci. **1900**: 133-134. 1901) who, moreover, applied *Tremella* L. to *Gymnosporangium* Hedw. f. per DC. (starting-point date, 1801). This act brought into being a genus *Tremella* Arthur 1901 the name of which is antedated by one or two earlier homonyms that had been published previously as will be discussed below.

Tremella Adans., Fam. Pl. **2**: 3. 1763. ("Dill.").—Another use of Dillenius's name was made by Adanson. There is apparently no direct relation at all between his genus and Linnaeus's. Five species were cited, "*Tremella.* Dill. Musc. t. 8. f. 2. / *Byssus.* 1, 2. Dill. Musc. t. 1. / *Conferva.* 4, 5. Dill." The species taken from *Tremella* Dill. (*T. palustris* Weber) is currently identified with *Monostroma bullosum* (Roth) Thuret (Ulvaceae, Chlorophyta; starting-point date, 1753); those taken from *Byssus* are *Byssus flos-aquae* L. = *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* (L.) Ralfs ('Nostocaceae heterocysteae,' Cyanophyta; starting-point 1886-8) and *B. lactea* L. which I have not been able to trace in modern systematic literature (it may be a fungus); and of those taken from *Conferva,* number 4 has been called *Conferva confragosa* Lightf. 1777 = *C. violacea* Huds. 1778 and identified with *C. alpina* Lyngbye 1819 (= ?; starting-point date?) and number 5 has been completely forgotten. — One would conclude that the obvious type of this generic name is the first species, which would make it a validly published name. However, although Adanson picked out that species as the only one from *Tremella* Dill. and ascribed the generic name to Dillenius, his accompanying generic description excludes it from further consideration: "[*Figure.*] Lame rampante formée de filets cilind. simpl. articulés par des diafragm. & entrelassés. [*Substance.*] Gelatineuse imitant une gloire très-facile à diviser. [*Graines.*] Cilind. formées de chaque articulation des filets." Until a type species has been selected for *Tremella* Adans. nothing can be said about the nomenclaterial status of the name.

[52] The species of Basidiomycetes are *Tremella juniperina* L. = *Gymnosporangium juniperinum* (L.) Mart. (Uredinales), first species; and *Tremella auricula* L. = *Hirneola auricula-judae* (Bull. per St.-Am.: Fr.) Berk., at least in part.

DEVALIDATED NAME: Pers., Syn. Fung. 622. 1801.[53]—It seems in order to postulate a genus *Tremella* Pers. (non L.) rather than one to be called *Tremella* L. sensu Pers. Persoon drastically excluded all algae, inclusive of *Tremella nostoc* as well as all other elements that do not belong to the fungi: if *Tremella* L. is correctly typified by a species of *Nostoc*, then we may also admit a (devalidated) homonym given by Persoon to a genus of fungi. He explicitly excluded the type of *Tremella* L.: "Hoc ex genere excludendas puto omnes species aquaticas, alius utpote naturae forte alia ad genera referendas; cfr. de his Rothii Fl. germ. v. 4. p. 547-353. [!] *Tremella nostoc Ulvae* species videtur."—Persoon (Syn. Fung. 622. 1801). The restriction of the name to fungi only was an important step of high merit at that time. This does not mean that the genus became a natural one: the species are now distributed over such diverse genera as *Exidia* Fr., *Tremella*, *Dacrymyces* C. Nees per Fr., *Hirneola* Fr. 1848, *Tremiscus* (Pers.) Lév., *Coryne* C. Nees ex S. F. Gray, *Gymnosporangium*, and others. It was this assemblage from which later mycologists started and by a gradual process of purification arrived at the current genus *Tremella*! — Roth at first (Tent. Fl. germ. **1**: 564. 1788; **3**: 547. 1800) kept to the Linnean circumscription, but later he proposed an emendation that, since it excluded the truly aquatic algae (inclusive of *Tremella nostoc* under the generic name *Linckia*) has either to be regarded as an emendation of Persoon's genus (which he mentioned) or as another monadelphous homonym (Roth *in* Neue Beytr. Bot. **1**: 312. 1802; Catal. bot. **3**: 347. 1806). The first of the four species he treated is *Ulva granulata* L. = *Tremella granulata* (L.) Roth = *Botrydium argillaceum* Wallr., an alga growing on mud and now better known as *Botrydium granulatum* (L.) Grev. (Chlorophyta). His other species are *Peziza gelatinosa* Pers. (*Tremella fungiformis* Roth) and *Tremella spiculosa*, both species of *Exidia*, and *T. abietina* Pers., a species of *Dacrymyces*. Roth's first species was stressed by Nees von Esenbeck (Syst. Pilze 155. 1816) who equated *Tremella* of Roth with *Botrydium* Wallr. (1815): "Die Alge, welche Roth, Cat. bot. III. p. 347, unter dem Namen *Tremella* aufzählt, verdient ... einen bezeichnerderen Namen. Das *Botrydium argillaceum* Wallroth ... bezeichnet ... doch eben [*Tremella granulata*] so gut und treffend dass wir [seine neue Gattung] kühn ... an die Stelle der Rothschen Gattung *Tremella* selbst, rücken dürfen." — Fries's first mention of *Tremella* in the starting-point book of the Fungi 'caeteri' is in 1821 (**1**: lv. Jan. 1) where he merely listed a genus "*Tremella.* Roth" as one of the genera of the "Tremellini." There is no description, but Fries put the formula "HMX" after the generic name, "HM" being the formula given to the Tremellini and the 'X' indicating the wood-loving nature of the genus (cf. Fries, *op. cit.* p. xxxviii). It is likely that Fries referred to Roth's later treatment of *Tremella* in 1802 or 1806 rather than to that of 1788 and 1800, and that later treatment had previously been referred to *Botrydium*. If *Tremella* 'Roth' is considered a monadelphous homonym of *Tremella* Pers., then it may be accepted as based on the *Botrydium* element and also that Fries did not validly publish Roth's name as a genus of Fungi. If the 'X' is admitted as a description, then the genus can not be understood except by taking into account Fries's formal treatment of *Tremella* in the next volume of the "Systema." Actually *Tremella* of Fries of 1821 is either a nomen dubium as far as the Fungi are concerned, or a misapplication (exclusive of Roth's 'type') of the name of a genus of algae. "*Tremella.* Roth" (name only) of Agardh (Aphor. bot. 82. Dec. 1821) is the same.

VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. One can find several applications of Persoon's fungus name *Tremella* published between January 1, 1821 and Fries's treatment of a genus of that name in the "Systema" [**2** (1). 1822]. It would be convenient if mycologists could agree on a genus *Tremella* Pers. 1801 = *Tremella* St.-Am. 1821 = *Tremella* Fr. 1822 with a species of the current genus as type species. — Perhaps the first to apply the name *Tremella* Pers., DC. (Fl. franç. **2**: 90. 1805), after

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[53] Persoon (*in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 111. 1794 = Tent. 31. 1797) used the name on an earlier occasion (no author's citation), but it is not clear how he delimited the genus. Examples: *Tremella mesenterica*, "*T. metiorica* (in pratis temp. hyem.)" (= *T. nostoc* ?), and some species currently referred to *Exidia* Fr., *T. sagarum* Retz., *T. arborea* Huds. binomial name for Dillenius's species 15), and *T. glauca* Pers. (description). It is not at all certain that he included any of Linnaeus's algae. — In an observation Persoon calls the species of *Exidia* the typical element ('Species verae').

January 1, 1821 was Saint-Amans (Fl. agen. 535. April 1821). He gave no author's citation and treated "*Nostoc*" as a different genus (inclusive of *T. nostoc*). Among his species are *T. glandulosa* Bull. and *T. mesenteriformis* Jacq. emend. Bull. — Hooker (Fl. scot. **2**: 31. May 1821) also gave no author's citation. Among his species are *T. arborea* (Dillenius's species no. 15) and *T. mesenterica* Pers. (= *T. mesenteriformis* Jacq.). *Tremella nostoc* and *T. verrucosa* will be found in the genus *Nostoc* (p. 74). — Mérat (Nouv. Fl. Env. Paris, 2e Ed., **1**: 28. June 1821) called the genus "*Tremella.* Linnée," but he added the remark: "Les espèces de Linnée, qu'on ne trouve point ici, sont reparties dans les genres *Nostoc, Aegerita, Tubercularia* et *Gymnosporangium.*" — Nocca & Balbis (Fl. ticin. **2**: 347. 1821) had a genus *Tremella* "Bull." of which they recorded only one species, *Tremella auricula-judae* Bull. — Since Saint-Amans (like Hooker and Mérat) published a generic name *Tremella* with the explicit exclusion of the type species of Linnaeus's name, he may be credited with the publication of a fungus genus *Tremella* St.-Am. or *Tremella* Pers. per St.-Am. — Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 98. 1822), and Schweinitz (*in* Schrift. naturf. Ges. Leipzig **1**: 114. 1822) went back to Persoon's treatment of 1801.

S. F. Gray (Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. **1**: 593. November? 1821) went back to Nees von Esenbeck's treatment of *Tremella* (Syst. Pilze 155-156. 1816 & Ueberbl. 40. 1817). He raised Nees's stirpes to generic rank [*Gyraria* C. Nees ex S. F. Gray, q.v.; *Coryne* C. Nees ex S. F. Gray] and retained the name "*Tremella.* Dillenius" for *Tremella recisa* Ditm. Since he excluded all Linnaeus's original species as well as Dillenius's species no. 15 (which he referred to *Gyraria*) and also excluded all of Persoon's species he may be credited with a genus *Tremella* S. F. Gray (not *Tremella* [Dill.] L., not *Tremella* Pers. per St.-Am.).

Purton (App. Midl. Fl. 509. After September 4, 1821) did not exclude such species as *T. nostoc* and his is the original *Tremella* L.

We now arrive at Fries's full treatment of 1822 in the "Systema" [**2** (1)]. There we find a genus "*Tremella.* Dill." from which he expressly excludes the algae and lichens and a good deal of Persoon's species, inclusive of Dillenius's species 15 (which will be found cited as a synonym of *Exidia glandulosa* Bull. per Fr. sensu Fr.): "*Tremellinae.* ... Ordo praeclare distinctus, sub uno genere cum diversissimis plantas olim confusus. Linné aliique non solum *Tuberculariam, Gymnosporangium* e.s.p.; sed & Lichenes & Algas huc taxerunt. ... Primi Cell. Roth & Persoon tremellas aquaticas, utpote ad Algarum ordinem pertinentes separarunt. ..." (p. 208), "*Tremella.* Dill. ... Histor. ... Ob substantium mollem, tenacem, tremulam nomen imposuit Dillenius, sed sensu latiore sumsit. ..." (p. 211). Three groups were included; the small first section *Hygromitroideae* he soon excluded himself, converting it into *Guepinia* Fr., q.v. The bulk of his species belong to the second and third group ('*Mesenteriformis*' and '*Cerebrinae*'); they are nearly all still kept in the genus *Tremella* of to-day.

Typification. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) suggested *Tremella frondosa* Fr. (not *Tremella frondosa* Roth) as the type species of *Tremella* "(Dill.) Fr. Syst. Myc. **2**: 210. 1823" and this choice has been adopted by Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 52. 1944; **19** (3): 71. 1952] and Donk (*l.c.*). For the modern interpretation of this fungus, see Neuhoff (*in* Schweiz. Z. Pilzk. **11**: 97-100 *pl.* 23. 1933). However, it should be pointed out that this selection conflicts with the residue-method: the species had previously been excluded from the genus and transferred to *Naematelia* Fr. per Fr. by Bonorden (Handb. allg. Mykol. 152. 1851). Moreover, this choice, when maintained, would not tie up *Tremella* Fr. with *Tremella* Pers. 1801 and *Tremella* St.-Am.

Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 483, 1949) accepted *Tremella mesenterica* Pers. for *Tremella* "Pers., Mycol. Eur. **1**: 98. 1822." This selection suits our needs very conveniently if it can be maintained. Gray (*op. cit.* p. 593) included it in *Gyraria,* but it can not be said that he excluded it from Persoon's genus, because he completely divided up that genus into a number of smaller ones and at the same time misapplied the name *Tremella:* he used "*Tremella.* Dillenius" for a single species Persoon referred to *Peziza* L. (erroneously cited by Gray in the synonymy of *Tremella recisa* as *P. "granulosa"* = *P. gelatinosa* Bull.), as already discussed above. — In a confused case like the present one in which nomenclatorial rules and principles are hardly sufficient to restore order it will be difficult to agree upon a final conclusion, but I hope that mycologists will select *T. mesenterica* when they decide to maintain a fungus genus *Tremella.*

Remarks. From what is stated above it will be evident that the introduction of later starting-points has caused a hopeless confusion. It seems defensible to conclude that by the introduction of later starting-points at least the following homonyms came into being:

(i) *Tremella* [Dill.] L. 1753, devalidated name of a genus of 'Nostocaceae heterocysteae' with 1886-8 as the starting-point date.

(ii) *Tremella* Adans. 1763 ("Dill."), name not yet typified, but probably not validly published when a type species is selected for it.

(iii) *Tremella* Pers. 1801, devalidated name of a genus of Fungi 'caeteri' = *Tremella* Pers. per St.-Am. April 1821; Fr. 1822 (in starting-point book), Fungi 'caeteri,' starting-point date, January 1, 1821.

(iv) *Tremella* S. F. Gray November (?) 1821, Fungi 'caeteri.'

(v) *Tremella* Arthur 1901, Uredinales, starting-point date 1801.

Of these, (iv) and (v) drop out in any case as later homonyms of *Tremella* St.-Am. cited under (iii), and (i) and (ii) have never been revalidated or validly published as far as I am aware. This makes *Tremella* Pers. per St.-Am., Fr. a legitimate name, if we do not have to admit a genus (vi) *Tremella* Roth 1802 = *Botrydium* Wallr. (Chlorophyta, starting-point date 1753).

The existence of *Tremella* St.-Am. (if not of still earlier homonyms) makes superfluous a proposal by Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 482. 1949) to conserve "*Tremella* Pers." (1822) against "*Tremella* Dill. ex Gray" and *Gyraria* C. Nees ex S. F. Gray.

It is to be hoped that, if it is conclusively demonstrated that the name *Tremella* is an incorrect one for the fungus genus to which it is now applied, it will be proposed for conservation.

[*Tremellaria* Link *in* C. Nees, Horae phys. berol. 6. 1820, which equals "*Tremella* Linn." (original sense) is the name of a 'Familia' rather than of a genus. Type genus (selected): *Nostochium* Link.]

Tremellastrum Clem.—See "Agaricaceae."

Tremellodendron Atk. *in* J. Mycol. **8**: 106. 1902. — Etymology: the genus *Tremella;* δένδρον, tree. Gender: n. — Type species (selected): *Merisma candidum* Schw. = *Tremellodendron candicans* (Fr.) Donk (Tremellaceae), see page 164. — Scope. Introduced "with ... *Merisma candidum* Schw. ..., *Thelephora Schweinitzii* Pk., [=] *T. pallida* Schw., not *T. pallida* Pers. ... as representative species."—Atkinson (*l.c.*). — Typification. The selection of *Merisma candidum* dates from Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **2**: 733. 1915); the same species was also suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931) and accepted by Bodman (*in* Amer. Midl. Natur. **27**: 207. 1942) and Martin [*in* Stud. nat. Hist. Univ. Iowa **18** (3): 50. 1944; **19** (3): 67. 1952]. — Isonym: *Collodendron* Clem., q.v., a superfluous name-change. — Variant spelling: "*Tremellodendrum*" Clem. & Shear, Gen. Fungi 342. 1931.—An inadmissable correction.

Tremellodendrum.—See *Tremellodendron.*

Tremellodon (Pers.) Fr., Hym. europ. 618. 1874. — Etymology: the genus *Tremella;* ὀδών, tooth. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species of basinym): *Hydnum gelatinosum* Scop. per Fr. — Basinym: *Hydnum* sect. *Tremellodon* Pers., Mycol. europ. **2**: 172. 1825. — Scope. The genus was established with the same circumscription as that of the basinym, including only one species. — Remark. Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 180. 1941) proposed the conservation of *Tremellodon* against *Hydnogloea,* q.v., and afterwards added *Pseudohydnum* P. Karst. (non J. Rick) as a second nomen rejiciendum (Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 110. 1949). Although the genus is a small one (one or at most a few species), its type species is so well known, that it has found a well entrenched position in textbooks under the name of *Tremellodon* and conservation seemed indicated. Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 483. 1949) was against the proposal because he considered the genus monotypic and of no particular importance, while Martin (*in* Lloydia **11**: 117. 1948) took up *Pseudohydnum* P. Karst. before a decision was reached. The proposal was rejected by ballot by the Special Committee for Fungi (cf. *in* Taxon **2**: 32. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 321. 1953). — Variant spelling: "*Tremellodus*"; *in* Rev. mycol. **11**: 55. 1889 (incidental mention).—Evidently an error. — Typonyms: *Echin-agaricus* Haller (1742; pre-Linnean name), *Pseudohydnum* P. Karst. (1868), and *Hydnogloea* Currey apud Berk. & Br. (1871).

Tremellodendropsis (Corner) D. A. Crawf. *in* Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zeal. **82**: 618. 1954. —

ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Tremellodendron;* ὄψις, appearance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Thelephora tuberosa* (Grev.) Fr. (Tremellaceae). — BASINYM: *Aphelaria* subgen. *Tremellodendropsis* Corner *in* Ann. Bot. II **17**: 348. 1953.—Introduced with four species; type by original designation, *Thelephora tuberosa.* — REMARK. The species has been included in the Clavariaceae, but, perhaps, it should be transferred to the Tremellaceae.

Tremellodus.—See *Tremellodon.*

Tremellopsis Pat.—See "Agaricaceae."

Tremiscus (Pers.) Lév. *in* Orb., Dict. Univ. Hist. nat. **8**: 487. 1846; Consid. mycol. 108. 1846. — ETYMOLOGY: tremisco, I tremble. — TYPE SPECIES (selected for basinym): *Tremella rufa* Jacq. = *Tremiscus helvelloides* (DC. per Pers.: Fr.) Donk (Tremellaceae), see page 164. — BASINYM: *Tremella* sect. *Tremiscus* Pers., Mycol. europ. **1**: 103. 1822. —Persoon included two species, *Tremella fimbriata* Pers. [per Pers.: Fr.] (first species) and *T. rufa.* Of the latter he remarked, "Species singularis forte sui generis . . .." — VALID PUBLICATION. The present generic name is somewhat doubtfully validly published: Léveillé mentioned it as a genus of his "Tremellés" merely as "*Tremiscus,* Pers."[54]; compare Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 445. 1949). However, in my opinion, the present Code allows us to consider the author's citation 'Pers.' as a valid reference to Persoon's description of *Tremella* sect. *Tremiscus.* — TYPIFICATION. Persoon's observation under *Tremella rufa,* partly quoted above, may have induced Léveillé to raise the group to generic rank, and hence that species might be considered the type. On the other hand, one could argue that Persoon founded his subdivision *Tremiscus* for *Tremella fimbriata* and that he entered *Tremella rufa* as a highly aberrant type in this group. I consider this latter interpretation of the facts as incorrect, because Persoon's subdivisional description, "erecta dimidiata, subauriculata," positively does not agree with his description of *T. fimbriata* ("... suberecta ..."), but matches well that of *T. rufa* ("... erecta dimidiato-infundibuliformis ... adultiones subauriculatae ...")! Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **7**: 1143. 1922) had already come to a similar conclusion; he said under *Gyrocephalus rufus* [= "*Guepinia*" *helvelloides* (DC. per Pers.: Fr.) Fr.]: "If somebody wanted to be accurate and get it correct, he should call the plant "*Tremiscus rufus* (Jacquin) Pers."[55] Therefore, I cannot follow Rogers (*l.c.*), who selected *T. fimbriata* "in order to avoid complications," and I herewith select *T. rufa* as the type species of the basinym and of Léveillé's generic name. — TYPONYMS: *Guepinia* Fr. (1825; preoccupied) and *Phlogiotis* Quél. (1886). And compare *Hepataria* Rafin. (1808; not validly published).

[*Trichoceridium* R. Poisson *in* Ann. Paras. humaine comp. **10**: 435. 1932. — Type species (only original species): *Trichoceridium ramosum* R. Poisson, a fungus found attached to the rectum wall of larvae of *Trichocera sp.* — The author classed it among the Fungi imperfect, but Sartory (Champ. paras Homme Anim. 1936; *n.v.*) regarded it as belonging to the Protobasidiomycetes. The original account does not warrant such a disposition.]

Tulasnella J. Schroet.—See "Thelephoraceae."

Ulocolla Bref., Unters. Gesamtgeb. Mykol. **7**: 95. 1888. — ETYMOLOGY: οὖλος, crisped; κόλλα, glue. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Exidia saccharina* Fr. (Tremellaceae). — SCOPE. Introduced with two species: *Exidia saccharina* and "*Ulocolla foliacea* nov. sp."[56] It is now often accepted that both original species (in Brefeld's sense) are conspecific. — TYPIFICATION. The first

[54] In the same manner the generic name was published many years afterwards by Sicard (Hist. nat. Champ. 20. 1883). Montagne (*in* Orb., Dict. univ. Hist. nat. **12**: 641. 1848) mentioned the name merely as a matter of record.

[55] Persoon did not make this combination; in fact, as far as I am aware, it has not yet been validly published.

[56] Brefeld continued, "Diese Form ist identisch mit der alten *Tremella foliacea,* die als solche zu existiren aufhören muss." In a previous publication he called the fungus *Tremella foliacea,* which apparently should be taken as a misapplication of *Tremella foliacea* (Pers. per S. F. Gray) Fr. And compare, "... ebenso wurde *Tremella foliacea* zur neuen Gattung „*Ulocolla*" erhoben" (p. 108).

species, which was more fully described than the second, is here selected; it has already been suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 342. 1931). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Olocolla*"; Heim *in* Rev. Mycol. **14** (Suppl. col. 1): 6. 1949.—Evidently an unintentional error.

Uredinella Couch *in* Mycologia **29**: 665. 1937. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Uredo*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Uredinella coccidiophaga* Couch (Septobasidiaceae).

Xenogloea H. & P. Syd. *in* Ann. mycol. **17**: 44. 1919. — ETYMOLOGY: *ξένος*, strange; *γλοιός*, any sticky substance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species of basinym): *Kriegeria eriophori* Bres. (Auriculariaceae). — BASINYM: *Kriegeria* Bres. (1891), q.v. — REMARK. A name change, the basinym being considered preoccupied, incorrectly so in my opinion.

Xenolachne D. P. Rog. *in* Mycologia **39**: 561. 1947. — ETYMOLOGY: *ξένος*, strange; *λάχνη*, down or fuzz. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Xenolachne flagellifera* D. P. Rog. (Tremellaceae).

[*Xylissus* Rafin. *in* Medic. Repos., New York, 2d Hex., **5**: 356. 1808; *in* J. Bot. (réd. Soc. Bot.), Paris **2**: 177. 1809 (French translation). — Described as a "sort of *Mucor* upon wood, of which the peridium becomes a mass of seeds at maturity." Three species: *X. cylindraceus* Rafin., *X. lineatus* Rafin., and *X. oblongus* Rafin., all nomina nuda. The name was listed as a doubtful synonym of *Dacry(o)myces* Nees by Endlicher (Gen. Pl. 34. 1836; Ench. bot. 20. 1841). This can not be correct. It is much more likely that these fungi represent myxomycetes[57]: compare the specific epithets! In any case a nomen dubium. — In case one wants to regard the genus as belonging to the 'Fungi caeteri' (starting-point date, 1821), the name was not validly published, in my opinion, when Reichenbach (Consp. Regni veg. 15. 1828) listed it as "*Xylissus*. Rafin. (Mucoroid.?)." The reasons for this conclusion are the same as those stated for *Hepataria* (see the present paper, p. 201).]

Zonaria Roussel, Fl. Calvad., 2e Ed., 99. 1806 (devalidated name). — Type species (selected): "Zôn[aire] violette" = *Auricularia tremelloides* var. *violacea* Bull. — The genus was introduced with three species (?) each representing one of Bulliard's varieties of *Auricularia tremelloides* Bull. = *A. mesenterica* (Dicks. per S. F. Gray: Fr.) Fr. (Auriculariaceae). I select the first as the type species. The indication of the non-original *Dictyota variegata* Lamour. by Doty (*in* Lloydia **13**: 24, 25. 1950) has already been critizised and rejected by Silva (*in* Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. **25**: 273. 1952). — Homonyms: *Zonaria* Drap. per Web. & Mohr (1805; Dictyotaceae, Phaeophyta) and *Zonaria* C. Ag. (1817; nomen conservandum; Dictyotaceae, Phaeophyta): cf. Code 205. 1956 and Silva (*op. cit.* pp. 272-277). — Typonyms: *Agaricogelicidium* Paul. (1793; devalidated name), *Oncomyces* Klotzsch (1843), and *Patila* Adans. per O.K. (1891).

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I am much indebted to Dr. G. W. Martin, State University of Iowa, U.S.A., for reading the manuscript and for annotations made on that occasion.

ADDENDUM

Dermatangium Velen. *in* Mykologia, Praha **3**: 42. 1926. — ETYMOLOGY: *δέρμα*, skin; *ἀγγεῖον*, urn. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Dermatangium laevisporum* Velen. (Tremellaceae).—According to Vacek (*apud* Pilát, Velen. Sp. nov. Bas. 287. 1948) and Pilát [*in* Acta Mus. nat. Pragae **13** B (4): 180. 1957] this species belongs to *Tremella steidleri* (Bres.) Bourd. & G. — REMARKS. Descriptio generico-specifica. — Velenovský placed the genus in the Gastromycetes.

[57] Starting-point date, 1753.

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—IX *

"Meruliaceae" and Cantharellus s. str.

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This ninth contribution deals with the Meruliaceae in a wide sense and with the generic names based on *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr.

INTRODUCTION.—This paper forms the ninth part of a series planned to give an annotated nomenclatorial enumeration of all generic names proposed for Hymenomycetes. For some general remarks the reader is referred to the "Introduction to the series" in Part I (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199–203. 1951) and to a paper entitled "The typification of revalidated names" (Donk *in* Taxon **6**: 245–256. 1957) in which also the use of 'per' instead of 'ex' in connection with revalidated names is explained.

DEFINITION.—The name Meruliaceae is here taken in a conservative, inclusive sense. The circumscription is the same as of *Merulius* Fr. *sensu lato*, for instance of Killermann (*in* Nat. PflFam., 2. Aufl., **6**: 171. 1928). The group is by no means a taxonomic one: currently most of its species are distributed over the Corticiaceae and the Coniophoraceae emend. Donk. It was not well possible to deal with *Merulius* Fr. without adding a treatment of the generic names based on *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—I am very much indebted to Mr D. A. Reid, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for linguistic improvements of the manuscript.

ALPHABETICAL ENUMERATION

Agarico-merulius Haller, Enum. meth. Stirp. Helv. indig. **1**: 33. 1742 (pre-Linnean name). — This genus was introduced for a species I would be inclined to identify with *Merulius tremellosus* Schrad. per Fr. — Typonyms: *Merulius* Fr. (1821; not *Merulius* [Haller] St.-Am.) and *Trabeculacria* Bonord. (1857).

Alectorolophoides Earle *in* Bull. N. York bot. Gdn **5**: 407. 1909. — ETYMOLOGY: αλέκτωρ, -ορος, cock; λόφος comb; -εἰδής, like. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr. — PROTONYM: "*Alectorolophoides*"; Batt., Fungi Agri arimin. Hist. 39. 1755.—The names of three species of Battarra's class IX begin with this word; all represent *Cantharellus cibarius*. I assume that Earle regarded as type the first species, *Alectorolophoides scrobiculatum* Batt. (*pl.* 14 *f. A*), the first identifiable species with a

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* Part I ("Cyphellaceae") of this series was published *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199–220. 1951; Part II (Hymenolichenes), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 435–440. 1954; Part III ("Clavariaceae"), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 441–493. 1954; Part IV (Boletaceae), *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 275–313. 1955; Part V ("Hydnaceae"), *in* Taxon **5**: 69–80, 95–115. 1956; Part VI (Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, Exobasidiaceae), *in* Reinwardtia **4**: 113–118. 1956; Part VII ("Thelephoraceae"), *in* Taxon **6**: 17–28, 68–85, 106–123. 1957; Part VIII (Auriculariaceae, Septobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, Dacrymycetaceae), *in* Taxon **7** (in press).

Overdruk uit: Fungus **28**: *7–15. 27 november 1958*

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'binomial' (= biverbal) name. One is reminded of the fact that the first words of Battarra's specific names are not comparable to the generic names of De Tournefort's or Linnaeus's systems of nomenclature. — SCOPE. "These are the typical chanterelles. It is unfortunate that the familiar generic name of *Cantharellus* is antedated."—Earle (*l.c.*). Such genera as *Dictyolus* Quél. (see "Cyphellaceae"), *Merismodes* Earle (see "Cyphellaceae"), and *Turbinellus* Earle were excluded from *Cantharellus* Adans. per Fr. when the name *Alectorolophoides* was validly published for the residue. — REMARK. The name was ascribed to Battarra but Earle's use of it amounts to the introduction of a new generic name, based on the type species he designated, rather than on Battarra's corresponding species. In this case the two are conspecific. — TYPONYMS: *Cantharellus* Adans. per Fr. (Jan. 1, 1821) and *Merulius* [Haller] St.-Am. (Apr. 1821; preoccupied).

Cantarellus.—See *Cantharellus*.

Cantharellus Adans. ("*Chanterel*") *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 316. 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: Chanterelle, a French vernacular fungus name. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Fungus* sp. Vaill. *pl. 11 fs. 14, 15* = *Agaricus chantarellus* L. = *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Chanterel* Adans., Fam. Pl. **2**: 11. 1763.—Adanson's generic description runs: "Chapeau turbiné concave en-dessus, doublé en-dessous de nervures ou lames rameuses. Porté sur une tige centrale." He cited specifically "*Fungus*. Vaill. Bot. t. 11. f. 9 à 15. *Pocillaria*. Brown. t. 15. f. 1." Vaillant's species are now determined as *Cantharellus infundibuliformis* (Scop.) per Fr., not *Elvella tubaeformis* Schaeff., (Vaillant's figures 9, 10; cf. Fries, Hym. europ. 458. 1874), *Craterellus sinuosus* (Fr.) Fr. (Vaillant's figures 11–13; cf. Fries, Hym. europ. 631. 1874), and *Cantharellus cibarius* (Vaillant's figures 14, 15). The inclusion of *Pocillaria* P. Browne, q.v., is apparently due to a misinterpretation because its gills do not answer to Adanson's generic description. — The first to use the modern form of the name was De Jussieu: *Cantharellus* Juss., Gen. Pl. 4. 1789 (no author's citation). No species were mentioned, but there can be no doubt about the scope of his group. There is little evidence that there is a direct relation between *Cantharellus* Juss. and *Chanterel* Adans. However, De Jussieu was well acquainted with Adanson's work. There is just the possibility that he chose the specific epithet of the name *Agaricus chantarellus* L. to serve as a generic name (and in this case spelled it differently, and, perhaps, erroneously 'Cantharellus'). — It was De Jussieu's name (rather than Adanson's) that became current afterwards, because it was taken up by Persoon (*in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 106. 1794 = Tent. 26. 1797, as *Cantarellus*). He indicated De Jussieu as its author and gave the genus about the circumscription that was the one subsequently accepted by Fries (1821). Of his species, *Cantharellus edulis* Pers. (= *A. chantarellus*) and *A. aurantiacus* Wulf. [as *C. "aurantius"* (Wulf.) Pers.] may be mentioned. In later work Persoon preferred the name *Merulius* [Haller] Boehmer, q.v., to *Cantharellus*. — Of historic importance is Link's use of the name (*in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin **3**: 38. 1809). — VALID RE-PUBLICATION. Fries cited Adanson as the author of the name but used De Jussieu's form *Cantharellus*; and further mentioned in connexion with it Persoon ("disp. p. 26") and Link; the latter

with a "!" Thus the chain: Fries 1821—Link 1809—Persoon 1794—De Jussieu 1789—Adanson 1763 is established, but it may be doubted whether the last link is firmly connected with the rest, and whether it would not be better to cite the name as '*Cantharellus* Juss. per Fr.,' rather than as '*Cantharellus* Adans. ("*Chanterel*") per Fr.' — Scope. Fries's genus is essentially that of Persoon (1794), with some additional elements. — Typification. The evident choice is the species indicated above. Nearly all authors who indicated a type mentioned this fungus.[1] — Remarks. S. F. Gray (Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 636. 1821) validly re-published *Cantharellus* independently of Fries. He did not cite an author, but we may safely accept that he took the name from Persoon [Syn. Fung. 488. 1801; as *Merulius* sect. *Cantharellus* (Juss.) Pers.]. He included *Merulius cantharellus* (L.) Pers. (*Cantharellus cibarius*) under the name of *Cantharellus vulgaris* S. F. Gray. — Quélet (Fl. mycol. France 38. 1888) called an emended genus, exclusive of *Cantharellus cibarius*, "*Cantharellus*, (J. Bauh.), Quel."[1] — Variant spellings: "*Chanterel*"; Adans., *l.c.*—The 'original' spelling! Deliberately reintroduced by Murrill (*in* N. Amer. Fl. **9**: 167. 1910), who treated it as a mere variant of the current name.[2] In case one would prefer to dissociate *Chanterel* Adans. from *Cantharellus* 'Adans.' per Fr., *Chanterel* Adans. per Murrill would become an orthographically different homonym of Fries's name, and as a homotypic homonym would again acquire the status of a mere variant spelling. — "*Cantarellus*"; Pers., *l.c.*, 1794 ("Juss."); Wallr., Fl. crypt. Germ. **2**: xxxviii, 624. 1833 ("Adans."). — "*Chantarellus*. Juss."; Dubois, Méth. épr. Orléans 153. 1803. — "*Cantherellus*"; Kauffm. *in* Pap. Michigan Acad. Sci. **5**: 124–125. 1926; Agar. Michigan **1**: 32. 1928.—Consistently and apparently deliberately used. — "*Chanterelle*"; Pfeiffer, Nomencl. bot. **1**: 580. 1873.—Pfeiffer ascribed this spelling erroneously to Leman (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **8**: 140. 1817): the latter author correctly wrote *Cantharellus* (which he placed as a synonym under *Merulius*), but also gave the French vernacular form "*Chanterelle*." — It could be defended that De Jussieu's form *Cantharellus* was an unintentional misspelling of the epithet 'chantarellus' (cf. *Ag. Chantarellus* L., *Chanterel* Adans., and the vernacular name Chanterelle!). — Typonyms: *Merulius* [Haller] St.-Am. (Apr. 1821; non Fr.) and *Alectorolophoides* Earle (1909).

Cantherellus.—See *Cantharellus*.
Chantarellus.—See *Cantharellus*.
Chanterel.—See *Cantharellus*.
Chanterelle.—See *Cantharellus*.

Gyrophana Pat., Cat. rais. Pl. cell. Tunis. 53. 1897. — Etymology: γυρός, round; φαίνω, I show. Gender: f. — Type species (selected for basinym): *Merulius lacrimans* (Wulf.) per Fr. — Basinym: *Gyrophora* Pat. (1887), q.v. — Remark. A name change of *Gyrophora* Pat., the latter name being preoccupied. — Typonyms: *Serpula* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray (1821), *Xylomyzon* Pers. (1825), and *Xylophagus* Link per Murrill (1903).

[1] Quélet (Fl. mycol. France 37. 1888) was the only dissendent when he excluded *C. cibarius* to transfer it with some other species to *Craterellus* Pers. and to retain the name *Cantharellus*, for, among others, *Cantharellus aurantiacus* and for such species as are often placed to-day in *Clitocybe* (Fr.) Staude.

[2] With "*Agaricus Chantarellus* L." as type species.

Gyrophora Pat., Hym. Eur. 143. 1887. — ETYMOLOGY: γύρος, round; φέρω, I bear. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Merulius lacrimans* (Wulf.) per Fr. — SCOPE: "*G. lacrymans*, *G. umbrina*, etc."—Patouillard (*l.c.*). — TYPIFICATION. The one economically important of the two examples mentioned was indicated as type species by Murrill (*in* J. Mycol. **9**: 99. 1903), and adopted by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 42. 1953); for the present name as well as for its isonym *Gyrophana*. — HOMONYM: *Gyrophora* Ach. (1803; Gyrophoraceae, Lichenes). — ISONYM: *Gyrophana* Pat. (1897), q.v. — TYPONYMS: *Serpula* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray (1821), *Xylomyzon* Pers. (1825), and *Xylophagus* Link per Murrill (1903). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym and, therefore, replaced by *Gyrophana* Pat.

Leucogyrophana Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **12**: 32. 1958. — ETYMOLOGY: λευκός, white; the genus *Gyrophana*. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Merulius molluscus* Fr.

Merulius Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 326. Jan. 1, 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: "Nomine ad Morchellas (meras- tute cibarias) denotandas veteres usi sunt, huc transtulit Haller."—Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 327. 1821). Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Merulius tremellosus* Schrad. per Fr. — HISTORICAL (before 1821). The first publication of the name *Merulius* to be taken into account in this connexion seems to have been effected by Boerhaave (Index alter Pl. Hort. Acad. Lugd.-Bat. **1**: 13. 1720); he included five species referable to the genus now called *Morchella* [Dill.] Fr. Linnaeus (Syst. nat. 1735) accepted "*Merulius* B[oerhaave]" (to drop it again in later work), citing "*Morchella* D[illenius]" (Cat. Pl. ca Gissam nasc. 187. 1719) as a synonym. In this sense the name has never been taken up again. — *Merulius* Haller, Enum. meth. Stirp. Helv. indig. **1**: 33. 1742. — Von Haller made it clear that he founded a new genus for which he took up the pre-existing name *Merulius* (and of which he indicated the origin). His species are identifiable with *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr. and *C.* (*Gomphus*) *clavatus* Pers. per Fr. Another genus, *Agarico-merulius* Haller (*op. cit.* p. 33), presumably covers what is now called *Merulius tremellosus*. — *Merulius* [Haller] Boehmer, Ludwig Defin. Gen. Pl. 492. 1760; Haller, Hist. Stirp. ind. Helv. inch. **2**: 150. 1768; Scop., Fl. carniol., Ed. 2, **2**: 461. 1772; Pers., Syn. Fung. 488. 1801.—This is the perpetuation of Von Haller's genus (1742) after the introduction of Linnaeus's binomial system of nomenclature. It became gradually widened by the inclusion of sessile and even resupinate fungi, emendations for which Von Haller himself (1768) set the example by merging his *Agarico-merulius* into it. After the adoption of the name by Persoon (1801), *Merulius* became currently used in this new sense. — *Merulius* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 106. 1794 (= Tent. 26. 1797).[1]—For a short period Persoon had his own genus *Merulius*. This was when he took up *Cantharellus* Juss. (= *Cantharellus* Adans. per Fr.) for *Cantharellus edulis* Pers. (= *C. cibarius*), *Agaricus*

[1] And compare De Jussieu (Gen. Pl. 4. 1789): "Pileus parasiticus suberosis (quandoque carnosus terrestris) sessilis aut rarō stipitatus, supra laevis, subtus lamellatus, lamellis radiatis. Huc referatur *Agaricus alneus* L." '*Merulius* Juss.' of Dubois (Méth. épr. Orléans 179. 1803) is this genus, which covered the agarics with lateral cap. Persoon's genus *Merulius* of 1794 may be an emendation of it.

aurentiacus Wulf., *Cantharellus umbonatus* Pers. (*Agaricus muscoides* Wulf.) and *Cantharellus cinereus* Pers. The name *Merulius* thus had become 'free' once more and he gave it (without citing an author) to "*M. quercinus*" = *Daedalea quercina* (L.) Pers., "*M. sepiarius* Schrank" = *Lenzites* (*Gloeophyllum*) *sepiaria* (Wulf.) per Fr., and *M. umbrinus* Pers. (non Fr.). Thus, *Merulius* Pers. 1794 is the precursor of *Daedalea* Pers. (see under *Daedalea* Pers. per Fr., "Polyporaceae"). As already indicated above Persoon soon favoured the more faithful application of *Merulius* Haller. — In 1801 *Merulius* [Haller] was divided by Persoon (*op. cit.*) into three sections (i) '*Cantharellus*', pileo integro, (ii) "Pileo dimidiato submembranaceo" [with *Cantharellus muscigenus* (Bull.) per Fr., *M. tremellosus* Schrad., etc.], (iii) '*Serpula*' [with *M. destruens* Pers. = *M. lacrimans* (Wulf.) per Fr., &c.], and (iv) '*Gomphus*' (with *M. clavatus* Pers.). One sees that here is the basis for several later genera: for instance section (i), (ii) in part (exclusive of *M. tremellosus*), and (iv) taken together equal Fries's genus *Cantharellus* Adans. per Fr.; and *M. tremellosus* and section (iii) equal the genus *Merulius* Fr.; section (ii) in part (exclusive of *M. tremellosus*) became the later genera *Leptoglossum* P. Karst. and *Leptotus* P. Karst., which together equal *Corniola* S. F. Gray, *Dictyolus* Quél.; and section (iv) became *Gomphus* Pers. (*Gomphora* Fr.). — Scope. The first valid re-publication of *Merulius* occurred in the starting-point book. Fries's genus compares with *Merulius* sect. *Serpula* Pers. plus such species as *M. tremellosus* (see above). He listed ten species, of which *M. tremellosus* is the first. — Typification. The type species of *Merulius* Haller, *Cantharellus cibarius*, cannot be considered for Fries's generic name, because he excluded it. The species unanimously selected to-day is *Merulius tremellosus*: Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 347. 1931), Bondarzev & Singer (*in* Ann. mycol. **39**: 48. 1941; *cpud* Sing. *in* Mycologia **36**: 67. 1944), Cunningham (*in* Bull. Pl. Dis. Div., Dept. sci. ind. Res., N. Zeal. No. 83: 2. 1950), Bondarzew (Trutov. Griby 51. 1953), W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 62. 1953). It was the only (Finnish) species retained in the genus by Karsten (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 341. 1889). The other species of common occurrence and of economic importance that deserves consideration in this regard as a possible rival of *M. tremellosus* is *M. lacrimans* (Wulf.) per Fr. It has been selected as type species of generic names introduced for about the same genus as *Merulius* Fr.: *Xylophagus* Link, *Serpula* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray, *Xylomyzon* Pers.; it was excluded when *Gyrophana* Pat. = *Gyrophora* Pat. was introduced for it and its closest relatives. — Remark. Since Von Haller's and Fries's name are to be typified differently, the latter should not be burdened with 'Haller' in the author's citation. — Monadelphous homonyms: (i) *Merulius* [Haller] St.-Am., Fl. agen. 556. Apr. 1821. — Type species (selected): *Agaricus chantarellus* L. ("*cantharellus*") = *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr.—See page 12. — (ii) *Merulius* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 636. Nov. (?) 1821 (no author's citation).— Type species (only species): *Agaricus aurentiacus* Wulf. = *Merulius aurantiacus* (Wulf.) Pers.—See page 12. — Typonym: *Trabeculacia* Bonord. (1857).

Merulius [Haller] St.-Am., Fl agen. 556. Apr. 1821. — Etymology: see under *Merulius* Fr. Gender: m. — Type species (selected): *Agaricus "cantharellus"* L. (*chantarellus*) = *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr. — Protonym: *Merulius* Haller, Enum. meth. Stirp. Helv. indig. **1**: 33. 1742, not Boerhaave 1720. —

DEVALIDATED NAME: *Merulius* [Haller] Boehmer, Ludwig Def. Gen. Pl. 492. 1760; Pers., Syn. Fung. 488. 1801, not Persoon 1794.—For some historical details see under *Merulius* Fr. — SCOPE. As re-published by Saint-Amans (no author's citation given) the name covered the same group that De Candolle (Fl. franç. **2**: 128. 1805) called "*Merulius*. Hall. Pers.," and which in turn is an only slightly emended version of *Merulius* Haller as defined by Persoon in his "Synopsis." The first of Saint-Amans species is *Agaricus chantarellus* L. = *Merulius "cantharellus"* (L.) Pers. and one of the others, *Merulius lacrymans* Wulf. — TYPIFICATION. In view of the history of the generic name as discussed under *Merulius* Fr., the most acceptable choice is *Agaricus chantarellus* L. and Earle (*in* Bull. New York bot. Gdn **5**: 390, 407. 1909) already listed that species (as *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr.) as type of "*Merulius* Haller . . . 1768." It is here accordingly selected for *Merulius* [Haller] St.-Am. — REMARKS. Fries's misapplication (1821) of *Merulius* Haller, now sanctioned by the Code, was not known to Saint-Amans, and his re-publication of the name is part of the overflow of the pre-Friesian era, like the treatments by Hooker (Fl. scot. **2**: 25. May 1821, "Withering"), Mérat (Nouv. Fl. Env. Paris, 2e Ed., **1**: 49. June 1821), Purton (App. Midl. Fl. 540. After Sept. 4, 1821, who like Hooker followed Withering's emendation), and Leman (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **30**: 174–179. 1824). Compare also Roques (Phytogr. médic. 53. Aug. 1821; no accompanying generic description). — Persoon (Mycol. europ. **2**: 11. 1825) heavily restricted the genus by excluding *Gomphus* Pers. [per S. F. Gray] and *Xylomyzon* Pers. (with the scope of *Merulius* Fr.). The first appearance of this narrow Persoonian concept is to be found in Persoon's "Traité sur les Champignons comestibles" (pp. 43, 228. 1818, but not on p. 99). — Many years afterwards O. Kuntze (Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 861. 1891) deliberately again substituted *Cantharellus* Adans. per Fr. by *Merulius* Haller (1742), considering Von Haller's first species (= *Agaricus chantarellus* L.) as type. He emended the genus so as to equal *Cantharellus* as compiled by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **5**: 482. 1887). Besides Von Haller's two original species he listed Saccardo's in an alphabetical enumeration. The first of these is *Cantharellus albidus* Fr., apparently sufficient reason for W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 62. 1953) to list it as type of *Merulius* "Hall. ex O. Kuntze"! — MONADELPHOUS HOMONYMS: (i) *Merulius* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 326. Jan. 1, 1821. — Type species (selected): *Merulius tremellosus* Schrad. per Fr.—See page 11. — (ii) *Merulius* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 636. Nov.? 1821. — Type species (only species): *Merulius aurenticcus* (Wulf.) Pers. (*Agaricus aurantiacus* Wulf.). — Gray misapplied the name *Merulius* [Haller] Boehmer (for which he cited no author) by excluding its type species (*Agaricus chantarellus* L.), his only (British) species being the one here indicated as type. Typonym: *Hygrophoropsis* (J. Schroet.) Maire apud Martin-Sans (1929). — TYPONYMS: *Cantharellus* Adans. per Fr. (Jan. 1, 1821), *Alectorolophoides* Earle (1909). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier name *Merulius* Fr. As a later monadelphous homonym preferably to be treated as if it were a mere application of that name.

Merulioporia Bondarz. & Sing. *apud* Bondarz. *in* Sovietsk. Bot. **1943** (1): 38 (*n.v.*). — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Merulius*; the genus *Poria*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES: *Poria taxicola* (Pers.) Bres.—This species is often (apparently

incorrectly) identified with *Polyporus rufus* Schrad. per Fr. = *Poria rufa* (Schrad. per Fr.) Cooke. It is also called *Polyporus haematodus* Rostk. — Protonym: *Merulioporia* Bondarz. & Sing. *in* Ann. mycol. **39**: 48. 1941.— Introduced for a group of species, of which two were mentioned by name, *Poria taxicola* (Pers.) Bres. being indicated as type species. — The generic name was not validly published on this occasion; no Latin description, no proper reference. The same applies to the following uses by the same authors: *apud* Singer (*in* Mycologia **36**: 67, 69. 1944), *cpud* Bondarzev (Trutov. Griby 51, 593. 1953). The authors refer to a previous publication (*in* Sovietsk. Bot.) where the name may have been validly published: I have not consulted this paper. — Homonym: *Meruliporia* Murrill (1942; see below).

Meruliporia Murrill *in* Mycologia **34**: 596. 1942. — Etymology: the genus *Merulius*; the genus *Poria*. Gender: f. — Type Species (only original species): *Poria incrassata* (Berk. & C.) Burt. — Homonym: *Merulioporia* Bondarz. & Sing. apud Bondarz. (1943; see above).

Mycodendron Mass. *in* J. Bot., Lond. **29**: 1. 1891. — Etymology: μυκής, fungus; δένδρον, tree. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Mycodendron paradoxum* Mass.—A very dubious fungus. The insinuation has been made that it never really existed except in Massee's imagination— perhaps justified. There is no type at Kew. — Variant spellings: *"Mycodendrom"*; Léon March., Énum. méth. Mycoph. 203. 1896.—An error. — *"Mycodendrum"*; Clem. & Shear, Gen. Fungi 348. 1931.—A 'correction.'

Mycodendrum.—See *Mycodendron.*

Serpula (Pers.) *per* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 637. 1821. — Etymology: serpo, I creep. Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Merulius destruens* Pers. = *Merulius lacrimans* (Wulf.) per Fr. — Devalidated basinym: *Merulius* sect. *Serpula* Pers., Syn. Fung. 496. 1801—Of the four species included the first is *Merulius destruens* Pers., undoubtedly to be selected as type species; one of others is *Merulius serpens* Tode, here mentioned only because its specific epithet might have inspired the sectional one. — Later Persoon (Traité Champ. comest. 43. 1818) spoke of this group as a genus: *"Xylomyzon* ou *Serpula."* However, no description or reference was added and *Serpula* was thus published by Persoon, as a generic name, only as a nomen nudum; compare quotation under *Xylomyzon*. Eventually he preferred *Xylomyzon* Pers. (1825), q.v., for the genus. — Scope. When Gray validly re-published the generic name, his only (British) species was *Merulius destruens*. — Synisonyms. Both *Xylophagus* Link per Murrill, q.v., and *Xylomyzon* Pers., q.v., have the same (devalidated) basinym as *Serpula*. — Typification. Murrill (*in* J. Mycol. **9**: 90, 101. 1903) considered Gray's only species as type of *"Serpula* Gray." Later authors who listed a type have accepted that species, for instance W. B. Cooke (*in* Mycologia **49**: 201. 1957), who listed it as *"S. destruens* Pers. ex S. F. Gray." — Remark. *"Serpula* (*Merulius* *** *Serpula* Pers. Syn. p. 496) Karst. (N. gen.)" *in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **11**: 20. 1884 is an independent, re-publication of the generic name, for coloured-spored species ("Sporae plus minus late ellipsoideae,

ferrugineae vel cinnamomeae"). First species: "*Merulius lacrymans* (Wulf.) Schum."; the last two of seven examples mentioned are "*M. aureus* Fr. et *M. molluscus* Fr." and these possess quite different spores. Afterwards Karsten (*in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**. 1889) divided his genus into two, *Serpula* (p. 343) with *M. aureus* and *M. molluscus* and four other species, characterized by "Sporerna mer eller mindre bredt elliptiska, hvita eller gulaktiga," and *Gyrophana* Pat. (p. 345) with *M. lacrimans* and *M. squalidus* Fr. and characterized by "Sporerna rostfärgade." In view of the original contents and description this latter use is a misapplication rather than a valid emendation. W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 89. 1953) listed *Serpula* "(Pers.) Karst." with *Merulius lacrimans* Pers. as type species. — TYPONYMS: *Xylomyzon* Pers. (1825), *Gyrophora* Pat. (1887; preoccupied), *Gyrophana* Pat. (1897), and *Xylophagus* Link per Murrill (1903).

Sesia Adans. *per* O. K., Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 869. 1891.—See Polyporaceae. - When revalidating this name, O. Kuntze misapplied it by substituting it for *Merulius* Fr. as he found that genus treated by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **6**: 411. 1888). The type species is not identifiable with *Merulius lacrimans* (Wulf.) per Fr., as Kuntze thought, but with *Lenzites sepiaria* (Wulf. per Fr.) Fr.

Trabecularia Bonord. *in* Bot. Ztg **15**: 211. 1857. — ETYMOLOGY: trabecula, small beam. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Trabecularia villosa* Bonord.—Judging from description and figures this is *Merulius tremellosus* Schrad. per Fr. — TYPONYM: *Merulius* Fr. (1821).

Xylomyzon Pers., Mycol. europ. **2**: 26. 1825. — ETYMOLOGY: ξύλον, wood; μύκης, fungus. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Xylomyzon destruens* (Pers. per S. F. Gray) Pers. = *Merulius lacrimans* (Wulf.) per Fr. — PROTONYM: *Xylomyzon* Pers., Traité Champ. com. 43. 1818.—A nomen nudum: "... les Cantharelloidées ... les genres dont elle est composé sont les *Merulius* (*Cantharellus*), *Xylomyzon* ou *Serpula*, *Gomuphus* [= *Gomphus*] et *Dœdalea*"—nothing else. — BASINYM. See under "Remark." — SCOPE. Introduced for about the same group to which Fries applied the name *Merulius* Fr. 1821. (Persoon used *Merulius* for *Cantharellus* Adans. per Fr.) — REMARK. From Persoon's own remark of 1818 quoted above, one may conclude (entirely justifiably I believe) that *Xylomyzon* and *Serpula* are two names for the same taxon. Indeed, *Xylomyzon*, as a generic name, covers exactly the same group as was previously called *Merulius* sect. *Serpula* Pers. 1801; see under *Serpula* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray. — TYPIFICATION. Persoon's first species is a well known destructive house fungus and it may be concluded that it was his leading species. It was already adopted as type species by Murrill (*in* J. Mycol. **9**: 91, 102. 1903) and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 100. 1953). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Xylomycon*"; Reichenb., Consp. Regni veg. 14. 1828 (as a synonym). — TYPONYMS: *Serpula* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray (1821), *Gyrophora* Pat. (1887; preoccupied), *Gyrophana* Pat. (1897), and *Xylophagus* Link per Murrill (1903).

Xylophagus Link *per* Murrill *in* Torreya **3**: 7. 1903; *in* J. Mycol. **9**: 90, 102. 1903. — ETYMOLOGY: ξύλον, wood; φάγος, glutton. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES

(selected): *Merulius destruens* Pers. = *M. lacrimans* (Wulf.) per Fr. — Devalidated basinym: *Merulius* sect. *Serpula* Pers., Syn. Fung. 496. 1801.— See for this taxon under *Serpula* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray. — Devalidated generic name: *Xylophagus* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. 3: 38. 1809.— "Hujus loci *Merulii* familia *Serpula* a Persoonio dicta." — Valid publication. As far as I am aware this name was not validly published before it was deliberately taken up by Murrill. It was once listed after 1821 as "*Xylophagus*" (name only) by Link (*in* Abh. phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berlin **1824**: 179. 1826), without a reference (not even an author's citation) or description however. — The following is Murrill's first use (in full) when he definitely accepted the generic name:

"A new family of the Basidiomycetes.—Xylophagaceae. This family is based on *Xylophagus* Link Berl. Mag. **3:** 38. 1809. (*Merulius* Hall.' and allied genera formerly included in the Polyporaceae. Its distinguishing character is a gelatinous and at the same time porous hymenium. Its genera may be grouped under three subfamilies: The Favolaschiae, including plants wholly gelatinous both in context and hymenium, the Xylophageae, in which the context varies from semi-gelatinous to firm or fibrous and the Gloeoporeae, with firm fibrous context and a hymenium of deep cohering tubes instead of shallow reticulations. This last group approaches the Polyporaceae, but differs by reason of its separable gelatinous hymenium. The types of the three subfamilies mentioned above are *Favolaschia* Pat., *Xylophagus* Link and *Gloeoporus* Mont."—Murrill (*in* Torreya **3:** 7. 1903).

As one will notice, Murrill did not give a description but only a reference to Link's (now) devalidated name; the latter itself was not accompanied by a description either, but Link referred to its basinym, which at last was accompanied by a description. — Scope. "In 1825, Persoon proposed the name *Xylomyzon* for the same group"—Murrill (*in* J. Mycol. **9**: 90. 1903). — Remark. In view of the references, *Xylomyzon* is to be taken as a straight isonym of *Merulius* sect. *Serpula* Pers. and the same species that has been selected for that sectional name has to be accepted as type of *Xylophagus* Link. per Murrill, too. This is *Merulius destruens* (see under *Serpula*) and it was already indicated by Murrill (*in* J. Mycol. **9**: 90, 102. 1903) as such under the name of "*X. lacrymans* (Wulf.)":

"The name was proposed for the section of *Merulius* called *Serpula* by Persoon in his Synopsis, 496, 1801 and is therefore to be considered as based upon *X. lacrymans* (Wulf.) and the four other species listed there."—Murrill (*in* J. Mycol. **9:** 90. 1903).

Variant spelling: "*Xylophflgus*"; Ainsw. & Bisby, Dict. Fungi, 2d Ed., 374. 1945.—A printing-error. — Typonyms & synisonyms: *Serpula* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray (1821), *Xylomyzon* Pers. (1825), *Gyrophora* Pat. (1887; preoccupied), and *Gyrophana* Pat. (1897).

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THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES — XII*

Deuteromycetes

M. A. Donk ** **(The Hague)**

SUMMARY

1. This Part deals with the generic names based on imperfect states of Hymenomycetes, exclusive of the Sporobolomycetaceae.

2. *Asterophora* Ditm. per Fr. (and its typonyms) as well as *Ditangium* P. Karst. and *Syzygospora* G. W. Mart. are evaluated as nomina anamorphosium and thus as of restricted priorability. The correct names for the basidiferous and 'complete' fungi corresponding to *Asterophora* and *Ditangium* are *Nyctalis* Fr. and *Craterocolla* Bref. respectively.

3. Special attention has been paid to those names that are based on imperfect forms of *Botryobasidium* Donk and related genera and of *Nyctalis*.

4. *Isaria sphaecophila* Ditm. is selected as type species of *Ceratonema* Pers. (non Roth).

INTRODUCTION.—This paper forms the twelfth part of a series planned to give an annotated nomenclatorial enumeration of all generic names proposed for Hymenomycetes. For some general remarks the reader is referred to the "Introduction to the series" (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-203. 1951) and to the Introduction to "The generic names proposed for Polyporaceae" (Donk *in* Persoonia **1**: 173-175. 1960), in which also some technical terms are explained. The use of 'per' instead of 'ex' between author's names may be briefly explained: 'per' connects the citation of an author who would validly have published the name if the starting point of a later date than May 1, 1753 of the group concerned had not been adopted (devalidated name) with the citation of the author who actually validly published the name (revalidated name); compare Donk (*in* Taxon **6**: 255-256. 1957; **10**: 68-69. 1961).

DEFINITION.—The names treated below are those generic names that are based on so-called imperfect states of Hymenomycetes. In most cases the relations with the corresponding perfect states are either well established or strongly suspected. However, there are cases in which such connections have merely been expressed more or less tentatively without having been confirmed; the number of these entered below has rigorously been kept down.

Not included are the Sporobolomycetaceae. As no true basidia are known for them, they may be regarded as imperfect fungi for the time being: no certain relations with 'perfect' Hymenomycetes have as yet been established.

Moreover, such genera as are based on form-species bearing clamps are included, even when their perfect states are still unknown.

The application of Art. 59 (Code, 1961) occasionally leads to difficult decisions. For instance, *Asterophora* Ditm. per Fr. and some of its synonyms were given to a fungus of which it was not suspected that it really represented an agaric of which the hymenophore and basidia formation is often drastically suppressed. In those cases that the agaric nature of the fungus was not recognised or ex- or implicitly denied and the genus not included among the Hymenomycetes, but, like in Fries's case, among the "Trichodermaceae", it becomes, I believe, obligatory to maintain the names in question as permanently associated with the chlamydospores. In the case of the names *Asterospora* and *Stellifera*

* Part I of the present series ("Cyphellaceae") was published *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-220. 1951; Part II (Hymenolichens), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 435-440. 1954; Part III ("Clavariaceae"), *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 441-493. 1954; Part IV ("Boletaceae"), *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 275-313. 1955; Part V ("Hydnaceae"), *in* Taxon **5**: 69-80, 95-115. 1956; Part VI (Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, Exobasidiaceae), *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 113-118. 1956; Part VII, *in* Taxon **6**: 17-28, 68-85, 106-123. 1957; Part VIII (Auriculariaceae, Septobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, Dacrymycetaceae), *in* Taxon **7**: 164-178, 193-207, 236-250. 1958; Part IX ("Meruliaceae" and *Cantharellus* s. str.), *in* Fungus **28**: 7-15. 1958; [Part X] The generic names proposed for Polyporaceae, *in* Persoonia **1**: 173-302. 1960; [Part XI] The generic names proposed for Agaricaceae. In press.

** Rijksherbarium, Leiden.

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Leman the genus was even called after these spores! This conclusion means that the genus, as a basidiferous one, ought to be called *Nyctalis* Fr. and that *Asterospora* ought to be reserved for the chlamydosporic state, if one wants to give the latter a different name. A similar line of reasoning has caused me to evaluate the name *Ditangium* P. Karst. as a nomen anamorphosis; and to accept for the fungus inclusive of its basidiferous portions the generic name *Craterocolla* Bref. Compare also *Syzygospora* G. W. Mart.

It may be called to mind that nomina anamorphosium fully count in matters of homonymy, although they have a restricted priorability peculiar to them: they are impriorable (not available) only as regards the names given to the corresponding perfect condition. I apply the term 'anamorphosis' to any portion or state that received a special name in agreement to the binomial system and that normally does not bear the basidia, viz. inclusive of sterile mycelia. For some general remarks on convential systems and nomina anamorphosium, see Donk *in* Taxon **9**: 103-104. 1960 and **9**: 171-174. 1960.

ALPHABETICAL ENUMERATION

Acladium Link *per* Pers., Mycol. europ. **1**: 28. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: α-, without; κλάδος, branch. Gender: n.

TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Acladium conspersum* Link = *Oidium conspersum* (Link per Pers: Fr.) Linder.—A specimen determined by Link and sent to Fries has been preserved: compare Nannfeldt (*in* Melin & Nannf. *in* Svenska Skogsvårdsför. Tidskr. Häfte 3-4: 457 *f.* 37. 1934); also represented at Berlin and Leiden according to Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 731. 1958). For a redescription, see Linder (*in* Lloydia **5**: 176 *fs. 1 C, D.* 1942, as *Oidium conspersum*).

Linder (op. cit. p. 179) suggested very strongly that the perfect state is *Peniophora fusispora* ["Pat." (p. 170) and "(Schroet.) Hoehnel & Litsch." (p. 179)]. The species he had in mind would seem to be *Coniophora ochroleuca* Bres. apud W. Brinkm. = *"Pellicularia" ochroleuca* (Bres. apud W. Brinkm.) D. P. Rog. (cf. Rogers *in* Farlowia **1**: 102. 1943), a species also referred to *Jaapia* Bres. Rogers did not hint at such a relation at all, and it seems improbable.

Eriksson [*in* Symb. bot. upsal. **16** (1): 54. 1958] established the relationship of *Oidium conspersum* with *Botryobasidium conspersum* John Erikss.

DEVALIDATED NAME: *Acladium* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. **3**: 11. 1809 (description reproduced by Linder *in* Lloydia **5**: 166. 1942).—Introduced for *Acladium conspersum* and three other species.

SCOPE. Persoon included *A. conspersum* and two other species.

TYPIFICATION. *Acladium conspermum* is the obvious choice. It was already suggested as type by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 386. 1931) and it was also selected by Hughes (l.c.).

REMARKS. "*Acladium* nob.": T. Nees & Henry, Syst. Pilze, 1. Abt., 26, 29. 1837, is evidently the same genus, and "nob." is apparently an error.

Early applications of *Acladium* after the starting-point date are by Link [*in* Willd., Linné Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, **6** (1): 37. 1824], Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 536. 1824; Essai Classif. nat. Champ. 47. 1825), and Link (Handb. Gew. **3**: 464. 1833).

TYPONYMS: *Haplotrichum* Link: Fr. (1824) and *Sporocephalium* Chev. (1826); and compare *Amphiblistrum* Corda (1837). — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Acurtis Fr., Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 337. 1849 ("*ACurtis*"). — ETYMOLOGY: M. A. Curtis. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Clavaria gigantea* Schw.: Fr.—Now considered to represent a sterile growth form of *Clitopilus arbortivus* (Berk. & C.) Sacc.[1] = *Entoloma abortivum* (Berk. & C.) Donk ('Agaricaceae'): compare Burt (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **7**: 68. 1922) and Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 611. 1951; for 'carpophoroids', see pp. 25-26). — REMARK. Singer & Smith (*in* Mycologia **40**: 629. 1948) proposed *Rhodophyllus* Quél. for conservation against *Acurtis*. This seems to be entirely superfluous as long as the latter name is considered a nomen anamorphosis (or monstrositatis). Compare Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 168. 1949), Rogers (*in* Farlowia **3**: 475. 1949; **4**: 33-34. 1950), and Dennis, Wakefield, & Bisby (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **37**: 36. 1954). That these 'carpophoroids' would not fall under Art. 57 (= Code 1961: Art. 59), as argued by Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 611. 1951), because they would not constitute a state in the life cycle of the agaric, is an unacceptable interpretation of the Code. In case *Acurtis*

[1] For a description of this species, see Peck (*in* Bull. New York St. Mus. **54**: 969 *pl. 78 fs. 13-19*) and Kauffman (Agar. Michigan 564 *pl. 111.* 1918).

is to be accepted as a fully priorable name, conservation of *Entoloma* (Fr.) Kumm. against *Acurtis* would be required. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*A. Curtis*": Forq., Champ sup. 136. "1886" [1888]. — STATUS. *Acurtis* is readily interpreted as based on a curious, sterile growth-form and as such as a nomen anamorphosis, like those names that are based on what is commonly called mycelia sterilia. One might also interpret *A. gigantea* as an extreme abnormal condition of the sporulating agaric fruit-body, which would make *Acurtis* a nomen monstrositatis. In the latter case the name is not priorable, and in the first case, of restricted priorability.

Aegerita Pers. *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xli. 1821; **3** (1): 219. 1829. — ETYMOLOGY: sometimes stated to be derived from *αἴγειρος*, a Greek name for *Populus nigra* L. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Aegerita candida* Pers. per Fr.—An imperfect stage of *Peniophora candida* (Pers. per S. F. Gray: Fr.) Lyman = *P. aegerita* (Hoffm.) per Höhn. & L.[2]: compare Lyman (*in* Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist. **33**: 167. 1907) and von Höhnel & Litschauer [*in* S.B. Akad. Wien. (Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I) **116**: 811. 1907]. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Aegerita* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 120. 1794 = Tent. 40. 1797.—Introduced with two species, (i) *Aegerita candida* Pers., the same as *Sclerotium aegerita* Hoffm., and (ii) *A. pallida* Pers. — VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Fries accepted the genus in 1821 but merely listed its name, "*Aegerita.* P." This consitutes valid publication by means of a reference to a description, the reference being reduced to the bare minimum in the form of an author's citation. This implies that the scope of Fries's genus in 1821 is identical with that of the original genus. In 1829 Fries included two species, the first of which is *Aegerita candida;* his second species is different from Persoon's second one. — TYPIFICATION. *Aegerita candida* has been currently taken as type species; perhaps the first author explicitly to indicate it has been Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 524. 1824; Essai class. nat. Champ. 35. 1825). Others followed. — REMARK. Early applications of the generic name after the starting-point date are, for instance, by St.-Amans (Fl. agen. 528. April 1821; "*Egerita*"), S. F. Gray (Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 546. Sept. 1821), Agardh (Aphor. bot. 79. Dec. 1821; "*Aegerita* P."—nothing else). — VARIANT SPELLINGS: "*Egerita*": St.-Amans, Fl. agen. 528. 1821.—Consistently used. — "*Aegeritha*"; Ciferri *in* Atti Istit. bot. Univ. Pavia IV **6**: 229-244. 1935.—Apparently an error, but consistently used. — TYPONYM: *Crocysporium* Corda (1837; nomen anamorphosis). — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Aegeritha.—See *Aegerita.*

[*Allescheriella* P. Henn. *in* Hedwigia **36**: 244. 1897. — Type species (only original species): *Allescheriella uredinoides* P. Henn. = *A. crocea* (Mont.) Hughes [*in* Mycol. Pap., Commonw. mycol. Inst. **2** (41): 1-8. 1951].—As demonstrated by Hughes (op. cit. pp. 8-14) the name *Oidium simile* Berk. was misapplied to this fungus by Linder. There is no evidence, as far as Hughes (op. cit. p. 3) knows, that *A. crocea* is the conidial apparatus of any basidiomycete. It is of interest to mention that he found this species at one occasion growing in very close association with *Polyporus lignosus* Klotzsch (determined by Miss E. M. Wakefield), but he could not see hyphal continuity between the two fungi.

Clinotrichum Cooke *in* Pop. Sci. Rev. **10**: 30 *pl. 68 fs. 1-3.* 1871 (and cf. *in* Hedwigia **11**: 7. 1872) (nomen provisorium). — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Clinotrichum lanosum* Cooke, Fung. brit. exs. No. 356. 1870 (nomen nudum[3]); *in* Pop. Sci. Rev. **10**: 30. 1871 (not validly published) ≡ *Rhinotrichum lanosum* Cooke, Handb. Brit. Fungi **2**: 591. 1871.—Described by Linder as *Oidium lanosum* (Cooke) Linder; see Balfour-Browne [*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **35**: 274 *f. 1(a).* 1952; as *Rhinotrichum lanosum*] for an illustrated re-description.

Olpitrichum Atk. *in* Bot. Gaz. **19**: 244. 1894. — Type species (only original species): *Olpitrichum carpophilum* Atk.—This is identical with *Rhinotrichum macrosporum* Farl. apud Sacc. ≡ *Oidium macrosporum*

[2] Both these names have as basionyms such that are based on the imperfect state (*Aegerita candida* and *Sclerotium aegerita* Hoffm.) and are, therefore, not tenable for the fungus inclusive of the perfect condition: Donk (*in* Taxon **9**: 171-174. 1960), but compare Deighton (*in* Taxon **9**: 231-241. 1960). Correct name, *Peniophora farinosa* (Bres.) Höhn. & L.

[3] The label (at Kew) is a printed form used for this series of exsiccatae, with the specific name and some other particulars filled in by hand in ink; it does not bear a description.

(Farl. apud Sacc.) Linder according to Linder.

Plecothrix Shear *in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29**: 457. 1902. — Type species (only original species): *Plecothrix globosa* Shear.— This is identical with *Rhinotrichum macrosporum* Farl. apud Sacc. ≡ *Oidium macrosporum* (Farl. apud Sacc.) Linder, according to Linder. — Thus, a typonym of *Olpitrichum* Atk. (1894).

The above genera were included by Linder (*in* Lloydia **5**: 169, 172, 173, 175. 1942) in his emendation of *Oidium* Link per Fr., a form-genus, of which several species are at present known to be imperfect Hymenomycetes. In my opinion, these genera ought to be removed again from *Oidium*. Of none of the species involved any relationship with Hymenomycetes has as yet been demonstrated or really seriously suspected.]

Alysidium (Kunze per Pers.) Steud., Nomencl. bot. Pl. crypt. 54. 1824; Bonord., Handb. allg. Mykol. 35. 1851. — Etymology: *ἄλυσις*, chain. Gender: n.

Type species (only original species): *Alysidium fulvum* Kunze.—According to Hughes [*in* Mycol. Pap., Commonw. mycol. Inst. **2** (41): 9. 1951] there is a specimen preserved at Leiden sent by Kunze to Persoon and authenticated for the name *Alysidium fulvum;* this is *Oidium aureum* Link: Fr. The name was already listed as a synonym of the latter species by Linder (*in* Lloydia **5**: 185. 1942). According to Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 731. 1958) *Trichoderma dubium* Pers. [per Steud.: Fr.] is the same species. — The perfect state of the type species is as yet unknown, but it is likely to represent a hymenomycete, and, probably, a species of *Botryobasidium* Donk (*Pellicularia* Cooke sensu D. P. Rog.).

Devalidated name: *Alysidium* Kunze *in* Mykol. Hefte **1**: 11. 1817.—Introduced for one species only, *Alysidium fulvum* Kunze.

Valid publication & scope. Steudel's "Nomenclator" admits correct names and synonyms. It lists "*Alysidium.* Kunze" and its only species as correct names, hence Steudel revalidated the name by means of a reference to a description reduced to the bare minimum in the form of an author's citation. This implies that the scope of Steudel's genus is exactly the same as that of the original one. — When Bonorden took up this generic name, he widened its scope, including four species, of which one is *Alysidium fulvum.*

Remarks. Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 24. 1822) converted the generic name into a sectional one, *Acrosporium* ** *Alysidium* (Kunze) per Pers.

The generic name has also been taken up as the correct name for *Oospora* Wallr. sensu Sacc. by Pound & Clements [*in* Rep. bot. Surv. Nebraska **4**: 38. 1896; *in* Minnesota bot. Stud. **1** (Bull. 9): 649. 1896] and O. Kuntze [Rev. Gen. Pl. **3** (2): 442. 1898].

Typonyms. *Oidium* Link per Fr. (1821) and *Oospora* Wallr. (1833). — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Amphiblistrum Corda, Icon. Fung. **1**: 11. 1837. — Etymology: *ἀμφιβλῆστρον*, fishing net. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): *Amphiblistrum hypochnoides* Corda. —At present identified, with doubt, with *Oidium conspersum* (Link per Pers.: Fr.) Linder (*in* Lloydia **5**: 177. 1942); see under *Acladium* for the latter species. — Typonyms. Compare *Acladium* Link per Pers. (1822), *Haplotrichum* Link: Fr. (1824), and *Sporocephalium* Chev. (1826). — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Anthina Fr. *per* Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 169. 1825; Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 281. 1832. — Etymology: *ἄνθινος*, of flowers. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation for devalidated name): *Ceratonema dilatatum* Roth = *Anthina flammea* (Jungh.) Fr. (*Himantia flammea* Jungh. *in* Linnaea **5**: 408 *pl. 7 f. 4.* 1830).—This might be the mycelium of some hymenomycete, perhaps of *"Peniophora" sanguinea* (Fr.) Höhn. & L. — Devalidated name: *Anthina* Fr., Novit. Fl. suec., Part[ic]. V. Cont., 79. 1819.—The original publication runs, *"Merisma* absque thecis. Species multas, egregie diversas & elongatas possidemus. Typus: *Ceratonem. dilatatum* Roth. Cat. 3. *t. 8. f. 1.*" — Scope & typification. In 1825 Fries stated, "... typo *Cerat. dilatato* Roth. Catal., sed plurimas habemus species ..." In the "Systema" (vol. 3) the number of species is eleven, inclusive of the species Fries previously referred to *Pterula* Fr. (see 'Clavariaceae'); first species, *Anthina flammea,* the name he preferred to *Ceratonema dilatatum* on that occasion. *Anthina flammea* has also been suggested as type by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fung. 410. 1931) and listed as such by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 9. 1953). — Remark. *Anthina* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xxiii. 1821, was published as a nomen nudum; no reference, not even in the form of an author's citation: *"Anthina *)"* ["*) *Ceratonema dilatatum* Roth."]. — Typonym: *Ceratonema* Roth (1800; deval-

idated name). — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Aphotistus Humb. *per* Steud., Nom. bot. Pl. crypt. 58. 1824. — ETYMOLOGY: ἀφώτιστος, not subjected to light. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Aphotistus fuscus* Humb.—A subterranean fungus collected in mines and apparently some abnormal or/and sterile growth, the identity of which has as yet not been established, as far as I know. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Aphotistus* Humb., Fl. friberg. Spec. 119. 1793.— Only species, *Aphotistus fuscus* Humb. — VALID PUBLICATION. Listed by Steudel as "*Aphotistus* Humb. *) [*) Fungus *Clavariam* inter et *Sphaeriam.*" / *fuscus* Humb. †]." Since Steudel distinguished between what we would call 'correct names' and synonyms, his listing of the names (generic and specific) as of the former category renders them validly published, the reference to the obligate description being given in the form of the author's citation. — REMARK. This generic name has been occasionally listed as a possible genus of the Clavariaceae (Corda, Ic. Fung. 5: 41. 1842).

Artocreas.—See *Michenera.*

[*Artotrogus* Mont. *apud* Berk. *in* Gdnrs' Chron. 5: 640. 1845; *apud* Berk. *in* J. hort. Soc. 1: 33. 1846; Syll. 304. 1856. — Type species (only original species): *Artotrogus hydnosporus* Mont. — Fries (Summa Veg. Scand. 2: 497. 1849) accepted the generic name for the chlamydosporic part of *Nyctalis* Fr. as well as for Montagne's species. The type species, however, has certainly nothing to do with *Nyctalis* and is apparently not basidiomycetous at all. According to Middleton [*in* Mem. Torrey bot. Cl. 20 (1): 127. 1943], who followed de Bary, *Artotrogus hydnosporus* belongs to *Pythium* C. Nees. O. Kuntze [Rev. Gen. Pl. 3 (2): 443. 1898] took up this name to replace *Asterotrichum* Bonord., q.v. In addition, he erroneously gave as the place of publication, "*Artotrogus* Fr. 1825 Syst. orb. veg. 497."]

Asterophora Ditm. *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: li. 1821; 3 (1): 205. 1829. — ETYMOLOGY: ἀστηρ, -έρος, star; φέρω, I bear. Gender: f.

TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Agaricus lycoperdoides* Pers. = *Asterophora agaricoides* Fr. —This species is commonly called *Nyctalis asterophora* Fr., the correct name for the 'perfect' state.

DEVALIDATED NAME: *Asterophora* Ditm. *apud* Link *in* J. Bot. (ed. Schrad.), Gött. 3 (1, 2): 17. 1809; *in* J. Bot. (ed. Schrad.), Gött. 3 (3, 4): 56. 1809; *apud* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. 3: 33. 1809.—Introduced for *Agaricus lycoperdoides.* [4]

VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Fries accepted the genus in 1821 but merely listed it as "*Asterophora.* Dittm." This constitutes valid publication by means of a reference to a description, the reference being reduced to the bare minimum in the form of an author's citation. There is no true description, but "Epiphytum" was added to contrast the genus with *Onygena* Pers. per Fr. ("Epizoum"). The manner of revalidation implies that the scope of the genus in 1821 must be considered identical with that of the original genus. In 1832 Fries included three species; the first of these, which he called *Asterophora agaricoides,* is the same as Ditmar's [5] only species.

TYPIFICATION. Ditmar's only species was also Fries's leading one of his publications after 1821, as is shown, for instance, by the remark of 1825 (Fries, Syst. Orb. veg. 151), "prima & vulgatissima species (*A. Agaricoides*)". It was emphatically indicated as type species by Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. 33: 557. 1824), who treated *Asterophora* as a genus of "Lycoperdinées", with the stipulation that *Asterophora* "Dittmar" is "fondé sur l'*Agaricus lycoperdoides* Pers."; by Earle (*in* Bull. New York bot. Gdn 5: 383, 408. 1909) for *Asterospora* as published by Link [*in* J. Bot. (ed. Schrad.), Gött. 3 (3, 4): 56. 1809] and Ditmar [*in* J. Bot. (ed. Schrad.), Gött. 3 (1, 2): 17. 1809], the species being called "*Nyctalis asterophora* Fries"; indirectly by Leman (see *Stellifera*); by Singer (*in* Lilloa 22: 170. 1951) for the name as published by Gray (see below); and by Singer (*in* Schweiz. Z. Pilzk. 29: 207. 1951) for the name as published by Fries in 1832.

Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 386. 1931) erroneously listed "*A*[*sterophora*] *agaricicola* Corda" as the type species.

REMARKS. When validly publishing *Asterophora,* Fries (1821) rejected it as a genus of Hymenomycetes and incorporated it in the Gastromycetes, Lycoperdinei, "Geogastri! Nees Syst. p. 128" as the first genus of that group, and afterwards (1829) emphatically denied its

[4] An error of Murrill in connection with this species (*in* N. Amer. Fl. 9: 166. 1910) is corrected farther on in the same work (op. cit. p. 425. 1916).

[5] Often incorrectly spelt "Dittmar".

agaric nature classifying it in his ordo Trichodermaceae, remarking, "... quoad fructificationem vero Coniomycetum ...", at the same time changing the epithet 'lycoperdoides' into 'agaricoides'. In addition, he considered the star-shaped chlamydospores so copiously formed by this fungus as the (only) true spores and, therefore, was willing to take over Ditmar's name *Asterophora*.[6] Although normally the type species forms a more or less strongly reduced hymenophore (reason why Bulliard, as *Agaricus lycoperdonoides*, and Persoon included it in *Agaricus* L.), this portion of the fruit-body was of small importance. Compare Buller (Res. Fungi 3: 447. 1924): "The shallow obtuse gills of *Nyctalis asterophora* ... may be altogether suppressed; but, even when present, they by no means always produce basidiospores." I would conclude that the names *Asterophora* and *A. agaricoides* should be permanently associated with the chlamydospores and not upheld for the fungus when the latter is transferred from the Deuteromycetes to the Basidiomycetes. The correct name for the genus in its present circumscription in any classification of perfect forms must be *Nyctalis* Fr. (see 'Agaricaceae'), based on a different species.

Corda (Ic. Fung. 4: 7. 1840) was of the opinion that the chlamydospores were produced by a distinct fungus parasitic on agarics, and reserved the generic name for this so-called parasite, which he gave the specific name of *Asterophora agaricola* Corda. If his view were correct, *Asterophora* would be a nomen confusum, based on two different organisms, and as such would be impriorable. Compare in this connection also *Asterotrichum* and *Artotrogus*.

Early applications of the generic name after the starting-point date are, for instance, by S. F. Gray (Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. 1: 635. Sept. 1821), with one, Ditmar's species; by Agardh (Aphor. bot. 84. Dec. 1821, as "*Asterophora*. Dittm."—nothing else); by Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. 33: 557. 1824; & see above); by Steudel (Nomencl. bot. Pl. crypt. 67. 1824); and by Fries (Syst. Orb. Veg. 151. 1825).

Isonyms: "*Asterosperma*"; Pers. (1818) q.v. — *Stellifera* Leman (1824, 1827) is a name change for *Asterophora* Ditm.

Typonyms: *Ugola* Adans. (1763; nomen anamorphosis; devalidated name), *Myconium* Desv.; Brongn. (1824; nomen anamorphosis; not validly published), and *Asterotrichum* Bonord. (1851; nomen anamorphosis; preoccupied?); but not *Artotrogus* Mont. apud Berk., q.v.

Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Asterosperma Pers., Traité Champ. comest. 50, 132. 1818 (devalidated name). — Persoon used this name for *Asterophora* Ditm. apud Link, q.v. He did not mention the latter name but he referred (p. 133) to its original publication. I find it difficult to decide whether *Asterosperma* is merely an error or a name change for *Asterophora*. — Persoon's only species is "l'*Asterosperma agaricoides*, qui est l'*Agaricus lycoperdoides*, Bull., t. 516". — There is no generic description accompanying the name, but there is a reference to the original publication of *Asterophora*.

Asterotrichum Bonord., Handb. Mykol. 82. 1851. — Etymology: ἀστήρ, -έρος, star; θρίξ, τριχός, hair. Gender: n.

Type species (selected): *Asterotrichum ditmari* Bonord. ("*Dittmari*"), with "*Asterophora agaricoides* Dittm." cited as a synonym.— This was Bonorden's name for the chlamydosporic part of *Nyctalis asterophora* Fr., considered by him to be a distinct hyperparasitic fungus. The same view was already defended before by Corda; see under *Asterophora*.

Scope. Following the definition of his genus Bonorden said: "Nur eine Art", doubtlessly referring to *A. ditmari*. However, a second species, *A. griseum* Bonord., on leaves of *Fuchsia*, was mentioned.

Remark. If one wants to class the chlamydosporic portions of the species of *Nyctalis* Fr. in a special form-genus, *Asterophora* Ditm. per Fr., q.v., seems the name to be used.

Homonyms. I am not aware of the existence of orthographically identical homonyms, but one might very well argue that at least one of the following names should be considered an orthographically different homonym: (i) *Asterothrix* Cassini (1827; Compositae); variant spellings, according to Pfeiffer (Nomencl. bot. 1: 314. 1873) "*Asterotrix*" Brongn. (1843), and "*Asterothria*" Gren. (& Godr.) (1850); (ii) *Astrotricha* DC. (1829; Araliaceae); variant spelling, "*Asterothricha*" Post & O.K. (1903); (iii) *Asterotrichion* Klotzsch apud Link, Klotzsch & Otto (1841; Malvaceae); variant spelling, "*Asterotrichium* Kl.", Wittst. (1852);

[6] In the generic description (1829) it is stated: "Sporidia angulata in stratum compactum superum coacervata."

(iv) *Asterothrix* Kütz. (1843; Moniliaceae, Deuteromycetes, although currently included in Cyanophyta); and (v) *Asterotrichia* Zanard. (1843; Chordariaceae, Phaeophyta).

Typonyms: *Ugola* Adans. (1763; nomen anamorphosis; devalidated name), *Mycoconium* Desv.; Brongn. (1824; nomen anamorphosis; not validly published); and *Asterophora* Ditm. per Fr. (1829; nomen anamorphosis); and compare *Artotrogus* Mont. apud Berk.

Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Bornetina Mangin & Viala *in* C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris **136**: 398, 1699. 1903. — Etymology: J. B. Bornet. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Bornetina corium* Mangin & Viala.—An imperfect state, presumably of a species of *Diacanthodes* Sing. ('Polyporaceae'), and perhaps of *D. philippinensis* (Pat.) Sing. (inclusive of *Polyporus coffeae* Wakef.): compare Donk (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **17**: 479-482. 1948). — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

[*Byssocladium* Link *per* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 551. 1821. — Type species (selected): *Conferva "fluviatilis"* (= *fenestralis*) Roth ≡ *Byssocladium fenestrale* (Roth) Link.—I am not aware that this species has been recognized; there is no reason to assume its basidiomycetous nature. — Devalidated name: *Byssocladium* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. **7**: 36. 1816.— Introduced with two species, *Byssocladium candidum* Link (first species) and *B. fenestrale*. — According to Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 739. 1958), who studied a specimen preserved at Berlin, *B. candidum* is a basidiomycete. He does neither identify it, nor does he mention whether it is basidiferous or merely sterile mycelium bearing clamp-connections. Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 90. 1822) listed *B. candidum* as a synonym of *Himantia plumosa* Pers. [=*Himantia candida* (Huds.) Pers., Syn. Fung. 704. 1801, typical variety]. Fries [Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 266. 1832; **3** (Index): 66. 1832] considered *B. candidum* a mycelial state of some hymenomycete. — Typification. I take *B. fenestrale* as type species because afterwards Link (Handb. Gew. **3**: 459. 1833) left it in the genus as the only species definitely included, adding the remark, "Die übrigen Arten dieser Gattung scheinen Anfänge (der Thallus) anderer Pilze." The essential character of *Byssocladium* is "die regelmässig aus einem Punkte auslaufenden, gleichförmig vertheilten Faden" (Link *in* Jb. Gewächsk. **1**: 165. 1818). This agrees well with *B. fenestrale* of which some years previously a figure had been published by Ditmar (*in* Sturm, Deutschl. Flora, Pilze **1**: 1 *pl. 1.* 1813, as *Sporothrichum*, reproduced by Nees, Syst. Pilze *pl. 3 f. 49.* 1816, as *Byssocladium*). This species has been listed as a synonym of *Aspergillus griseus* Link for instance by Lindau (*in* Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl., Pilze **8**: 135. 1907) but this seems far-fetched. — This disposes of *B. candidum* which was selected by Hughes (op. cit. p. 743).]

[*Byssus* L., Sp. Pl. **2**: 1168. 1753. — Type species (selected): *Byssus flos-aquae* L., type in Linnaeus's herbarium, = *Oscillatoria prolifica* (Grev.) per Gom., compare Drouet & Daily (*in* Bot. Stud. Butler Univ. **12**: 145. 1956). — Starting-point date of the Nostocaceae Homocysteae: 1892-3. — A few basidiomycetes found their way into this genus.]

Ceratonema Roth, Catalecta bot. **2**: 252. 1800 (devalidated name). — Type species (selected): *Ceratonema dilatatum* Roth. For this species, see under *Anthina* Fr. — The generic name was introduced with eight species, the first of which is *Byssus rigida* Roth, and two other ones (*Ceratonema dilatatum* and *C. dichotomum* Roth) were depicted. The accompanying description runs: "Filamenta simplicia vel coalita, rigida, tenacea, propaginum granulis adspersa." — *Ceratonema dilatatum* is here selected as type species. When Fries took it as type species of his generic name *Anthina*, q.v., he did not exclude it from *Ceratonema* but, rather, replaced *Ceratonema* by *Anthina*. — Homonym. *Ceratonema* Pers., Mycol. europ. **1**: 49. 1822 is apparently a different genus, of which the type species (selected here) must be, rather, *Isaria sphaecophila* Ditm. = *Hymenostilbe spaecophila* (Ditm. per Pers.) Petch, an imperfect state of *Cordyceps sphecocephala* (Klotzsch apud Berk.) Sacc. For Persoon's second species, *Rhizomorpha capillare* Roth, see Fries, Syst. Orb. veg. 217. 1815, Elench. **1**: 159. 1828, Syst. mycol. **3** (Index): 69. 1832. — Roth's name seems not to have been validly republished after January 1, 1821, mainly it would seem because Persoon's homonymous genus was introduced shortly after that date. Thus, for instance, "*Ceratonema* Roth. Pers." of Steudel (Nomencl. bot. Pl. crypt. 112. 1824) is Persoon's genus, not Roth's.

Ceratophora Humb. *per* Corda, Ic. Fung. 5: 25. 1842; Anl. Stud. Mycol. 100. 1842. — This name has already been taken into consideration in an earlier instalment of the present series (Donk *in* Persoonia 1: 195. 1960, Polyporaceae), where it was concluded that it should be regarded as a nomen monstrositatis and a nomen anamorphosis. Nobody has as yet taken into serious consideration the spores described by Corda and which in any case are not basidiospores: "... intus sporangiola minutissima includens, Sporangiola composita, loculifera, membranacea subsolitaria; loculis radiato-stellatis, pulpa cinerea repletis, Sporae pulveraceae simplices, nullis floccis interspersae."

Cereomyces.—See *Ceriomyces.*

Ceriomyces Corda.—See 'Polyporaceae' (Donk *in* Persoonia 1: 196. 1960).

Coccobotrys Boud. & Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France 16: 141. 1900. — Etymology. *κόκκος*, seed of fruits; *βότρυς*, bunch of grapes. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species): *Cenococcum xylophilum* Fr.—For this species, see van Bambeke (*in* Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. 39: 81-84. 1900), who identified it with the mycelium of *Lepiota meleagris* (Sow. per Fr.) Kumm. — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

[*Colletosporium* Link *in* Willd., Linné Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, 6 (1): 25. 1824. — This genus has been brought into connection with the Hymenomycetes by Fries [Syst. mycol. 3 (2): 265-266. 1832]: "*Celletosporium* [!] Link? mihi non certe notum, sed adsunt *Thelephorae* status, quibus convenit character." — The genus had two original species, of which the first one, *Colletosporium umbrinum* Link, was selected as type by Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. 36: 753. 1958). presumably because he had been able to locate the original specimen (at Berlin) in contrast to the other species, *C. atrum* Link ≡ *Trichosporium colletosporium* Sacc.]

[*Costantinella* Matr., Rech. Dével. Mucéd. 97. 1892. — Type species (only original species): *Costantinella cristata* Matr. —This species was redescribed under the name *C. tilletei* (Desm.) Mason & Hughes by Nannfeldt & Eriksson (*in* Svensk bot. Tidskr. 46: 117. 1952) = *Costantinella terrestris* (Link) Hughes (*in* Canad. J. 36: 758. 1958). Nannfeldt & Eriksson "should not be surprised ... if the two species of *Costantinella* were found to be connected with some aphyllophorous Hymenomycetes." — Valid publication. Descriptio generico-specifica (reproduced by Nannfeldt & Eriksson, op. cit. p. 114).]

Crocysporium Corda, Ic. Fung. 1: 5. 1837. — Etymology: *κροκύς*, flock; *σπορά*, seed. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Crocysporium aegerita* Corda.—This is *Aegerita candida* Pers. per S. F. Gray: Fr., for which see under *Aegerita.* — Variant spelling: "*Crocisporium*"; Lév. *in* Dict. univ. Hist. nat. 8: 491. 1846; Consid. mycol. 121. 1846; Fries, Summa Veg. Scand. 2: 343, 476. 1849.—An error; in Fries's case, the name was correctly spelled in his index. — Typonym: *Aegerita* Pers. per Fr. (1829; nomen anamorphosis). — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

[*Dacrymycella* Bizzoz. *in* Atti Ist. veneto VI 3: 308. 1885 (& cf. *in* Rev. mycol. 7: 189. 1885; "*Dacrymicella*"). — Type species (only original species): *Dacrymycella fertillissima* Bizzoz. — This generic name is here mentioned because it has been thought to represent a conidial state of *Calloria* Fr. or *Dacrymyces* C. Nees per Fr. There is little support for its association with the latter genus.]

Detangium.—See *Ditangium.*

Digitellus Paul., Traité Champ. 2: Index. 1793 (description on p. 420) & Mycétol. 34, 48. 1808 (devalidated name). — Type species (selected): "Le Digital blanc ou la Main de l'homme" ≡ *Digitellus humanus* Paul. (1793) ≡ *Digitellus chiromorpha* Paul., Icon. Champ. *pl. 192 fs. 1-3.* 1812-35.—This represents sterile growth forms of a species of *Lentinus,* presumably *L. lepideus* (Fr. per Fr.) Fr. — The species here selected as type was the one best known to Paulet and it is the only species he discussed when he defined *Digitellus* in his "Mycétologie" (for some notes on Paulet's mycological work, see Donk *in* Persoonia 1: 176-178. 1960):

"Digitellus. / Telle est encore une fongosité imitant les doigts de l'homme, au point que la ressemblance en est frappante, jusqu'aux ongles qui y sont exprimés, laquelle ne prend naissance que sur l'appareil des fractures, et qui n'a été observée encore que dans les hôspitaux, qui parait bien appartenir au genre *clavaria* par la forme, mais qui s'en éloigne beaucoup par son tissu fibreux et

mol, et par ses effets nuisibles. On pourrait nommer ce genre *Digitellus*."—Paulet (Mycétol. 34. 1808).

The valid publication of *Digitellus* is doubtful. When Paulet depicted the species described in the quotation above, presumably after the starting-point date (Paul., Icon. Champ. *pl. 192. fs. 1-3.* 1812-35; as *Digitellus chiromorpha*), neither an accompanying description was given, nor a reference added to a proper previously published description. One might argue that on the plate the generic name was validly published for a single new species, the descriptio generico-specifica being replaced by an admissible illustration (Code 1961: Art. 42), but this was hardly Paulet's intention.

Ditangium P. Karst., Fungi Fenn. exs. No. 656. 1867; *in* Not. Sällsk. Fauna Fl. fenn. Förh. **11**: 213. "1871" (reprint, 1870). — Etymology: *δίς*, at two, twice; *ἀγγεῖον*, urn. Gender: n.

Type species (only original species): *Ditangium insigne* P. Karst.—This is the conidiferous state of *Craterocolla cerasi* (Schum. sensu Tul) Cost. & Duf.; compare Neuhoff (*in* Pilze Mitteleurop. **2a**: 3-6. 1935).

Remark. This generic name was clearly introduced for the imperfect state, the perfect one being mentioned in a too fleeting manner. The descriptio generico-specifica runs: "Spermogonia e stromate tremelloideo, erumpente, gelatinoso-molli explicata, primo oblongata et clausa, demum subsphaeroidea, in basim deorsum productam attenuata et aperta, gelatinoso-lenta, margine tenuissimo subcoriaceo, rufo- vel alutaceo-rubella, disco mollissimo; spermatia cylindracea curvata in apicibus ramulorum sterigmatum capitato-conglomerata, 7-10 mikr. long., 2-2.5 cr."—Karsten (l.c., 1867).

When Karsten returned to the genus, he replaced the above descriptio generico-specifica by a g e n e r i c description which differed from the former thus:

"... subcoriaceo, disco mollissimo; spermatia in apicibus ramulorum sterigmatum capitato-conglomerata. Apothecia? ... Fungillus valde memorabilis. Stroma *Tremellam albidam*, spermogonia *Bulgariam urnalem* in memoriam revocant."—Karsten (l.c., 1870).

The s p e c i f i c description of 1870 deals with the 'spermogonia' and 'spermatia'. There can be no doubt that Karsten was not aware in 1867 that he described anything else but an imperfect fungus. The same applies to the next publication of 1870: he treated it not in connection with other basidiomycetes; considered the perfect state merely a stroma, an important, but accessory, character; stated that he did not know the perfect state ("Apothecia?"); and strongly emphasized the spermogonia, which were described at some length and, in fact, with their reproductive organs, they formed the main subject of his description. In my opinion both, the generic and the specific name ought to be taken as permanently associated with the imperfect stage and, hence, I accept them as nomina anamorphosium only.

This was also Saccardo's opinion (Syll. Fung. **6**: 778. 1888), who deliberately preferred the name *Craterocolla* Bref. for the species inclusive of its perfect state and listed *Ditangium* as a synonym as representing merely the conidial state. Karsten (*in* Hedwigia **28**: 27. 1889) protested against this action: "Quum in diagnosi *Ditangii* Karst. forma basidiosporifera, receptaculum commune nominata, quoque memorata sit, (unde nomen), *Ditangium* nomini *Craterocollae* Bref. forte praeponendum est." Neuhoff (op. cit. p. 3) agreed with Karsten. I am not at all convinced by Karsten's arguments. His "receptaculum commune" appears in the original description merely as a gelatinous stroma of which he did not suspect that it was fertile. On the contrary, as late as 1870 he expected (but failed to find) separate discomycetous fruit-bodies ("Apothecia?"), As late as 1882 (Karsten *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **37**: xix) when he included *Ditangium* in the Tremellaceae, the conidia were the only kind of spores he knew of; he had not the slightest suspicion that the stroma might develop into a body producing tremellaceous basidia. Winter (*in* Rab. Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl., Pilze **1**: 275. 1882) had in that year placed *Poroidea* Gött. ex Wint. (nomen anamorphosis) among the Tremellaceae and Karsten (op. cit. p. 204) had recognized it as synonymous with *Ditangium* and merely followed Winter. Not before Brefeld in 1888 had detected the basidia Karsten was aware of their existence. There is no indication that he had connected his fungus with what the Tulasne brothers in 1872 had called and described as *Tremella cerasi* Schum.

The development of the 'stroma' is variable. It, rarely, may be absent (as was apparently the case in *Poroidea*). On the other hand, the stroma may become strongly developed but then the conidial fruit-bodies become difformed and up to more or less completely obliterated. It has been con-

cluded (Brefeld, Unters. Mykol. **7**: 100-101. 1888) that when the stroma or basidial fruit-body really starts developing the conidial ones detoriate: "die Reste der ersten sind nur im Anfange der Entwickelung der zweiten mit dieser gemeinsam anzutreffen, später nicht mehr". The fact that the conidial state was well-developed in Karsten's original material raises the question whether the comparatively poorly developed stroma had already sufficiently advanced and was actually already producing basidia. In any case it does not appear from Karsten's work that he ever saw basidia himself.

VARIANT SPELLING: *"Detangium"*: Léon March., Enum. méth. Mycoph. 198. 1896.

TYPONYMS: *Poroidea* Gött. ex Wint. (1884; nomen anamorphosis) and *Craterocolla* Bref. (1888; perfect state).

STATUS. If accepted as a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Echinodia Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **34**: 199. 1918. — ETYMOLOGY: *'ἐχῖνος* hedgehog. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Echinodia theobromae* Pat.—This is based on an imperfect stage of *Polyporus hydnophorus* Berk. & Br. An earlier name for it is *Ceriomyces bogoriensis* Holterm. — HOMONYM. *Echinodium* Poit. ex Cass. (1829; Compositae) must not be regarded as a homonym. — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Egerita.—See *Aegerita*.

Fibrillaria Sow., Col. Figs Engl. Fungi **3**: text to *pl. 387*. 1803; Leman *in* Dict. Sci. nat. **16**: 504. 1820; (devalidated name). — "Most fungi, apparently when seedlings, produce small cottony fibres, and some assume a more determinate form, without coming to their full growth or figure. If represented, and for the present named, in such a state, they can be hereafter traced to their proper genera, when they happen to unfold their fructification."—Sowerby (l.c.). This may be accepted as the generic description, although no separate generic name was given: the generic name merely appears in two simultaneously published specific combinations, *Fibrillaria stellata* Sow. and *F. ramosissima* Sow. — The first of these two (to which name the generic description is appended) is here regarded as type species. It presumably represents a sterile mycelium of some resupinate hymenomycete. Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 452. 1821) first referred it, with other forms, to *Thelephora* (later, *Corticium*) *lactea* Fr. ("... huc quoque spectant") and later on considered it sterile *Porotheleum* (Fries, Elench. **1**: 113. 1828). — HOMONYMS: *Fibrillaria* Roussel (1806; Deuteromycetes) and *Fibrillaria* Pers. (1822; Deuteromycetes), q.v.

[*Fibrillaria* Roussel, Fl. Calvados, 2e Ed., 38. 1806 (devalidated name). — Type species (only original species): *Fibrillaria candida* Roussel. — The generic description runs: "tige foible, cylindrique, rameuse, nue", and the specific: "tiges & rameaux flexibles, non pulvérulens; sous l'écorce du noyer en pourriture: rare". The fungus might have represented a sterile state of a hymenomycete but this will be difficult to prove. The genus is mentioned here in the first place because it is homonymous with *Fibrillaria* Sow. (1803; Deuteromycetes) and *Fibrillaria* Pers. (1822; Deuteromycetes).]

Fibrillaria Pers., Mycol. europ. **1**: 52. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: fibrilla, small fibre. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Fibrillaria subterranea* Pers.—This species has been identified with sterile mycelial strands of *"Polyporus" biennis* (Bull. per Fr.) Fr. Compare de Seynes (Rech. Végét. infér. II. Polyporus 44-50, 55-56. 1888) who also reviewed the previous literature on this subject. — SCOPE. Introduced with six species, the first of which is *Fibrillaria implexa* Pers. — TYPIFICATION. Some of the original species are not eligible for various reasons. I select *F. subterranea*, which is one of the species which description agrees well with the generic one. It also is a species of which the identity has been accepted as established. — When Pfeiffer (Nomencl. bot. **1**: 1344. 1874) listed Persoon's generic name he added in parentheses, *"Clavaria felina* DC." as an example. This is another of the original species. I do not look upon this mention as the selection of a type species. — REMARK. Persoon (Traité Champ. comest. 57. 1818) used the name on a previous occasion as, *"Himantia* (*Fibrillaria*)." Whether he used it as a synonym (in which case *Fibrillaria* Sow., q.v., must have been meant) or as an alternative name is not clear; the first supposition seems the most probable one. — HOMONYMS: *Fibrillaria* Sow. (1803: Deuteromycetes), q.v. and *Fibrillaria* Roussel (1806; Deuteromycetes) both devalidated names. — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Flahaultia Arnaud *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 195 *f. 4D, E*. 1951 (nomen nudum).

— Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Flahaultia hyalina* Arnaud (without Latin description).—The author considered this the same as the fungus described by Brefeld (Unters. Gesamtgeb. Mykol. **7**: 102-106 *pl. 6 fs. 23, 24.* 1888) as the conidial stage of *Sebacina incrustans* (Pers. per Fr.) Tul. — The generic description in French is not supplemented by a Latin one.

Gemmularia Rafin. *per* Steud., Nomencl. bot. Pl. crypt. 183. 1824. — Etymology: gemmula, diminutive of gemma, bud-like growth becoming detached & developing into individual? Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Gemmularia rugosa* Rafin.—See for this species under *Tucahus*. — Devalidated name: *Gemmularia* Rafin. *in* J. Phys. Chim. Hist. nat. **89**: 106. 1819 & *in* J. Bot. (ed. Desv.), Paris **1**: 243. 1820.—Published (in 1819), with a generic description, for two species: *Gemmularia leviuscula* Rafin. and *G. rugosa*. — Valid publication & scope. Steudel (see also under *Aphotistus*) listed the genus and its two original species as follows: "GEMMULARIA. Rafin. (Fungus tuberaceus.) / *leviuscula*. Rafin. / *rugosa* Rafin." This constitutes valid publication by means of a reference in the form of an author's citation and, perhaps, also by an accompanying description. — Remarks. When Rafinesque returned to the genus after the starting-point date in 1830 (Med. Fl. N. Amer. **2**: 270) he changed the name and definitely adopted that of *Tucahus*, q.v., but mentioned *Gemmularia*, too. The same happened in 1833 (Rafinesque *in* Atlantic J. **1**: 181): "N.G. *Tucahus* or *Gemmularia*"; in addition the remark was added, "If this name [*Tucahus*] be too barbarous *Gemmularia* or *Rugosaria* may be substituted." — Fries [Syst. mycol. **2** (2). 1823] mentions *Gemmularia* twice, on page 280, "Restant alia [genera], praesentim e Tuberaceis obscuris nimis descripta v.c. *Gemmularia*. Rafin.," and on page 296, as one of the "Genera vix cognita," "*Gemmularia*. Cortex integer, gemmiparus. Rafin. Schm. in Isid. 1820. / An *Lycoperdon solidum*. Gron. Virg. Cf. Transact. Linn. Societ. XII. (Forsan *Pachyma*)." I don't believe that Fries definitely accepted the genus taxonomically and, hence, did not validly publish the name (Code 1961: Art. 34). In the index to the "Systema" (92. 1832) *Gemmularia* is entered in the small print used for synonyms, with the annotation "videtur *Pachyma*". — Léveillé (*in* Dict. univ. Hist. nat. **8**: 489. 1846; Consid. mycol. 115. 1846) mentioned "*Gemmularia* Rafin.?" as an example of a genus of his "section" Polygastrés. — Isonym: *Tucahus* Rafin. (1830), q.v. — Typonym: *Pachyma* Fr. (1822).

Haplotrichum Link *in* Willd., Linné Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, **6** (1): 52. 1824; Fr., Syst. mycol. **3** (Index): 93. 1832. — Etymology: ἁπλῶς, completely; θρίξ, τριχός, hair. Gender. n. — Type species (only original species): *Acladium capitatum* Link ≡ *Haplotrichum capitatum* (Link per Pers.) Link: Fr.—According to Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 732, 772. 1958), who studied Link's specimen, this is the same as the "*Acladium* [= *Oidium*] state" of *Botryobasidium candicans* John Erikss., previously called by him *Oidium candicans* (Sacc.) Linder, the perfect stage of which he had then identified as "*Pellicularia*" *pruinata* (Bres.) D. P. Rog. apud Linder [in Rogers's sense a heterogeneous taxon belonging to *Botryobasidium* Donk]: see Hughes [*in* Mycol. Pap., C. M. I. **2** (41): 14 *f. 6.* 1951; *in* Canad. J. Bot. **31**: 590 *f. 19.* 1953].

Valid publication. Fries seems to have accepted the genus in his index to the "Systema", with a remark and a differential description added in a footnote.

Homonym. *Haplotrichum* Eschw., Syll. Pl. Ratisb. **1**: 166. "1824". The exact date is still in doubt, but even if this name were published in the same year but earlier than *Haplotrichum* Link, the latter name still would be legitimate because in the starting-point book Fries rejected *Haplotrichum* Eschw. (listing it as a synonym of *Gliotrichum* Eschw.) and at the same time admitted Link's genus as valid and using for it Link's name unaltered. — Reichenbach (Consp. Regni veg. 6. 1828) maintained Eschweiler's name and (op. cit. p. 6) reduced "*Haplotrichum*. Lk. non Eschw." to a synonym of "*Botrytis*. Mich."

Typonyms: *Acladium* Link per Pers. (1822); *Sporocephalium* Chev. (1826); and compare *Amphiblistrum* Corda (1837).

Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Himantia Pers. *per* Hook., Fl. scot. **2**: 35. May 1821. — Etymology: ἱμάς, leather thong. Gender: f.

Type species (selected): *Himantia albida* Pers., later included in *H. candida* (Huds.) Pers. (Syn. Fung. 704. 1801) ≡ *H. candida* (Huds.) per Hook.—According to Fries (see below; Elench. **1**: 206. 1828), *H. albida* is a synonym of *Thelephora lactea* Fr., but such an identification does not mean much.

DEVALIDATED NAME: *Himantia* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 122. 1794 (= Tent. 42. 1797).—Introduced with three species *Himantia umbrina* Pers., *H. sulphurea* Pers., and *H. albida* Pers.

SCOPE. When Hooker validly re-published this generic name, he treated only one (Scottish) species, *Himantia candida*.

TYPIFICATION. *Himantia candida* includes *H. albida* (one of Persoon's original species) as a variety, so it would seem that Hooker's only species may as well be selected as type. From an earlier account (Persoon, Traité Champ. comest. 64. 1818) it becomes evident that the author of the name himself took *H. candida* as the most prominent species of the genus. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 411. 1931) already suggested "*H*[*imantia*] *candida* Pers." for "*Himantia* Pers. Myc. Eur. **1**: 88. 1822." W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 44. 1953) listed *H. albida* as type species of *Himantia* Pers. "1797" (= 1794).

REMARKS. This generic name must not be confused with *Thelephora* subgen. "*Himantia* Fries. / *Thelephorae* & *Himant.* (in statu juniori) spec. Auct.": Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 450. 1821. One of Fries's species is *Thelephora lactea* Fr. and one of the synonyms of this name Fries attributed to it is "*H*[*imantia*] *albida* Pers. disp." — An early acceptation of the genus is by Leman (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **21**: 161. Sept. 1821). — HOMONYM: *Himantia* (Fr.) Zoll. (1844; 'Thelephoraceae'; see Additions, to be published).

Hormomyces Bonord., Handb. allg. Mykol. 150. 1851. — ETYMOLOGY: ὅρμος, necklace; μύκης, fungus. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Hormomyces aurantiacus* Bonord.—Bresadola (Icon. Mycol. **23**: text to *pl. 1120 f. 1*) considered this to be the conidial state of *Tremella mesenterica* Retz. per Hook.: Fr. and I believe that he was correct. Young fruit-bodies of this species of *Tremella* usually start by forming conidia in the cortical layer; afterwards the conidia are gradually replaced by basidia.

Hymenoconidium Zukal.—See 'Agaricaceae'.

Hypha Pers. *per* Pers., Mycol. europ. **1**: 63. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: ὑφή, web, Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Dematium bombycinum* (Roth) Pers.—This represents mycelial growth in cellars and the like and might belong to some hymenomycete, but it seems unlikely that we will ever know precisely to which species. Persoon's interpretation of the type species, and hence the application of the generic name, might be associated with a specimen in his herbarium at Leiden (L 910.258-899, as *Hypha bombycina*). — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Hypha* Pers., Traité Champ. comest. 63. 1818.—The species mentioned by name are *Hypha bombycina* (Roth) Pers. and *Byssus plumosa* Humb. The first of these was treated in such a manner that there can be no doubt that it stood foremost in Persoon's mind. — SCOPE. In 1822 14 species were included. — TYPIFICATION. Persoon's first species was suggested as type by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 411. 1931). This choice looks quite reasonable judging from Persoon's original account of 1818. — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability. — See also page 104, below.

[*Hyphasma* Rebent. *per* Nocca & Balbis, Fl. ticin. **2**: 369. 1821; Steud., Nomencl. bot. Pl. crypt. 208. 1824. — Type species (selected): *Hyphasma flavescens* Rebent.—This, perhaps, represents a mycelial growth or even some sporulating state ("aetate pulverulentum ferrugineam"), but it seems unlikely that it will ever be possible to identify it with certainty without studying the type specimen which is not known to be in existence. In any case its hymenomycetous nature is doubtful. — Devalidated name: *Hyphasma* Rebent., Prodr. Fl. neomarch. 396. 1804.—Introduced with seven species of which the first is *Hyphasma nigrum* Rebent. — When Nocca & Balbis revalidated the name *Hyphasma* in a local flora they listed only one species, *H. floccosum* (Schreb.) Rebent. (synonym, *Dematium bombycinum* Pers., for which see under *Hypha* Pers.). However, they did apparently not alter the generic character much, and their taxon may be identified with the original one. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homob. 48. 1953) listed *Hyphasma flavescens* as type species, for reasons not stated. — Fries [Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 265. 1832; **3** (Index): 102. 1832] concluded that the genus was composed of mycelia of hymenomycetes. W. B. Cooke (l.c.) listed the genus as belonging to the Thelephoraceae. — Leman (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **22**: 348. 1821) fully treated *Hyphasma*, but concluded that its characters, as defined by Rebentisch, "sont insuffisans pour permettre de conserver ce genre". Since he did not definitely accept the generic name, it was not validly published by him.]

Hyphelia Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 149. 1825; Fr., Elench. **1**: 161. 1828 (in obs.); Syst. mycol. **3** (1): 211. 1829. — ETYMOLOGY: "Nomen ab ὗφον et εἰλεω sumtum."—Fries.

TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Trichoderma roseum* "Pers." sensu Fr. = *Hyphoderma roseum* (Pers. per Mérat) Fr. sensu Fr.—This species was emphatically indicated by Fries: "*Trichoderma roseum* P. (non *Trichothecium* Link) pro generis typo propono ..." (1825) and "*Hyphelia* .... Cum aliis hactenus sub *Trichodermate* confusum, sed, saltim species prima typica [= *Hyphelia rosea* Fr.], cum nullo conjungi potest" (1829). Compare also Fries (Elench. **1**: 160-161. 1828).

As to the identity of *Hyphelia rosea*, it has been considered an imperfect state of two quite different resupinate hymenomycetes. (i) In a rather lengthy digression Fries (Elench. 160. 1828) discussed it and its relation with *Thelephora* (= *Corticium*) *rosea* Pers. per Fr. [= *Laeticorticium roseum* (Pers. per Fr.) Donk]. He was apparently quite justified in assuming some connection between the two. Others have come to a similar conclusion. Thus, Karsten (*in* Medd. Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **18**: 74. 1891) remarked: "*Hyphoderma roseum* Sacc. Syll. IV, p. 89, quantum e descriptione eruere possumus, pertinere videtur ad *Lyomycetem* Karst. Hattsv. II, p. 153 et Basidsv. p. 418." This points to either *Corticium roseum* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr., *C. polygonioides* P. Karst., or to a closely related species.

(ii) von Höhnel [*in* S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien (Math.-nat. Kl., Abt. I) **119**: 396. 1910] studied a specimen from Fries's herbarium ("leg. E. Fries, Smoland, Femsjö") and concluded that "der Pilz eine mit *Corticium centrifugum* (Lév.) [= *Athelia epiphylla* Pers.] verwandte Art [ist]. Basidien und Sporen wurden nicht gesehen. Es ist wahrscheinlich, dass es sich nur um eine Jugendform von *Corticium centrifugum* handelt." The fact that the hyphae of the specimen "zahlreiche r ö t l i c h gefärbte, 40 bis 60 μ breite Sklerotien [bilden]"[7] does not al all point to the species mentioned by von Höhnel.

Donk (*in* Fungus **26**: 16, 18. 1956) concluded that *Hyphelia* was probably a state of *Laeticorticium* Donk. In the mean-time the question appears to have been settled by Eriksson.

In the Uppsala herbarium there are two authentic specimens of *Hyphoderma roseum* Fr. Both represent the autumnal state of *L*[*aeticorticium*] *Lundellii* [John Erikss.]. ... Leaving the authentic specimens out of question, *Hyphoderma roseum* Fr. is the commonly used name for a red imperfect fungus belonging to Basidiomycetes. I am convinced that it belongs to *Laeticorticium*, but whether or not *L. Lundellii* is its basidial state, is impossible to say as no true connections between conidial and basidial states are found. There are, however, reasons to believe that they belong to one another. The imperfect fungus has pulverulent fruit-bodies of a red colour. The hyphae are provided with clamps and agree perfectly with those of *L. Lundellii*. The conidia may be comparable with the autumnal primordia of the basidia." —Eriksson [*in* Symb. bot. upsal. **16** (1): 75. 1958].

The statements made by Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 780. 1958) that "*Hyphelia* Fr. (1825) ≡ *Trichothecium* Link (1809)" and "Type species, *Hyphelia rosea* (Pers.) Fr. ≡ *Trichothecium roseum* (Pers.) Link" appear erroneous as may be concluded from the preceding discussion. Hughes seems to have acted under the conviction that when a new generic name is published, its ultimate type specimen must automatically be the type specimen of the specific name assigned to the type species, even if that specific name was misapplied and the material from which the generic description was drawn up was widely different (cf. Donk, "On generic type species indicated by misapplied names" *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 483-486. 1952).

SCOPE. In 1825 Fries mentioned a few other species besides *Trichoderma roseum:* "Ad eundem typum pertinent *T. nigrescens, aureum* &c."; in a note he remarked, among other things: "Aliud genus, mucedineum, repraesentat vulgatissimum *Trichod. tuberculatum* P. [= *Hyphelia terrestris* Fr. 1829], cui accedunt multae species novae ...." In 1829 five species were included, the last one being *Hyphelia terrestris*. For an excellent redescription of this latter fungus, see Juel (*in* Svensk bot. Tidskr. **14**: 213, 218-220 *fs. 1-3*. 1920).

REMARKS. As early as 1835 Fries (Fl. scan. 355) doubted the homogenity of the genus: "in *H. rosea* sporidia potius peridiola sporidiis referta, ut facile peculiare genus." Later on Fries (Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 447. 1849) split the genus into two, "*Hyphelia.* Fr." (no further reference), with three species of which the first and most widely spread is *H. terrestris*, and "*Hyphoderma.* Fr.", with only one species, "*H. roseum.* Fr. ... — W. p. 627." If this genus *Hyphelia* of 1849 is considered an emendation of the earlier one, the name is to be treated as misapplied, for

[7] Spacing is mine.

there can be no doubt about what the type species of *Hyphelia* 1829 is. If it is considered a new name for a different genus, it is impriorable as a later homonym. In any case, *Hyphoderma* Fr. (preoccupied) is a later typonym of *Hyphelia* as originally conceived.

Hyphelia was emended by Juel (op. cit. p. 217), who treated *H. terrestris* as type species (and excluded *Trichoderma roseum*); he fused the part of *Hyphelia* thus singled out with *Ostracoderma* Fr., q.v. under the name *Hyphelia* Fr. In case one wants to maintain Juel's taxon, it should be called *Ostracoderma* Fr., q.v.

Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Hyphoderma Fr., Summa Veg. Scand. 2: 447. 1849. — Etymology: *ὑφή*, texture, web; *δέρμα*, skin. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species): "*H. roseum.* Fr. ... — W[einm., Hym. & Gast. 1836] p. 627" = *Hyphelia rosea* (Pers. per Mérat) Fr. sensu Fr.—For some remarks on this fungus, see under *Hyphelia.* — Typonym. *Hyphelia* Fr., q.v., is based by original designation on the same species as *Hyphoderma* Fr.; the former name Fries transferred to a part of the original genus exclusive of the type species. — Homonym: *Hyphoderma* Wallr. (1833; 'Thelephoraceae'), q.v. — Status. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym. Also, a nomen anamorphosis.

Hypolepia Rafin. *in* Medic. Repos., New York, 2d. Hex., 5: 356. 1808 & *in* J. Bot. (ed. Soc. Bot.), Paris 2: 178. 1809 (French translation) (devalidated name). —"This singular production which is called p u n k in some parts of the United States, grows under the bark of decayed trees and resembles a piece of tinder." Two species were mentioned, *Hypolepia difformis* Rafin. and *H. igniarius* Rafin. ("*Igniarias*", 1808; "*ignarius*", 1809), the names of which are both nomina nuda. — Endlicher (Gen. Pl. 34. 1836; Ench. bot. 20. 1841) listed the name as doubtfully synonymous with *Dacry(o)myces* C. Nees. This guess is certainly incorrect and it would seem preferable to consider the generic name as based on sterile mycelium referrable to *Xylostroma* Tode per Fr. — In my opinion, this name was not validly published when Reichenbach (Consp. Regni veg. 15. 1828) listed it as "*Hypolepia.* Rafin. (Boletac.)": the reasons for so doing are the same as those stated under *Hepataria* Rafin. (Donk *in* Taxon 7: 201. 1958).

Jacobia Arnaud *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France 67: 195 *f. 4A-C.* 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Jacobia conspicua* Arnaud (without Latin description). — The generic description in French is not supplemented by the required Latin one.

Kordera Adans., Fam. Pl. 2: 10. 1763 (devalidated name). — Type species (only original species): *Corallo-Fungus argenteus Omenti forma* Vaill., Bot. paris. 41 *pl. 8 f. 1.* 1727.[8]—A sterile, resupinate mycelium, which was called afterwards *Mesenterica argentea* Pers. When De Candolle described *Boletus vaillantii* DC. ≡ *Polyporus vaillantii* (DC.) per Fr. as a resupinate species of polypores, he associated it with Vaillant's mycelium, hence the specific epithet. This association is still the current view. — Although Adanson did not make use of either Linnaeus's or De Tournefort's nomenclatural systems, his names would have been considered validly published if the starting-point date for these fungi would have remained 1753. — The genus was fully recorded by Leman (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. 24: 496. 1822). I find it difficult to make up my mind whether or not he definitely accepted the genus taxonomically. If he did, the generic name must be cited as *Kordera* Adans. per Leman and as validly published.

[*Lycoperdellon* Torrend *in* Brotéria (Sér. bot.) 11: 92. 1913. — Type species: *Lycogala torrendii* Bres. apud Torrend. — This species has been considered basidiomycetous, most recently by Malençon (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France 67: 234. 1960), and compared with such genera as *Ostracoderma* Fr., q.v., and *Hyphelia* Fr. sensu Juel. It would seem to be congeneric with these two groups and is apparently the imperfect state of a discomycete.]

Matula Mass. *in* J. R. micr. Soc. II 8: 176. 1888. — Etymology: matula, vase. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): "*Artocreas*" *poroniaeforme* Berk. & Br.—This is a chlamydosporic stage of *Corticium hakgallae* Berk. & Br. See also under *Michenera.* — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

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[8] The figure Adanson also cited by error as belonging to *Martela* Adans. ('Hydnaceae'), q.v.

Michenera Berk. & C. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **10**: 333. June 16, 1868. — Etymology: E. Michener. Gender: f.

Type species (only original species): *Michenera artocreas* Berk. & C.—This is the chlamydosporic state of *Corticium subgiganteum* Berk. ≡ *Aleurodiscus subgiganteus* (Berk.) Höhn.

Remarks. After the publication of *Michenera*, the name *Artocreas* Berk. & Br. [*in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **14**: 73. 1873] was published in a paper dealing with the fungi of Ceylon; the two species treated on that occasion were *Artocreas poroniaeformis* Berk. & Br., and, in small print, *A. micheneri* Berk. & C. from Cuba. It becomes quite evident from Berkeley's later work that he transferred by error the generic appellation and the specific epithet of *Michenera artocreas*, the name he had in mind, and as a result applied 'Artocreas' instead of 'Michenera' as a generic name. Compare Martin (*in* J. Washington Acad. Sci. **30**: 378-379. 1940). Berkeley [*in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **15**: 83. 1876] himself reported on his error as follows: "*Artocreas* B. & Br. It is necessary to remark that this is synonymous with *Michenera*, B. & Curtis, and that *Artocreas Micheneri*, B. & C., is the same with *Michenera artocreas*, B. & C., Cuban Fungi, no. 913."

Even if '*Artocreas*' had not been *Michenera* in disguise, it would not be logical to select "*Artocreas poroniaeformis* B. and Br., Thwaites 309" as type species of the generic name '*Artocreas*', as was done by Petch (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **11**: 67. 1926). The evident and only acceptable choice would be '*A. micheneri*' ≡ *Michenera artocreas*. This species was, in contrast to '*A. poroniaeformis*', not reported from Ceylon, but it was added on purpose to complete the record on the genus, which would have been incomplete without any mention of the type species.

Martin's conclusion it that the name *Artocreas* has not been validly published or at least should be left out of consideration, because its publication was the result of a trick of memory. He invoked Art. 37 (Cambridge Rules), but the connection with this particular case is not clear. Perhaps Art. 73 (Code 1961) would be a safer base for rejection of the name *Artocreas* (orthographic error).

Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Minnsia Ell. & Ev.; Spaulding & Hansbrough *in* Techn. Bull. U.S. Dept. Agr. No. 876: 8, 10. 1944 (nomen nudum). — Etymology: Miss S. Minns. — Type species (only original species): *Minnsia carnea* Ell. & Ev.—This is an imperfect state of *Aleurodiscus minnsiae* H. S. Jacks. [*in* Canad. J. Res. (C) **28**: 64 *f. 1, pl. 1.* 1950], a species of *Laeticorticium* Donk. — *Minnsia carnea* was a herbarium name (cf. also Jackson, op. cit. pp. 65, 66) first mentioned in print by Spaulding and Hansbrough in connection with a study of decay of logging slash in the northeast of the U.S.A. There is no indication that these authors wanted formally to describe the genus and species (incidental mention) and there is no Latin description, hence the name was not validly published on this occasion. They say of this fungus:

"*Minnsia carnea* is so little known that it never has been scientifically described, yet it is plentiful on hemlock twigs and weakens them so that they break at the infected places."—Spaulding & Hansbrough (op. cit. p. 10). The name also appears in tables on pages 8 and 10 of their publication.

The next mention is by Jackson (ll. cc.) who recognized it as an imperfect state of a species he described under the name of *Aleurodiscus minssiae*. He, too, did not formally validly publish the name.

[*Moniliopsis* Ruhland *in* Arb. biol. Anst. Land- u. ForstwSch. **6**: 76. 1908. — Type species (only original species): *Moniliopsis aderholdii* Ruhland.—This species has been considered as belonging to *Rhizoctonia solani* Kühn, of which the perfect state is *Hypochnus solani* Prill. & Delacr., a hymenomycete, also known as *Botryobasidium solani* (Prill. & Delacr.) Donk, *Pellicularia filamentosa* (Pat.) D. P. Rog., or *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (Frank) Donk. This thesis was defended most positively by Duggar (*in* Ann. Missouri bot. Gdn **3**: 1-10. 1916), who reviewed the literature and cited other authors inclining to this view; compare also Simon Thomas (Onderz. Rhiz. 19-21, 56, 65. 1925). The identity has been contested by other authors, for instance by K. O. Müller (*in* Arb. biol. Reichsanst. Land- u. ForstwSch. **11**: 321-325. 1923). It looks as if the hymenomyceteus nature has not yet been established beyond doubt.]

[*Monotrichum* Gäum. *in* Ann. mycol., Berl. **20**: 261. 1922. — Type species (only original species): *Monotrichum commelinae* Gäum.—I hesitatingly suggest that this is not an independent mucedinaceous fungus, but

the germinating spores of *Kordyana celebensis* Gäum., the fungus on which it was found and supposed to grow parasitically. — For the species, see also Srinivasan (*in* Curr. Sci., Bangalore **20**: 276. 1951).]

Mycelithe Gasparini *in* Atti Accad. pontan. **2** (4): 221. 1842. — ETYMOLOGY: *μύκης*, fungus; *λίθος*, stone. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Mycelithe fungifera* Gasparini. — STATUS. Gasparini subjected the sclerotial mass of *Polyporus tuberaster* (Jacq.) per Fr. to a microscopical examination and concluded that the sclerotia represented a separate fungus parasitized by the polypore. Moreover, he found some kind of spore formation inside the sclerotia: this induced him to introduce the new names *Mycelithe* and *M. fungifera*. Since the validating generic description treats the sclerotia and the doubtlessly foreign production of spores as portions of a single fungus and since the presence of the spores largely contributed to the recognition of the new genus and species, both names must be considered nomina confusa and hence as impriorable.

[*Mycinema* Agardh, Syst. Algar. xxi, 32. 1824. — One of the original species, *Byssus phosphorea* L., considered type species by Fries (Syst. Orb. veg. 312. 1825), has sometimes been cited as representing the mycelium of a hymenomycete, vix of *"Corticium" caeruleum* (Schrad. per Fr.) Fr.; compare, for instance, Fries [Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 266. 1832; **3** (Index): 122. 1832]. I strongly doubt this identification and am unable to recognize the corticium from Dillenius's account (Hist. Musc. 4 *pl. 1, f. 6.* 1741) on which *Byssus phosphorea* was based. Perhaps some other original species of *Mycinema* may (also) be mycelia of hymenomycetes, but they are insufficiently known and not well recognizable from the descriptions. — In view of the original generic description, *Byssus phosporea* is perhaps not eligible.]

Mycoconium Desv.; Brongn. *in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 557. 1824 (as synonym). — Mentioned, as *"Mycoconium*, Dexv.", as a synonym of *"Asterophora*, Dittmar" by Brongniart (l.c.). Compare also Leman (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **50**: 456. 1827) under *Stelligera* Leman, q.v., = *Asterophora* Ditm.: "M. Desvaux avoit cru devoir également former ce genre; c'est son *Mycoconium.*" — I have been unable to locate the place of publication of this name. — Pfeiffer (Nomencl. bot. **2**: 382. 1874) mentioned the name, as being published by Leman, in the incorrect form of *"Mycogonum."* — Typonyms: *Ugola* Adans. (1763; nomen anamorphosis; devalidated name), *Stellifera* Leman (1824, 1827; nomen anamorphosis), *Asterophora* Ditm. per Fr. (1832; nomen anamorphosis), and *Asterotrichum* Bonord. (1851; nomen anamorphosis; preoccupied?); and compare *Artotrogus* Mont. apud Berk.

Mycogonum.—See *Mycoconium.*

Myxodochium Arnaud *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 196 *f. 4H, I.* 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Myxodochium hyalinum* Arnaud (without Latin description). — The generic description in French was not supplemented by a Latin one.

Necator Mass. *in* Kew Bull. 1898: 119. — ETYMOLOGY: neco, I kill. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Necator decretus* Mass.—This is an imperfect state of *"Corticium" salmonicolor* Berk. & Br. — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Nematoctonus Drechsler *in* Phytopathology **31**: 779. 1941. — ETYMOLOGY: *νῆμα*, thread; *κτείνω*, I kill, slay. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Nematoctonus tylosporus* Drechsler.—An imperfect fungus with clamp connections and destroying nematodes. — SCOPE. Three species, of which two were named. — TYPIFICATION. The first species would seem the best choice. — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

[*Nematogonum* Desm. *in* Ann. Sci. nat. (Bot.) II **2**: 69. 1834. — Type species (by original designation & only original species): *Nematogonum aurantiacum* Desm. = *N. ferrugineum* (Pers.: Fr.) Hughes. — Linder (*in* Lloydia **5**: 169. 1942) cited a genus *Naematogonium* [!] Bainier (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **21**: 227. 1905) as a synonym under *Oidium* Link per Fr. emend. Linder, q.v.; its only species, *Nematogonium* [!] *album* Bainier, he gave as a synonym of *Oidium candicans* (Sacc.) Linder (op. cit. p. 183). However, Banier did not introduce a new genus but merely added a new species to the already existing genus of Desmazières: compare footnote (1) on page 227 of Banier's paper. The type species of the generic name is apparently not basidiomycetous.]

Oideum.—See *Oidium.*

Oidium Link *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xlv. 1821; **3** (2): 427. 1832. — Etymology: ᾠόν, egg. Gender: **n.**

Type species (only original species of devalidated name): *Oidium aureum* Link ≡ *Oidium aureum* Link: Fr.; and compare under *Alysidium.*

In 1832 Fries explicitly indicated "*Mucor leprosus.* Linn." as type species. However, since both Linnaeus's name and Micheli's species for which it was introduced were cited by Fries in the synonymy of *Oidium aureum,* this designation may be read as '*Mucor leprosus* L. as interpreted by Fries = (or, inclusive of) *O. aureum* Link.'

Fries seems to have had a specimen sent by Link, now apparently lost, as well as fresh collections ("v.v."), apparently also lost. The modern application of *O. aureum* is based on Corda's interpretation [*in* Sturm, Deutschl. Fl., Pilze **1**: 79 *f.* 36. 1829 & Icon. Fung. **2**: 8 *pl.* 9 *f.* 35. 1838, as *Torula aurea* (Link) Corda]; compare Linder (*in* Lloydia **5**: 167, 185. 1942).

Mucor leprosus L. (Sp. Pl. 1185. 1753) is based on *Aspergillus cespitosus densissimis, initio niveus, deinde aureus, seminibus ovatis* Micheli (Nov. Pl. Gen. 213 *pl.* 91 *Asp. f.* 5. 1729). As to the identity of this fungus from Italy, after a careful comparison of Micheli's description and illustration with those of *Monilia hesperidica* Saccardo (Fung. ital. **1**: *f.* 58. 1877) ≡ *Oidium hesperidicum* (Sacc.) Linder (op. cit. p. 187 *f.* 3 *D-E*), a species up till now recorded only from Italy, I suggest, hesitatingly, that the two may be conspecific. It is not likely that Link and Fries studied *O. hesperidicum.* For the differences between this fungus and *O. aureum* of modern authors, see Linder (ll. cc.).

Oidium aureum has been repeatedly confused with *Monilia aurea* Gmel. (Linn. Syst. nat. **2**: 1487. 1791; Persoon *in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 120. 1794 = Tent. 40. 1797), for instance by Saccardo (Syll. Fung. **4**: 33. 1886), Lindau (*in* Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl.. Pilze **8**: 56. 1904), and some more recent authors. The species the two cited authors described is *O. aureum* (inclusive of *O. hesperidicum*), but the name they applied is more or less derived from *Monilia aurea* Gmel.: Saccardo called the fungus "*Monilia aurea* (Link) Gmel. Syst. nat." and Lindau, "*M*[*onilia*] *aurea* Gmel." The true *M. aurea,* however, is widely different from the fungus they described, it having long-stalked conidial heads.

Devalidated name: *Oidium* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. **3**: 18. 1809 (description reproduced by Linder *in* Lloydia **5**: 167. 1942).—Introduced for one species, "*O. aureum* (*Trichoderma aureum* P.)", which was (poorly) illustrated (Link, op cit. *pl. 1 f.* 29). The citation of "*Trichoderma aureum* P." as basionym is very puzzling and is generally considered an error of which no satisfactory explanation has been given; compare Linder, op. cit. p. 185). Usually the 'basionym' is ignored and *O. aureum* ascribed to Link. In a later publication Link [*in* Willd., Linné Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, **6** (1): 121. 1824] called the fungus "*O. aureum.* Link Obs. I. p. 16. f. 29", without any mention of Persoon. See also below.

Valid publication & scope. The name was revalidated by Fries in 1821 merely by listing it as "*Oidium.* Lk.", which constitutes valid publication by means of a reference to a previously published description in the form of an author's citation. This makes the genus as published by Fries on this occasion identical with the original one. — In 1832 Fries included eight species of which the first is *O. aureum.*

Remarks. Early applications of the name after the starting-point date are by Agardh (Aphor. bot. 80. Dec. 1821: "*Oidium.* Lk."—nothing else); Link [*in* Willd., Linné Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, **6** (1): 121. 1824; *in* Abh. phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berl. **1824**: 165. 1826]; Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 536. 1824; Essai Classif. nat. Champ. 47. 1825); Fries (Syst. Orb. veg. 310. 1825).

Linder (op. cit. pp. 167, 169) and some previous authors overlooked the explicit indication as type species of "*Mucor leprosus.* Linn." by Fries (line above generic description).

Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 791. 1958) comes to the remarkable conclusion that, "*Oidium* Link (1809) = *Sporotrichum* Link (1809)" and adds, "Type species, *O. aureum* (Pers.) Link = *Sporotrichum aureum* Link." This is certainly not correct. Link did not base his generic name on the *Trichoderma aureum* Pers. (Obs. mycol. **1**: 99. 1796; Syn. Fung. 232. 1801) Hughes had in mind, but on a widely different fungus which Link (perhaps) erroneously indicated as "*O. aureum* (*Trichoderma aureum* P.)", as is discussed above. If one would insist that the association of *O. aureum* with '*Trichoderma aureum* Pers. 1796' must not be explained as an error,

then the type species of *Oidium* Link must be indicated as '*O. aureum* (Pers.) Link sensu Link' (cf. Donk, "On generic type species indicated by misapplied names" *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 483-486. 1952). In view of the fact that Hughes (op. cit. p. 811) concludes that *Trichoderma aureum* Pers. and *Sporotrichum aureum* Link (not *Oidium aureum* Link!) are conspecific, one is tempted to suggest that the basionym '*Trichoderma aureum* P.' was inserted by Link in the wrong place.

Another solution is here suggested (but not accepted as correct): Link did not refer to *Trichoderma aureum* Pers. of 1796 but to the homonymous *Trichoderma aureum* (Tode) Pers. (*in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 92. 1794 = Tent. 12. 1797) ≡ *Pyrenium lignorum* var. *aureum* Tode (Fungi mecklenb. **1**: 33. 1790; basionym) ≡ *Trichoderma pyrenium* Pers. (Syn. Fung. 233. 1801), apparently a 'lost' species, but the description of which does in some respects reminds one of Link's fungus.

Oidium aureum (in its current sense) has not yet been associated with a perfect state, but the latter may conceivably be a species of *Botrybasidium* Donk (*Pellicularia* Cooke sensu D. P. Rog.).

Nomen rejiciendum (proposed). Bisby (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **35**: 236-237. 1952) proposed conservation of *Oidium* sensu Sacc. (*in* Michelia **2**: 15. 1880)[9] against *Oidium* Link per Fr. and *Acrosporium* C. Nees per S. F. Gray (1821)[10], in order to save the denomination *Oidium* for mildews (conidial Erysiphaceae), phytopathologically a very important group. Rogers (Circular to Members, Special Committee for Fungi 2. 1954) was against the proposal and expressed his opinion as follows:

"The name *Oidium* has [after the genus was described by Link] been misapplied by microbiologists to *Oospora lactis*, by medical mycologists to various Pseudosaccharomycetaceae, and by phytopathologists to the imperfect fructifications of Erysiphaceae. These all have other names that are now legitimate. In his excellent monograph of *Oidium*, Linder properly applied the name; since the appearance of that work it has been generally followed. I have no wish to select one of the three egregious blunders (i.e., *Oidium* sensu Sacc.) for immortality, nor to reject Linder's unravelling of a thorough tangle solely because he had the temerity to abide by the Rules."

If the proposal is accepted, the true genus *Oidium* will have to be called *Haplotrichum* Link: Fr., q.v. (rather than *Acladium* Link per Pers., q.v., as suggested by Bisby) and numerous new combinations will become necessary. Rejection of the proposal will call for numerous new combinations with *Acrosporium*, although several have already been made by Sumstine (*in* Mycologia **5**: 57-59. 1913), who reintroduced *Acrosporium*. The proposal was rejected by the Special Committee for Fungi but was referred at the Paris Congress to the next Congress for further study (cf. *in* Taxon **4**: 160. 1955) and forgotten.

Variant spelling: "*Oideum*": Ehrenb., Sylv. mycol. berol. 10. 1818; Schlechtendal (Fl. berol. **2**: 141. 1824; evidently by error, correctly spelt on pp. 101, 274); & Lanjouw, Rec. synopt. Paris 118. 1954 ("*Oideum* Sacc.") —apparently errors of printing.

Isonym: *Oospora* Wallr. (1833), q.v. — *Odium* Bisby (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **35**: 237. 1952) is a provisionally proposed name change for *Oidium* sensu Sacc. (non Link per Fr.). — Typonym: *Alysidium* Kunze per Steud. (1824).

Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

[*Olpitrichum* Atk.—See under *Alleschierella*.]

Oospora Wallr., Fl. crypt. Germ. **2**: 182. 1833. — Etymology: ᾠόν, egg; σπορά, seed. Gender: f. — Type species (selected for basionym): *Oidium aureum* Link [*Oidium aureum* (Pers.) Link sensu Link].—For this species, see under *Oidium*. — Basionym: *Oidium* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. **3**: 18. 1809; *in* Willd., Linné Sp. Pl. Ed. 4, **6** (1): 121. 1824 [≡ *Oidium* Link *per* Fr., Syst. Mycol. **1**: xlv. 1821; **3** (2): 427. 1832].— In view of the correct disposition of *Oospora* it is of importance to decide if *Oospora* is a name change for *Oidium*. In my opinion there is little doubt that it is, with the understanding that the taxon Wallroth renamed was *Oidium* Link as treated by Link himself in 1824. This conclusion is based, for instance, on the fact that the contents of Wallroth's

[9] Saccardo restricted the genus to conidial states of Erysiphaceae ("Stat. conidicus Erysiphacearum") and the examples he mentioned are "*O. erysiphoides* Fr., *O. Tuckeri* Berk."

[10] Gray's only species is *A. monilioides* C. Nees per S. F. Gray. — Not *Acrosporium* Bonord. (1851; Deuteromycetes).

and Link's genera is practically the same: Wallroth included all of the latter author's ten species (of 1824) except one (*Torula crocea* Mart.) and added two new ones (*Oospora candida* Wallr., first species; *Oospora fuliginosa* Wallr.). He cited "*Oidium* Lk. *Oideum* Schltd. (quorum loco *Oosporam* nuncupo)" in synonymy. The reason for the change of the generic name might well be that Wallroth objected to 'Oidium' for linguistic reasons, which is in line with some of his Latin and Greek mannerisms. The above conclusion was apparently also Endlicher's opinion (Gen. Pl. **1**: 19. 1836), expressed by citing *Oospora* Wallr. as a mere synonym of *Oidium* Link. Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 791. 1958) came to the same conclusion.

Remark. If the above interpretation of facts would appear acceptable, all other typifications of *Oospora* than by *Oideum aureum* are to be rejected. Saccardo (*in* Michelia **2**: 14-15. 1880) recognized two different genera of which he called one "*Oospora* Wallr. *p.p.*" (p. 14) and the other "*Oidium* Link. *p.p.*" (p. 15; see also under *Oidium* in the present paper). Of *Oospora* he listed as examples "*O. rosea* (Pr.), *O. hyalinula* (Sacc.)", neither of which is among Wallroth's species. Evidently, *Oospora* Wallr. 'sensu Sacc.' is a thorough misapplication and has no nomenclatural standing at all. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 388. 1931) suggested "*O. virescens* (Lk.) Wallr." as type species of "*Oospora* Wallr. ... em. Sacc. Michelia **2**: 14. 1880".

"*Orcheomyces* Burgeff." — Originally Burgeff (Wurzelpilze Orchid. 16. 1909) used the denomination "Orcheomyces" for mycelia isolated from orchids, "ohne diesem Namen eine systematische Bedeutung zuzuerkennen". He applied it in combination with a kind of epithets, so that something quite similar to a binomial nomenclature resulted. Yet, as these names were emphatically not coined for incorporation in the binomial system of the Code they are not to be regarded as validly published by Burgeff. Compare also Burgeff (Anzucht trop. Orch. Samen 25. 1911): "Ich selbst möchte es vorderhand überhaupt vermeiden, systematische Einheiten im Sinne von Arten aufzustellen. Aus demselben Grunde nannte ich in meiner vorigen Arbeit die Pilze Orcheomyces .... Da diese Bezeichnungen aber als Gattungs- und Artbezeichnungen aufgefasst wurden, werde ich diesmal anders verfahren ... „Mycelium Radicis" ... z.B. (*Ophrys*) *apiferae* abgekürzt: M. R. apiferae." — The first author to adopt "Orcheomyces" as a generic name in the sense of the Code must be accredited with the authorship; I have not tried to establish whom that may be. Most authors to handle the name as a generic name in the sense of the Code did not validly publish it, but acted as if it were already validly published by Burgeff himself, and, therefore, did not try to fill up the gap: compare Ainsworth & Bisby (Dict. Fungi 209. 1943; incidental mention), Moreau (Champ. **1**: 258, 353, 558, 566, 1953; **2**: 1979, 2003. 1954; no Latin description), &c. — It has not yet been definitely established that any of Burgeff's orchid fungi may form basidia, but it is often assumed that a number of them are closely related (or perhaps belong) to *Rhizoctonia solani* Kühn, which is an imperfect stage of a species of *Thanatephorus* Donk ('Thelephoraceae'), a segregate from *Botryobasidium* Donk (*Pellicularia* Cooke sensu D. P. Rog.).

Osteomorpha Arnaud *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 184 *f. IP.* 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (only original species): *Osteomorpha fragilis* Arnaud (cf. op. cit. p. 197; without Latin description).— An imperfect fungus with clamps. — The generic name was not validly published by the lack of Latin description supplementing the French one. For a second mention, see Arnaud (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **68**: 192. 1952).

[*Ostracoderma* Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 150. 1825: Syst. mycol. **3** (1): 213. 1829. — Type species (only original species): *Ostracoderma pulvinatum* Fr.; redescribed by Juel (*in* Svensk bot. Tidskr. **14**: 220-222 *f. 4.* 1920) as *Hyphelia pulvinata* (Fr.) Juel and considered by him as congeneric with *Hyphelia terrestris* Fr. (see *Hyphelia*). It is quite likely that this is the imperfect state of a discomycete. At least in one case the connection of a (or this?) 'species' of *Ostracoderma* with a species of *Plicaria* Fuck. has been established. For a brief review, compare Korf (*in* Mycologia **52**: 649-650. 1961). — The main reason for introducing *Tomentella* J. Olsen apud Bref. (non Pat.; non P. Karst.; = *Botryohypochnus* Donk as to perfect state) was the existence of the conidial states ascribed to the two original species and which belong to *Ostracoderma* (*Phymatotrichum* Bonord.) according to Donk (*in* Fungus **28**: 24. 1958). However, the relation between these imperfect states and the species of Basidiomycetes to which Brefeld assigned them, is doubtful and Donk (op. cit. p. 25)

suggests that they are conidial states of certain discomycetes. — Recently Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 791. 1958) has taken up the genus again without giving a description or discussion.]

Ozonium Link *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: lvii. 1821. — Etymology: ὄζος, branch, twig. Gender: n. — Type species (only original species of devalidated name): *Ozonium auricomum* Link.—Persoon called this species *Ozonium fulvum* (Huds.) per Pers. stating that he included *O. auricomum* as a synonym ("quoad communicata specimina"). It has been brought into connection with certain species of *Coprinus* and it may now be accepted to represent special vegetative mycelium that should not be confused with the ordinary vegetative one: compare Buller (Res. Fungi **3**: 36-44. 1924), who called the agaric involved *Coprinus domesticus* Fr., but the denomination *Coprinus radians* Desm. seems the more correct one (inclusive of *C. intermedius* Penz.); Penzig (*in* Nuovo G. bot. ital. **12**: 132-143. 1880); and Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **1**: 145-146. 1903). — Devalidated name: *Ozonium* Link *in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. **3**: 21. 1809.—Introduced for one species, *O. auricomum*. — Valid publication & scope. Fries accepted the genus, but merely listed the name and its author ("*Ozonium* Lk."), which, however, is sufficient, the reference to a previously published description being present in the form of an author's citation. This also makes Fries's genus identical with the original one. — Remarks. Early uses of the name after January 1, 1821 are by: Agardh (Aphor. bot. 81. Dec. 1821: "*Ozonium*. Lk."—nothing else) and Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 86. 1822), who admitted five species of which the fourth (*O. fulvum*) included *O. aureum*. — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Pachyma Fr., Syst. mycol. **2** (1): 242. 1822. — Etymology: παχύς, thick, Gender: f. — Type species (selected): *Sclerotium cocos* Schw. ≡ *Pachyma cocos* (Schw.) Fr.—This name was given to a certain type of large sclerotia. Specimens that were referred to it were found to produce as a perfect state a resupinate polypore that has been called *Poria cocos* ("Schw.") F. A. Wolf[11]: compare Wolf (*in* J. Mitchell sci. Soc. **38**: 127-137 *pls. 34-37*. 1922) and Weber (*in* Mycologia **21**: 113-130 *5 fs. pl. 11*. 1929). — Scope. Introduced with two species: (i) *Sclerotium cocos*, known to Fries in dried condition, and (ii) *Tuber regium* Rumph., known to Fries through its original account. The latter species represents the sclerotia of *Lentinus tuber-regium* (Fr.) Fr. A "species minus nota" as "3. *Hoelen Sinensium*" was appended. — Typification. The choice of the first species, *P. cocos*, seems the obvious one. It is in line with a statement by Fries himself (Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 444 footnote. 1849) under *Pachyma* in which he expressly writes that '*Lycoperdon solidum* Gronov.'[12] is the type of the genus. The name of the latter species he had previously added as a synonym to *Pachyma cocos* (cf. Fries, Elench. **2**: 39. 1828). — Typonyms: *Gemmularia* Rafin. per Steud. (1824), *Tucahus* Rafin. (1830), and *Rugosaria* Rafin. (1833; not validly published). — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Pagidospora Drechsler *in* Sydowia **14**: 246. 1960. — Etymology: παγίς, -ίδος, trap; σπορά, seed. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Pagidospora amoebophila* Dreschler. — Remark. An imperfect fungus with clamp connections. — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Paramyces Oehm *in* Beih. bot. Cbl. (A) **57**: 253-258, 261. 1937 (nomen nudum). — In a rather confused paper Oehm introduced *Paramyces* as a counterpart to *Ceriomyces* Corda, and proposed to apply these two names in various manners (see his Summary, p. 261), (i) as "Sammelname bzw. status *Ceriomyces* und *Paramyces*"; (ii) as "Gattung bzw. forma *Ceriomyces* und *Paramyces*"; and (iii) as "Name": "Der Cordasche Begriff *Ceriomyces* wurde ... für bauchige Pilze mit den Nebensporen im Innern beibehalten; für biologisch gleiche, aber baulich abweichende Formen wurde der Namen *Paramyces* vorgeschlagen ..." In the same paper is mentioned (and more fully

[11] This name is untenable for the perfect state since the specific basionym is a nomen anamorphosis: Donk (*in* Taxon **9**: 171-174. 1960), but compare also Deighton (*in* Taxon **9**: 231-241. 1960).

[12] This is *Lycoperdon solidum* L., Fl. lapp. 526. 1737 *sensu* Grov., Fl. virg. 176. 1762 (with description by Clayton). The original *L. solidum* L. appears as *L. tuber* L. in the "Species Plantarum" (p. 1183. 1753).

described simultaneously in two subsequent papers) *Polyporus squamosus* status *Paramyces* Oehm (pp. 256, 266, 267). It seems that according to concepts expounded by the author, he was not prepared also to introduce for it the specific combinations with the generic form-name *Paramyces*. This would imply that we have no information as to the original contents of the genus. — No Latin (only a German) description.

Penicillaria Chev., Fl. gén. Env. Paris **1**: 111. 1826 (nomen anamorphosis; preoccupied). — This name has already previously been dealt with in this series in connection with the 'Clavariaceae' (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 467. 1954). The type seems to represent the sterile mycelium of a hymenomycete.

[*Phymatotrichum* Bonord., Handb. all. Mykol. 116. 1851. — Type species (selected): *Phymatotrichum laneum* Bonord. — The genus was introduced with three species, in this order: *Phymatotrichum gemellum* Bonord., *Ph. pyramidale* Bonord., and *Ph. laneum*. All three were illustrated. The genus has often been fused with *Botrytis* [Mich.] Fr. *Phymatotrichum pyramidale* was transferred to *Botryosporium* Corda by Costantin (Mucedinées simples 44. 1888). — The first species, *Ph. gemellum*[13] was considered the type species by Vuillemin [*in* Bull. Soc. Sci. Nancy III **12**: 173. 1911]; it was also suggested as such by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 388. 1931). This is not well acceptable since the author of the generic name remarked: "Diese Species macht der Uebergang zu *Polyactis*." — *Phymatotrichum laneum* is selected as type species here. — The two imperfect states of *Tomentella* J.-Olsen apud Bref. (non Pat.; non P. Karst.) are referable to *Phymatotrichum* with the above selected type; the latter genus in its turn is apparently to be included in *Ostracoderma* Fr., q.v., where it is suggested that Brefeld erred in accepting a relation between these imperfect states and species of basidiomycetes.]

Physospora Fr., Fl. scan. 360. 1835; Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 495. 1849. — Etymology: *φῦσα*, bladder; *σπορά* seed. Gender: f. Type species (selected): *Sporotrichum rubiginosum* Fr. ≡ *Oidium rubiginosum* (Fr.) Linder.—The current interpretation of this species is based on specimens distributed by Saccardo [Mycoth. veneta No. 1578, as *Physospora rubiginosa* (Fr.) Fr.] in agreement with Nannfeldt (*in* Melin & Nannf. *in* Svenska Skogsvardsför. Tidskr. Häfte 3-4: 450 *f. 36a.* 1934). For a re-description, see Linder (*in* Lloydia **5**: 191 *f. 2C.* 1942, as *Oidium rubiginosum*). — Scope. When the generic name was validly published in 1835 no species were mentioned, but afterwards Fries (*l.c.*, 1849) listed two, *Sporotrichum rubiginosum* (first species) and *S. ferrugineum* Fr. — Typification. The first species of 1849 was indicated by Sumstine (*in* Mycologia **3**: 46. 1911) and was suggested by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 389. 1931); also taken as type species by Arnaud (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **68**: 221. 1952). — Remark. It may be that the type species belongs as an imperfect state to *Botryobasidium* Donk (*Pellicularia* Cooke sensu D. P. Rog.). — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

[*Plecothrix* Shear.—See under *Allescheriella*.]

Poroidea Gött. *ex* Winter *in* Rabenh. Krypt.-Fl., 2. Aufl., Pilze **1**: 271, 275. 1884. — Etymology: *πόρος*, pore; -oides, -like. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Poroidea pithyophila* Gött. ex Winter.—Now regarded as the imperfect state of *Craterocolla cerasi* (Schum. sensu Tul.) Bref. = *Ditangium cerasi* (Schum. sensu Tul.) Cost. & Duf.: compare Costantin [*in* J. Bot. (ed. Morot), Paris **2**: 230. 1888] and Neuhoff (*in* Pilze Mitteleur. **2a**: 3. 1935). The substratum ("Fichtenrinde"), and the (conidiferous) cups being depicted as scattered and directly seated on the substratum suggest more in particular the form (or closely related species?) depicted by Neuhoff (op. cit. *pl. 1 f. 6*) as *Ditangium cerasi* f. *insignis* (P. Karst.) Neuhoff ≡ *Ditangium insignis* P. Karst., type species of *Ditangium* P. Karst., q.v., more in particular such specimens in which the 'stroma' is not developed — Protonym: *Poroidea* Göttinger; Saut. in Mitth. Ges. Salzb. Landesk. **20**: 218. 1880 (n.v.).—"Die Bezeichnung *Poroidea* 'Gött. in Sauter' ist für die Gattung fehlerhaft; bei Sauter (1880) findet sich nur der Name, nicht aber die Beschreibung der Gattung, diese ist erst durch Winter 1884 erfolgt."—Neuhoff (op. cit. p. 3). — Typonyms. If the type species has been correctly identified, *Ditangium* P. Karst. (1870; nomen anamorphosis) and *Craterocolla* Bref. (1888; perfect state). — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

[13] As interpreted by Saccardo (*in* Michelia **2**: 358. 1881; Fung. ital. Tab. *f. 698.* 1881), *Botrytis gemella* (Bonord.) Sacc.

Ptychogaster Corda, Ic. Fung. **2**: 23. 1838. Etymology: *πυχή*, fold; *γαστήρ*, belly. Gender: f. — Type species (only original species): *Ptychogaster albus* Corda.—This has been variously identified; I believe it to be the chlamydosporic state of *Polyporus ptychogaster* Ludwig: compare Ludwig (*in* Z. ges. Naturw. III **5**: 424-431. 1880) and Donk (Rev. niederl. Homob.-Aphyll. **2**: 153-154. 1933). — Variant spelling: "*Ptycogaster*"; Lév. *in* Dict. univ. Hist. nat. **8**: 489. 1846; Consid. mycol. 113. 1846. — Status. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Ptycogaster.—See *Ptychogaster.*

[*Racodium* Pers. *in* Neues Mag. Bot. **1**: 123. 1794 (= Tent. 43. 1797) *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xlvi. Jan. 1, 1821.

Persoon introduced the genus with three species, *Racodium aluta* Pers., *R. cellare* Pers., and *R. rupestre* Pers. — Of these *R. cellare* was indicated as type species of *Racodium* Pers. emend. Link (*in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. **3**: 21. 1809) at an early date by Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 545. 1824). From an earlier account by the author of the name himself (Persoon, Traité Champ. comest. 60. 1818) it becomes quite evident that *R. cellare* was the principal species.

Fries [Syst. mycol. **3** (1): 229. 1829] selected a different species: "Generis *Racodii* mihi typus est species primaria in Pers. synopsi, nempe *R. rupestre*, quod ob vitam perennem, rupicolam etc., a Fungis exclusum ad Byssaceas refero." It would seem that Fries, when rejecting Persoon's genus *Racodium*, introduced a new one, *Racodium* Fr. (non Pers.), rather than that he misapplied the earlier name. Compare also Fries [Syst. mycol. **3** (Index): 151. 1832] where this foot-note is appended to *Racodium rupestre:* "Huic et similibus a myceliis saltem certe diversis nomen servo...." Lichenology now knows a genus *Racodium* "Pers." (cf. Zahlbruckner, Cat. Lichen. univ. **2**: 741. 1924) or *Racodium* "E. Fr." (cf. Migula, Krypt.-Fl., Flechten, **2**: 361. 1931), with *R. rupestre* as its only species. Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi. 1931) distinguish between a genus "*Racodium* Pers. Tent. Disp. 76. 1797" with *R. rupestre* as type species (p. 316) and one, "*Rhacodium* [!] Pers. Syn. Fung. 701. 1801" with *R. cellare* as type species (p. 411).

Recently Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 800. 1958) selected *Racodium aluta* as type species; he studied material of it and concludes that it is a sterile mycelium (op. cit. p. 787). It should be remarked that it was excluded from the genus on an early occasion: Link (*in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. **3**: 22. 1809) transferred it and some other species to *Xylostroma* Tode which was a well founded action; he stated under *Xylostroma*, "Hujus loci *Racodium xylostroma, papyraceum, Aluta* Pers."

In my opinion *Racodium cellare* (Pers. per Hook.: Fr.) Fr. has to be retained as type species as long as it has not been explaned why it should be abandoned as such in agreement with the Code.

If *Racodium* of Fries (dating from after 1821) is considered a new genus, its name appears not available because it would be a later homonym of *Racodium* Pers. per Fr. 1821 (Deuteromycetes).

The identity of *Racodium cellare* has been much debated. One might be tempted to conclude from a remark by Ainsworth & Bisby (Dict. Fungi 50. 1943) that it is a basidiomycete: "cellar fungus, *Coniophora puteana* (Fr.) Karst. or *Rhacodium cellare* Pers. ex Wallr.; see Guéguen, Bull. Soc. mycol. Fr., 22 [p. 77. 1906]." I doubt that these two species have ever been regarded as conspecific; they are independent fungi, which both have been called 'cellar fungus'. In my opinion there are no indications that *R. cellare* is the sterile mycelium or conidial state of a basidiomycete. It is not at all clear what fungus Fries (Summa Veg. Scand. **2**: 407. 1849) called *Zasmidium cellare* (Pers. per Hook.: Fr.) Fr. (perithecia!).

Variant spellings: "*Raccodium*"; Grev., Fl. edin. 470. 1824. — "*Rhacodium* Link"; Spreng., Syst. Veg. **4**: 557. 1827.—This spelling has found a wide application and was expressly defended by Guéguen (*in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **22**: 81 footnote. 1906).

Early uses of the generic name are by Hooker (Fl. scot. **2**: 34. May 1821); S. F. Gray (Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 557. Sept. 1821); Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 67. 1822).]

[*Rhacodium.*— See *Racodium.*]

Rhacophyllus Berk. & Br. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **11**: 559. 1871. — Etymology: *ῥάκος*, rag; *φύλλον*, leaf. Gender: m. — Type species (only original species): *Rhacophyllus lilacinus* Berk. & Br.—This species has the appearance of an agaric, but the hymenium is replaced by 'bulbils'. Compare Petch (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **11**: 238-251. 1926) and Singer (*in* Lilloa **22**: 739-740. 1951). Evidently the species must be interpreted as

an imperfect state of some agaric. — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

[*Rhinotrichum* Corda, Ic. Fung. 1: 17. 1837. — Type species (only original species): *Rhinotrichum simplex* Corda. — This generic name has been applied to include various imperfect fungi. Sumstine (*in* Mycologia 3: 46. 1911) redefined it and restricted it to the majority of the species included by Linder (*in* Lloydia 5: 169. 1942) in his emendation of *Oidium* Link per Fr., q.v. Nannfeldt (*in* Melin & Nannfeldt *in* Svenska Skogsvardsför. Tidskr. Häfte 3 & 4: 450-454. 1934) applies the name in such a circumscription that it practically matches Linder's emendation of *Oidium*. However, *Rhinotrichum* cannot be used for such a genus because its type species is in any case something quite different and at the same time a totally unidentified fungus (nomen dubium), as was pointed out by Linder (op. cit. pp. 167-168). — Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 389. 1931) listed *R. repens* Preuss as type species. This is not acceptable since it is a non-original species. It has been identified by Linder (*in* Lloydia 5: 177. 1942) with *Oidium conspersum* (Link) Linder, the type species of *Acladium* Link per Pers. (1822), q.v., and perhaps also of *Amphiblistrum* Corda (1837).]

Rhizoctomus.—See *Rhizoctonia.*

Rhizoctonum.—See *Rhizoctonia.*

Rhizoctonia DC. *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: lv. 1821; 2 (1): 265. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: ῥίζα, root; κτείνω, I kill, slay. Gender: f.

TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Sclerotium crocorum Pers.*—There is no hesitation to-day to regard this as an imperfect state of *Helicobasidium purpureum* Pat.; compare Buddin & Wakefield (*in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. 12: 116-140. 1927; 14: 97-99. 1939). Donk (*in* Taxon 7: 164. 1958) suggests that the correct name for this fungus is *Helicobasidium brebissonii* (Desm.) Donk.

DEVALIDATED NAME: *Rhizoctonia* DC. *in* Mém. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris 2: 216. 1815; Fl. franç. 6: 110. 1815.—Introduced for two species, *Rhizoctonia crocorum* (Pers.) DC. and *Rh. medicaginis* DC., at present regarded as conspecific.

VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Fries accepted the genus in 1821 but merely listed it ("*Rhizoctonia.* Dec."). This constitutes valid publication by means of a reference to a description reduced to its bare minimum in the form of an author's citation. This implies that the scope of the genus on that occasion was identical with the original one.

REMARK. Early uses of the name after the starting-point date are by St.-Amans (Fl. agen. 616. Apr. 1821: only species, *Rhizoctonia medicaginis* DC.); Agardh (Aphor. bot. 84. Dec. 1821: "*Rhizoctonia.* Dec."—nothing else); &c. Fries's circumscription of 1822 (l.c.) is that of De Candolle; he accepted both species.

TYPIFICATION. The obvious choice is *Sclerotium crocorum.* — Perhaps Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 411. 1931) wanted to indicate this same species by the name of "*R*[*hizoctonia*] *violacea* Tul."

VARIANT SPELLINGS: "*Rhizoctonum*"; Pers., Traité Champ. comest. 51. 1818. — "*Rhizoctomus*"; Pers., op. cit. p. 140 (with description). — "*Rizoctoma* DC."; Kickx, Fl. crypt. Flandres 2: 470. 1867.—On same page, in footnote, as "*Rhyzoctoma.*"

ISONYM: *Rhizogona* Fr. (1825; not validly published), q.v. — TYPONYM: *Thanatophytum* C. Nees per S. F. Gray (1821; nomen anamorphosis).

STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Rhizogona Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 155. 1825. — A suggested name change for *Rhizoctonia* DC. but not definitely accepted by Fries, and, hence, not validly published: "... *Rhizoctonia* Dec. ... potius *Rhizogona* dicenda ...." Fries actually stuck to *Rhizoctonia.*

Rhyzoctoma.—See *Rhizoctonia.*

Rhizomorpha Roth *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. xlvii. Jan. 1, 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: ῥίζα, root; μορφή, form. Gender: f.

TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Rhizomorpha fragilis* Roth.—This is now generally considered a vegetative condition of *Armillaria mellea* (Vahl per Fr.) Kumm. Persoon (Syn. Fung. 705. 1801; Mycol. europ. 1: 54. 1822) included *R. fragile* as a synonym of *R. subcorticalis* Pers., which is undoubtedly a vegetative condition of *A. mellea.* The name *Rhizomorpha subcorticalis* Pers. (Syn. Fung. 704. 1801) was introduced with a special reference to *Agaricum* Ordo VIII No. 20 of Micheli (Nov. Pl. Gen. 125 *pl. 66 f. 3.* 1729) and I regard Micheli's figure as representing its type specimen. Persoon simultaneously cited *Rhizomorpha fragilis* Roth as a synonym

of his new name. In case one wants to associate the name *R. subcorticalis* with an actual specimen, attention is drawn to a specimen in Persoon's herbarium labelled, "*Rhizomorpha subcorticalis* Syn. fung." (L 910. 267-354). I believe that in all three cases (Micheli's figure, Roth's species, and Persoon's interpretation) we are dealing with the rhizomorphs of *Armillaria mellea*. — For another interpretation of this state, see below.

Devalidated name: *Rhizomorpha* Roth *in* Ann. Bot. (ed. Usteri), Gött. **1**: 7. 1791; Catalecta bot. 232. 1797.—Introduced with three species, the first of which is *Rhizomorpha fragilis*, the two others being *R. cinchonae* Roth and *R. capillaris* Roth.

Valid publication & scope. Fries accepted the genus in 1821, but merely listed it, "*Rhizomorpha*. Roth." This constitutes valid publication of the name by means of a reference (reduced to the mere author's citation) to a previously published description. This implies that the original scope of the taxon covered by the revalidated name must be that of the original genus. Afterwards Fries applied the name in a particular sense (see below).

Typification. The most prominent one of the original species is here regarded as type in agreement with Leman (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **45**: 385. 1827): "*Rhizomorpha subcorticalis* . . . a servi de type à l'établissement du genre *Rhizomorpha*." It has been also suggested as such by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 411. 1931; as *R. subcorticalis* Pers.).

One of the earliest authors to accept *Rhizomorpha* and one who added several species to it was Acharius (Syn. meth. Lichenum 288. 1814). When after 1821 Fries returned to the genus for the first time, he indicated one of Acharius's species as type of *Rhizomorpha* Roth, "Typus generis est *Rhizomorpha subterranea* . . ." (Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 296. 1825). In the other volumes of the "Systema" Fries did not formally accept the genus, but in connection with *Sphaeria hypoxylon* (L.) per Fr., he remarked, "Unica genuina *Rhizomorphae* species est *Rhiz. subterranea* (Cfr. S.O.V. l.c. p. 296) . . ." (Fries, Elench. **2**: 59. 1828). Apparently Fries misunderstood the typical species of *Rhizomorpha* and was disposed to associate them with species of *Xylaria* [Hill.] Grev. (= *Xylosphaera* Dumort.). Thus he identified *R. subcorticalis* with "*Sph. hypoxylon*?", and *R. fragile* eventually turned up as *Xylaria fragilis* (Roth) Sacc. ("teste Fries", Nov. Symb. mycol. Mant. *in* Nova Acta Soc. Sci. upsal. III **1**: 231. 1851; Saccardo, Syll. Fung. **1**: 344. 1882). In any case the species he indicated as type is a non-original one and must not be accepted as type species of *Rhizomorpha* Roth per Fr. 1821. Fries's interpretation was certainly influenced by an early treatment of the genus by Acharius (Lichenogr. univ. 118. 1810).

Remark. Early uses of the name *Rhizomorpha* after January 1, 1821 are by S. F. Gray (Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 488. Sept. 1821), Agardh (Aphor. bot. 81. Dec. 1821: "*Rhizomorpha*. Roth. 23 Sp."—nothing else), Fries (*in* K. svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl. **2**: 323. 1821; name only), Nocca & Balbis (Fl. ticin. **2**: 369. 1821, citing "Rebent. Flor. Neom. pag. 391").

Rhizostroma Fr., Novit. Fl. suec., Part[ic]. V. Cont., 79. 1819 (devalidated name). — This is Fries's original account: "Stroma in directionis oppositas repens, prostratum, ramosum, apicibus dilatatis, intus compactum, stuppeum, extus fibris velleris instar lanuginosi obductam. Tubercula homogena innata. Sporidia apic. inspersa. *Rhizomorpha xylostroma* & *corticata* h.l." These two species are apparently *Rhizomorpha xylostroma* Ach. and *Rhizomorpha corticata* Ach. The first of these, Fries [Syst. mycol. 3 (Index): 152. 1832] identified as "Mycel. *Agar. platyp.*" (*Agaricus platyphyllus* Pers. per Fr.); the second, Fries (Elench. **1**: 159. 1828) listed as a synonym of *Thelephora sulphurea* (Pers.) per Fr. — *Rhizomorpha xylostroma* is here selected as type species. — In later work Fries does not mention the generic name anymore, not even as a synonym. — Leman (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **45**: 399. 1827) duly listed the name and furnished about all of Fries's information. He evidently dealt with it purely as a matter of record and hence did not validly publish it: "Ce genre n'est point mentionné dans le systema orbis vegetabilis de Fries, publié récemment, d'où l'on peut croire que l'auteur l'a supprimé".

Rizoctoma.—See *Rhizoctonia*.

Rugosaria Rafin. *in* Atlantic J. **1**: 181. 1833 (nomen provisorium). — A provisional name for a genus previously called *Gemmularia* Rafin. (which see for quotation) and *Tucahus* Rafin., q.v. — Typonym: *Pochyma* Fr. (1822; nomen anamorphosis).

Sclerostilbum Povah *in* Mycologia **24**: 242. 1932. — Etymology: σκληρός, dry, hard; the

genus *Stilbum*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Sclerostilbum septentrionale* Povah. —This is a form of *Collybia racemosa* (Pers. per Fr.) Quél., with undeveloped pileus as was pointed out by Lütjeharms (*in* Fl. batava **28**: text to *pl. 2236*. 1934). For a description of the fully developed fungus, see A. H. Smith (*in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **64**: 477. 1937). *Collybia racemosa* is sometimes regarded as a monstrous form of *Collybia tuberosa* (Bull. per Fr.) Kumm., but the current tendency is to keep the two as distinct. — REMARK. The conidiferous branches from the stem of *Collybia racemosa* generally occur together with the terminal, basidiferous, cap. Since the latter structure is lacking in Povah's material, it seems correct to accept his name as based on an imperfect fungus. — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Sclerotium Tode *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: lv. 1821; **2**(1): 246. 1822. — ETYMOLOGY: *σκληρός*, hard. Gender: n.

TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Sclerotium complanatum* Tode per Fr.—It is now generally agreed that this belongs to *Typhula gyrans* (Batsch) per Fr. (cf., for instance, Fries, Hym. europ. 685. 1874; Corner, Mongr. Clavar. 671. 1950).

DEVALIDATED NAME: *Sclerotium* Tode, Fungi mecklenb. **1**: 2. 1790.—Introduced with eight species, all figured, among which are *Sclerotium semen* Tode and *S. complanatum* Tode (seventh species).

VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. In 1821 Fries accepted the genus but merely listed it ("*Sclerotium*. Tod."). Yet, this constitutes valid re-publication, the reference to the obligate description being present in the form of the author's citation: there is no accompanying description. This implies that the scope of the genus in 1821 must be taken as identical with the original one, comprizing eight species.

As treated by Fries in 1822, *Sclerotium* was a very inclusive genus. Of Tode's original species he admitted several as good species: *Sclerotium complanatum* ("frequentissime"; first species), *S. semen* Tode ("... quod pro semine *Brassicae* aliqui habuerunt, apud Veteres celebre"), and some other less well-known species.

TYPIFICATION. *Sclerotium complanatum* was suggested as type species by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 411. 1931) for *Sclerotium* "Tode" and listed as such by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 88. 1953) for *Sclerotium* "S. F. Gray". It seems perfectly acceptable. Corda (Ic. Fung. **3**: 19. 1839) made *S. complanatum* (with *S. semen* and one other species) members of his "Sect. IV. *Sclerotia vera* s. *libera* Fries."

REMARK. Perhaps the first authors to use *Sclerotium* after the starting-point date were S. F. Gray (Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. **1**: 590. Sept. 1821), Agardh (Aphor. 85. 1821; "*Sclerotium*. Pers."—nothing else), and Dumortier (Comm. bot. 79. 1822).

Spermomorphia Link *in* Abh. phys. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Berl. **1824**: 178. 1826 (nomen nudum). — Merely listed: "*Spermomorphia* (*Sclerotium Semen*)."

[*Sphaerocolla* P. Karst. *in* Hedwigia **31**: 294. 1892. — Type species (only original species): *Sphaerocolla aurantiaca* P. Karst.—According to von Höhnel (*in* Ann. mycol., Berl. **15**: 295. 1917) the type would belong to *Hormomyces* Bonord., q.v., and were perhaps the same as *H. aurantiacus* Bonord. — Typonym. Compare *Hormomyces* Bonord. (1851).]

[*Sphaeropus* Paul., Mycétol. 35, 47. 1808 (devalidated name). — For some general remarks on Paulet's mycological work and his scientific names, see Donk (*in* Persoonia **1**: 176-178. 1960). — *Sphaeropus* was introduced as follows:

"SPHAEROPUS. / On serait plus autorisé à admettre, parmi ces genres artificiels, l'*onygena* de Persoon, qui n'a pas, comme nous l'avions cru d'abord, le caractère du *lycoperdon*, et qui consiste en une substance pluchée d'abord molle et sans tunique, et dont il y a deux espèces connues. On pourraît le nommer *sphaeropus*, à raison de la forme sphérique de la tête, et de sa tige remarquable."—Paulet (Mycétol. 35. 1808).

In Paulet's "Iconographie des Champignons" (*pl. 190 fs. 4, 5*. 1812-1835) two species were depicted, apparently the "deux espèces connues" from the above quotation. They are (i) *Sphaeropus fungorum* Paul. = *Nyctalis asterophora* Fr. (*Asterophora agaricoides* Fr.), previously (Paul., Traité Champ. 1793) included as the only species of "famille" 95 of *Fungus* Tourn.; and (ii) *Sphaeropus equinus* (L.) Paul. = *Onygena equina* (L.) per S. F. Gray: Fr. It is likely that plate 190 of the "Iconographie" was published after the starting-point date, but on that occasion the generic name was not validly published:

there is neither a generic description nor a reference to *Sphaeropus* Paul. of the previous publication. As far as I know *Sphaeropus* has never been validly published. — From the quotation above, it will be learned that *Sphaeropus* is a name change for *Onygena* Pers. (Ascomycetes) and consequently I regard *Onygena equina* as type species. — Earle (*in* Bull. New York bot. Gdn. **5**: 395, 408. 1909) indicated Paulet's first species of the "Iconographie" as type, which would make *Sphaeropus* a synonym of *Asterophora* Ditm. per Fr. He was unaware of the earlier publication of the name.]

Sporocephalium Chev., Fl. gén. Env. Paris **1**: 59. 1826. — ETYMOLOGY: σπορά, spore; κεφαλή, head. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Haplotrichum capitatum* (Link per Pers.) Link.—For this species, see under *Haplotrichum* Link. — SCOPE. Introduced with four species, the first of which is *Sporocephalium quaternatum* Chev., and the last one *Haplotrichum capitatum*. — TYPIFICATION. Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 810. 1958) selected *Haplotrichum capitatum* as type. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Sporocephalum*"; Fr., Syst. mycol. **3** (Index): 178. 1832 (as a synonym). — TYPONYMS: *Acladium* Link per Pers. (1822; nomen anamorphosis); and *Haplotrichum* Link (1824; nomen anamorphosis), q.v., a name Chevallier cited in the synonymy of *Sporocephalium*; and compare *Amphiblistrum* Corda (1837). — STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Sporocephalum.—See *Sporocephalium*.

[*Sporotrichum* Link *in* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xliv. 1821; **3** (2): 415. 1832. — Devalidated name *Sporotrichum* Link in Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. **3**: 12. 1809 ("*Sporothrichum*"). — Link introduced this genus with 13 species, some of which have appeared to be basidiomycetous (cf. Hughes *in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 811. 1958). Therefore, it is of interest to establish the type species and in this way determine if the name should be considered as attached to (imperfect) Hymenomycetes. — When Link (*in* Mag. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl. **7**: 34. 1816) returned to the genus he divided it into two subdivisions, viz. subgenus *Lysisporium* Link and subgen. *Alytosporium* Link. The latter taxon was soon excluded and raised to generic rank. Thus the most eligible of the original species would appear those that were retained in the genus and placed by Link in the subgenus *Lysiosporium*. They are (*in* Link's order of 1816): (i) *Sporotrichum aureum* Link, (ii) *S. vitellinum* Link, (iii) *S. luteo-album* Link, (iv) *S. candidum* Link, (v) *S. densum* Link, (vi) *S. griseum* Link, and (vii) *S. virescens* Pers. sensu Link. As to the latter species, it should be observed that Link (*in* Jb. Gewächsk. **1**: 180. 1818) afterwards dissociated his *Sporotrichum virescens* from its basionym: "*Sp. virescens*. Obs. 1. p. 11 [= 13]. excl. Synon." and that we have no real basis for assuming that he had previously correctly interpreted Persoon's species. Of these, at least species (ii) and (iv) have appeared to be basidiomycetous. — When Saccardo (*in* Michelia **2**: 16. 1880) re-defined the genus he considerably restricted it and mentioned what he considered as typical examples: "Ex. *S. roseum* Link, *S. virescens* Link." From these two, Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 389. 1931) suggested as type *S. roseum*, a non-original, and hence a not acceptable, species. The choice of the other species Saccardo mentioned (*S. virescens*) would have been in order, it would seem. According to Hughes (op. cit. p. 760) *Dematium virescens* Pers. (original sense) is the "*Helicosporium* state of *Ophionectria cerea*". — Hughes (op. cit. p. 811) selected *S. aureum* as type species and retains the name for a small group of Deuteromycetes.]

Stellifera Leman *in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 489. 1824; **50**: 456. 1827. — ETYMOLOGY: stella, star; fero, I bear. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only species definitely included): "*asterophora lycoperdoides*, Dittm., Link, Berl. Mag. 3, pag. 31."—This is *Agaricus lycoperdoides* Pers. = *Asterophora agaricoides* Fr. (nomen anamorphosis) = *Nyctalis asterospora* Fr. — SCOPE. "On doit conserver jusque-là dans le genre que le seul *asterophora lycoperdoides* de Dittmar ... et peut-être l'*onygena agaricina* de Schweinitz, selon Fries."—Leman (l.c., 1827). — BASIONYM & VALID PUBLICATION. First published (1824) in an enumeration of the genera of "Mycétodéens, Mycetodei" (a series of Gasteromycetes) as follows: "*Asterophora* (voyez STELLIFERA)." The word 'Asterophora' is printed in italics and 'Stellifera' in small capitals: this indicates that Leman definitely accepted *Stellifera*, introducing it as a name change for *Asterophora* Ditm. 1809, at its first mention. In 1827 the genus was formally and rather extensively treated. — REMARK. It was not made clear why this

isonym was coined. — TYPONYMS: *Ugola* Adans. (1763; nomen anamorphosis; devalidated name), *Mycoconium* Desv.; Brongn. (1824; nomen anamorphosis; not validly published), *Asterophora* Ditm. per Fr. (1832; nomen anamorphosis), and *Asterotrichum* Bonord. (1851; nomen anamorphosis; preoccupied?); and compare *Artotrogus* Mont. apud Berk. — STATUS. Although validly published at an earlier date, *Stellifera* is impriorable vis-à-vis *Asterophora* as published in the starting-point book. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Syzygospora G. W. Mart. *in* J. Washington Acad. Sci. **27**: 112. 1937. — ETYMOLOGY: *σύζυγος*, yoked together; *σπορά*, spore. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Syzygospora alba* G. W. Mart. — STATUS. When the generic name was published its author considered a peculiar kind of sporophores to be the basidia and the generic name was derived from a pecularity shown by the spores produced by these organs. Kao (*in* Mycologia **48**: 677-684. 1956) demonstrated that the latter where not basidia but conidiophores; the true basidia, closely associated in the same fruit-body, are quite different organs. It may be that the type specimen of *Syzygospora* also bears these basidia but that they were overlooked because they had collapsed. Here again we are confronted with the question if the generic name is to be taken as a nomen anamorphosis, a similar question as in the case of *Asterophora* Ditm. apud Link per Fr. (q.v.). In both cases only the secondary spores were known to the authors and induced the publication of the genera and stood as godmother to the names. As a thesis, and inviting criticism, I suggest that these two names were merely published as nomina anamorphosium. This would also mean that the complete fungus has as yet no name, if the taxon is to be kept apart generically, because as a nomen anamorphosis, *Syzygospora* is of a restricted priorability.

Termitosphaeria Ciferri *in* Atti Ist. bot. Univ. Pavia IV **6**: 242. 1935. — ETYMOLOGY: termes, -itis, wood-worm, later termite; sphaera, ball. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Aegerita duthei* Berk. —This is an imperfect state of *Termitomyces* R. Heim ('Agaricaceae'). For descriptions, see Petch (*in* Ann. roy. bot. Gdns Peradeniya **3**: 200-207 *pls. 17 f. B, 18.* 1906; **5**: 319-321. 1913). — TYPONYM. Compare *Rajapa* Sing. (1945; perfect state).

Thanatophytum C. Nees *per* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 588 (as *Thanatophyton*; in key), 590. 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: *θάνατος*, death; *φυτόν*, plant. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Sclerotium crocorum* Pers.—For this fungus, see under *Rhizoctonia*. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Thanatophytum* C. Nees, Syst. Pilze 148. 1816; Ueberbl. 38. 1817.—Introduced for *Sclerotium crocorum*. — SCOPE. Same as of Nees's genus. — TYPONYMS: *Rhizoctonia* DC. per Fr. (1823; nomen anamorphosis), *Helicobasidium* Pat. (1885; perfect state), *Stypinella* J. Schroet. (1888; perfect state); and *Helicobasis* Clem. & Shear (1931; perfect state). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Thanatophyton*": S. F. Gray, l.c.—Evidently an error. — STATUS. Impriorable vis-à-vis *Rhizoctonia* DC. per Fr. because the latter name was published in the starting-point book. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Titaeella Arnaud *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **67**: 196 *f. 51.* 1951 (nomen nudum). — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Titaeella capnophila* Arnaud (without Latin description).—The author (op. cit. p. 195) supposes that this is perhaps an imperfect state of *Hypochnus capnophilus* Arnaud (not validly published name). — The French generic description was not supplemented by a Latin one.

Tucahus Rafin., Med. Fl. N. Amer. **2**: 270. 1830; *in* Atlantic J. **1**: 181. 1833.

ETYMOLOGY: Tuckahoe(s), an Indian name used in North America for tuberous structures of vegetable origin in general, and more in particular at present for a certain type of fungus sclerotium; compare Weber (*in* Mycologia **21**: 122-123. 1929). Gender: m.

TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Gemmularia rugosa* Rafin.—In view of its distribution it may be assumed that this represents *Pachyma cocos* (Schw.) Fr. rather than the kind of sclerotia from which *Grifola* (= *Polyporus*) *tuckahoe* Güssow was obtained. See also *Pachyma*. Rafinesque himself identified it with "*Lycoperdoides* of Clayton according to Macbride in Ann. M. Mag. N.Y. no. 3 p. 149 who gave a long account of it." Compare *Lycoperdon solidum* L. sensu Gron. (Fl. virg. 176. 1762).

DEVALIDATED BASIONYM: *Gemmularia* Rafin. (1819), ≡ *Gemmularia* Rafin. per Steud., q.v.

VALID PUBLICATION. Rafinesque (1819) first called the genus *Gemmularia* Rafin. Afterwards (1830) he adopted and preferred the name change *Tucahus*, but still mentioned *Gemmularia* as a second name. The same happened in 1833: "N.G. *Tucahus* or *Gemmularia*"; and moreover the remark was added, "If this name [*Tucahus*] be too barbarous *Gemmularia* or *Rugosaria* may be substituted." There is no reference to *Gemmularia*, the earlier name, which, with the introduction of *Tucahus*, was apparently degraded to a mere provisional, rather than an alternative, name. In both cases *Tucahus* was accompanied by a generic description.

SCOPE. In 1830 the names of three species were mentioned: "*T. rugosus*, *T. leviusculus* and *albidus*." Two of these had been previously described under *Gemmularia*, q.v. In 1833 the principal species is *Tucahus rugosus*, while three other ones were described: *T. leviusculus* (Rafin.) per Rafin., *T. rimosus* Rafin., and *T. albidus* Rafin.

TYPIFICATION. *Tucahus rugosus* as the best known species is selected here.

VARIANT SPELLING: "*Tuckhaus* [!] *rugosus* Rafine"; G. F. Weber *in* Mycologia **21**: 124, 125. 1929 (as synonym).—An error. — TYPONYM: *Pachyma* Fr.

STATUS. As a nomen anamorphosis, of restricted priorability.

Tuckhaus.—See *Tucahus.*

Turbinaria Schw.; W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 96. 1953 (incidental mention). — The following is the full quotation from W. B. Cooke's list: "*Turbinaria* Schw. n.n. — C[lavariaceae]. Type: *Clavaria gigantea* Schw." — The species mentioned is the type of *Acurtis* Fr. (1849), q.v. — Not *Turbinaria* Lamour. (1825; Phaeophyta).

Ugola Adans., Fam. Pl. **2**: 5. 1763 (devalidated name). — Introduced with two examples mentioned, viz. a species of *Fungoidaster* Mich. (Micheli, Nov. Pl. Gen. 200 *pl. 82 f. 1*) and one of *Fungoides* Mich. (op. cit. p. 205 *pl. 86 f. 3*). The first of these is doubtlessly *Nyctalis asterophora* Fr.: "... Fungis semiputridis innascens, semine stellato ..."; the figure is not good, but recognizable. It must be regarded as type species because Adanson mentioned the stellate spores in his generic description. Of the second species Micheli did not state anything about the spores. — Leman (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **56**: 231. 1828) mentioned and discussed the genus; he concluded that *Ugola* was introduced rather for its first species only. He treated the genus for the sake of completeness rather than definitely accepting it taxonomically: he concluded of the species of *Fungoidaster*, "Champignon qui demande à être examiné de nouveau ...." Apparently the name was not validly published by Leman. — Although Adanson did accept neither De Tournefort's nor Linnaeus's nomenclatural systems, his name would have been regarded as validly published if the starting-point date for these fungi had remained 1753. — Typonyms: *Mycoconium* Desv.; Brongn. (1824; nomen anamorphosis; not validly published), *Stellifera* Leman (1827; nomen anamorphosis), *Asterophora* Ditm. per Fr. (1832; nomen anamorphosis), and *Asterotrichum* Bonord. (1851; nomen anamorphosis; preoccupied?); and compare *Artotrogus* Mont. apud Berk.

Xenopus Penz. & Sacc., Ic. Fung. javan. 98. 1904. — ETYMOLOGY: ξένος "peregrinus, inusitatus"; πούς, foot. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Xenopus farinosus* Penz. & Sacc.—Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 824. 1958) states that this belongs to the Basidiomycetes, but no further information was given. It was not even stated whether or not it was an imperfect fungus. The authors placed the genus in the Deuteromycetes, Mucedinaceae, and the figure, if correctly drawn, would bear this out.

Xylastroma.—See *Xylostroma.*

Xylostroma Tode *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xlvii. Jan. 1, 1821. — ETYMOLOGY: ξύλον, wood; στρῶμα, coverlet. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Xylostroma giganteum* Tode ≡ *Racodium xylostroma* Pers. (Syn. Fung. 702. 1801) ≡ *X. giganteum* (Tode per St.-Am.) S. F. Gray.—This is a mycelial growth presumably of some species of hymenomycetes, but it will be difficult to decide to which perfect state it would belong. Fries (Syst. Orb. veg. 214. 1825; Elench. **1**: 208. 1808) and others have made various suggestions. — DEVALIDATED NAME: *Xylostroma* Tode, Fungi mecklenb. **1**: 36 *pl. 6 f. 51.* 1790; Pers., Traité Champ. comest. 66. 1818.—Introduced for a single species, *Xylostroma giganteum* Tode. — VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. Fries accepted the genus in 1821 but merely listed it ("*Xylostroma.* Tod."). This constitutes valid publication by means of a reference to a description reduced to its bare minimum in the form of an author's citation. This implies that the scope of the

genus on that occasion was identical with the original one. — Remark. Early uses of the name after the starting-point date are by S. F. Gray (Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1: 559. Sept. 1821), Agardh (Aphor. bot. 81. Dec. 1821: "*Xylostroma*. Tod."—nothing else), and Persoon (Mycol. europ. 1: 93. 1822). — Variant spelling: "*Xylastroma*": C. S. H. Kunze, Deutschl. crypt. Gew. o. Taschenb. auf das Jahr 1795 pp. 40, 51, 102. 1795.

[*Zygodesmella* Gonz. Fr. *in* Bol. Soc. españ. Hist. nat. 17: 260. 1917. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Zygodesmella casaresii* Gonz. Fr.—The author thought this to be "indudablemente próximo" to *Zygodesmus* Corda and perhaps representing a "status infans" of some genus of Thelephoraceae; and Nannfeldt (*in* Melin & Nannfeldt *in* Svenska Skogsvårdsför. Tidskr. Häfte 3 & 4: 453. 1934) stated that he had not been able to discover any difference between *Rhinotrichum* (in Nannfeldt sense, about the same as *Oidium* Link per Fr. emend. Linder) and the genus *Zygodesmella*. Judging from the original account and figure I would rather not see a hymenomycetous hyphomycete in the present fungus.]

Zygodesmus Corda, Ic. Fung. 1: 11. 1837. — Etymology: Ζυγόδεσμον, yoke-band. Gender: m.

Type species (selected): *Zygodermus hypochnoides* Corda.

Scope. Introduced with two species, *Zygodesmus hypochnoides* (first species) and *Z. ochraceus* Corda.

Remarks. The mode of spore-attachment of the two original species was not described and the identity of the two is unknown (no specimens left in Corda's herbarium). This species might represent (if the relation between the hyphae and the spores be not questioned) either imperfect fungi, like *Oidium* Link per Fr. emend. Linder, or perfect ones. It is not unlikely that in either case they would belong to *Botryobasidium* Donk (*Pellicularia* Cooke sensu D. P. Rog.): compare Nannfeldt (*in* Melin & Nannf. in Svensk Skogsvårdsför. Tidskr. Häfte 3-4: 454-456. 1934) and Rogers (*in* Mycologia 40: 633-635. 1948).

Typification. The generic name has often been interpreted on the basis of a third species added to the genus some years after its publication, viz. *Zygodesmus fuscus* Corda (Ic. Fung. 4: 26. 1840) = *Tomentella biennis* (Fr.) A. M. Rog. apud D. P. Rog. (l.c.). This species was even suggested as type by Clements & Shear (Gen. Fungi 395. 1931). — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 100. 1953) listed *Z. hypochnoides* as type.

Remark. Widely different fungi have been included in *Zygodesmus*, especially several species of *Tomentella* Pat. which agree with *Z. fuscus* in having coloured and roughened spores (not colourless and smooth as in the two original species). The basidia being overlooked, these species were supposed to be imperfect fungi.

Status. As far as our present knowledge goes, a nomen dubium. If considered to be instituted for imperfect states, a nomen anamorphosis and then of restricted priorability.

Appendix

Acrotamnium C. Nees *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. 1: lxvi. 1821; Pers., Mycol. europ. 1: 25. 1822. — Etymology: ἄκρος, top-most; θάμνος, shrub, thicket. Gender: n.

Type species (selected): *Acrotamnium violaceum* C. Nees [per Pers.].—According to Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. 36: 739. 1958) the specimen at Berlin of *Sporotrichum muscorum* Link represents a basidiomycete but he is silent about what precisely the species is: it was not even mentioned whether it was a perfect state with basidia, or a conidia-bearing state, or a sterile mycelium with clamp-connections. *Sporotrichum muscorum* was based on material received from Nees von Esenbeck and was afterwards considered a synonym of *Acrotamnium violaceum* by Link himself [*in* Willd., Linné Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, 6 (1): 27. 1824] and, hence, might have been based on a portion of the type collection of the latter.

Nees's description and figures of *Acrotamnium violaceum* are difficult to interpret, but in view of the colour and the presence of a hymenium-like layer built up of elements divided by cross-walls into many, short cells, one would suggest perhaps *Helicobasidium purpureum* Pat. = *H. brebissonii* (Desm.) Donk, but only very tentatively so.

Devalidated name: *Acrotamnium* C. Nees, Syst. Pilze 74. 1816.—Nees von Esenbeck included various elements under this generic name. (i) "Die Arten der Gattung *Sporotrichum*, mit ungegliederten Fäden (Link Obs. II. im Berl. Mag. 7. 1. p. 36) gehören hierher" (p. 74). See also pages 49-50: under *Sporotrichum* Link, "Die Arten ... denen Sporidien fehlen, und deren Fasern entweder ganz ungegliedert sind, oder doch nur an den Spitzen der letzten Ramifikationen Gliederung

zeigen, bilden mir die Gattung *Acrotamnium*." (ii) *Acrotamnium violaceum* C. Nees (synonym or, rather, basionym, *Sporotrichum muscorum* Link). This species was figured (*pl. 5 f. 71*). "Ausser dem *Acrotamnium violaceum* kenne ich nur noch eine dem Grundtypus ganz entsprechende Art, die ich *Acrotamnium cyanescens* nenne, und an einem andern Orte beschreiben werde." (Description not located.) (iii) "*Himantia candida* P." (figured, *pl. 5 f. 72*) which was apparently not definitely included and in any case provisionally excluded in a footnote as a species of *Ozonium* Link. (iv) "Erste Wachsthumsperiode der *Thelephora sebacea* P."

VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE. The revalidation of the name by Fries by means of a reference in the form of an author's citation implies that the revalidation-scope and the original one have to be considered the same.

TYPIFICATION. The obvious choice would seem to be *Acrothamnium violaceum*.

REMARKS. Fries (Syst. Orb. veg. 215. 1825) once stated: "*A. violaceum* Nees! (*Himantiam* Mihi olim) tam a *Thelephora*, quam a *Merul. Himantioidi* ortum vidimus." Later on he merely declared that the genus contained "mycelia Hymenomycet." [Fries, Syst. mycol. 3 (Index): 3. 1832]. — Without giving reasons or source W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 6. 1953) listed *Acrotamnium* as a genus of Thelephoraceae.

STATUS. As long as the true nature of the type has not been disclosed, it is best treated as a nomen dubium and as a possible nomen anamorphosis (of restricted priorability).

VARIANT SPELLING: "*Acrothamnium*"; Link *in* Willd., Linné Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, 6 (1): 27. 1824.—A correction which might be accepted.

Acrothamnium.—See *Acrotamnium*.

Ad *Hypha* Pers. per Pers., page 86. — Add the following:

HOMONYM. It is likely that a later homonym must be admitted, viz. *Hypha* C. Nees *in* Nova Acta phys.-med. Acad. Leop. Carol. 11 (2): 566. 1823. It was published somewhat irregularly and another conclusion would be that Nees von Esenbeck merely misapplied the name. He reduced *Hypha* Pers. to the synonymy of *Byssus* "Link" and simultaneously re-introduced *Hypha* for *Racodium* Pers. (Mycol. europ. 1: 67. 1822) with the exclusion of the type species, *Racodium cellare* Pers. He used Persoon's generic phrase for *Racodium* for this new (or 'emended') genus. Scope, "die meisten noch übrigen Arten [von *Racodium*] des Mycol. Europ. von gelber, bleicher und weisser Farbe, wahrscheinlich auch ...". It is possible that the selection of the type of *Hypha* C. Nees would make this genus based on some mycelium of a basidiomycete.

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THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—XIII*

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO PARTS I–IX, XII

M. A. Donk (The Hague)**

INTRODUCTION.—With the completion of the foregoing part of the present series a tedious and laborious journey through the jungles of mycology, libraries, and nomenclature came almost to an end. It now remains to adjust what has already been published to the ever-changing Code of Botanical Nomenclature, to rectify the most irksome errors detected, and to bring the series up to date.

The series started when the Stockholm Code was not yet published. In the intervening time the Code was changed twice, a circumstance which rendered necessary a number of corrections. However, in one respect I have not gone far, viz. in connection with superfluous names. The Rules dealing with these names are very unsatisfactory and in need of revision. In certain instances I thought it defensible to interpret some rules liberally. For instance Note 2 to Art. 32 reads, "Bibliographic errors of citation do not invalidate the publication of a new combination." I am confident that what is really meant by 'new combinations' are 'new names' (isonyms) and that the Note will be accordingly corrected in the future.

The following 'Additions and corrections' take into account the first nine Parts and Part XII. The 'Polyporaceae' (Part X) are supplemented by a similar paper of their own (Part XIV). The latter paper completes the series.

For some general remarks and the explanation of a number of technical terms the reader is referred to the Introduction to Part I and to those of the papers entitled "The generic names proposed for Polypores" (Part X) and "The generic names proposed for Agaricaceae" (Part XI) as cited in the footnote below.

I am very much obliged to Mr. D. A. Reid and Dr. R. W. G. Dennis, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, for correction of the English text.

'CYPHELLACEAE'

(See Part I *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-220. 1951)

Aleurocystis Lloyd *ex* G. Cunn. *in* Trans. roy. Soc. New Zeal. **48**: 234. 1956. — ETYMOLOGY: ἄλευρον, flour; κύστις, bladder. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Cytidia habgallae* (Berk & Br.) G. W. Mart. — PROTONYM: *Aleurocystus* "McGinty": Lloyd, Mycol. Writ. **6**: 1088. 1921 (not validly published). Note the difference in spelling with the name as published by Cunningham. For details and discussion, see Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 205. 1951).

Ad *Aleurodiscus* Rab. ex J. Schroet. — The proposal to conserve *Aleurodiscus* against *Cyphella* Fr. was accepted by the Special Committee for Fungi and the Congress at Stockholm (Code 1952: 76; *in* Mycologia **45**: 315. 1953). I still contest the author's citation of *Aleurodiscus* and believe that "*ex* Cooke *in* Grevillea **3**: 136. 1875", must be replaced by "*ex* J. Schroet. *in* Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 429. 1888". This conclusion is based on the considerations that in Cooke's account there is (i) neither a valid reference to

* The parts of this series are as follows: Part I ("Cyphellaceae") *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 199-220. 1951; Part II (Hymenolichens) *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 435-440. 1954; Part III ("Clavariaceae") *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 441-493. 1954; Part IV (Boletaceae) *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 275-313. 1955; Part V ("Hydnaceae") *in* Taxon **5**: 69-80, 95-115. 1956; Part VI (Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, Exobasidiaceae) *in* Reinwardtia **4**: 113-118. 1956; Part VII ("Thelephoraceae") *in* Taxon **6**: 17-28, 68-85, 106-123. 1957; Part VIII (Auriculariaceae, Septobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, Dacrymycetaceae) *in* Taxon **7**: 164-178, 193-207, 236-250. 1958; Part IX ("Meruliaceae" and *Cantharellus* s. str.) *in* Fungus **28**: 7-15. 1958; [Part X] "The generic names proposed for Polyporaceae" *in* Persoonia **1**: 173-302. 1960; [Part XI] "The generic names proposed for Agaricaceae." Weinheim. (iii) & 320 & (i) pp. 1962 (Beih. Nova Hedw. **5**); Part XII (Deuteromycetes *in* Taxon **11**: 75-104. 1962; [Part XIV] "The generic names proposed for Polyporaceae. Additions and corrections" *in* Persoonia **2**: 201-210. 1962.

** Rijksherbarium, Leiden.

the basionym (because the latter lacks a description, (ii) nor an accompanying generic description. Compare also Rogers & Jackson (*in* Farlowia **1**: 269. 1943): "Cooke's rambling discussion includes nothing that can be considered a generic diagnosis."

Asterocyphella W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 118. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: ἀστηρ, -έρος, star; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Asterocyphella floccosa* W. B. Cooke. — SCOPE. Introduced with three species.

Ad *Auriculariopsis* Maire. — In 1952 I studied from Fries's herbarium at Uppsala what was left of the type specimen of *Cytidia flocculenta* (Fr.) Höhn. & L. ≡ *Corticium flocculentum* (Fr.) Fr. ≡ *Thelephora flocculenta* Fr. (Elench. **1**: 184. 1828). Only small pieces of fungous tissue were present. Although I could find only hyphae, I do not doubt that the specimen represented *Corticium evolvens* (Fr. per Fr.) Fr. (*Corticium laeve* Pers. per Fr.). Dr. John Eriksson, to whom I showed the slide, was of the same opinion. See further Donk (*in* Persoonia **1**: 53. 1959) for a fuller discussion. Therefore, the name *Cytidia flocculenta* must be deleted from my previous account (Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 208. 1951).

Boehmia G. Raddi.—'Thelephoraceae' (see Donk *in* Taxon **6**: 22. 1957).

Ad *Calyptella* Quél. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 16. 1953) listed *Calyptella infundibuliformis* "(Alb. & Schw.)" as type species. He evidently intended *Cyphella infundibuliformis* Fr. ≡ *Helotium gibbum* A. & S. This is a rigid application of the first species rule, and as far as I know of later date than the selection of *Cyphella capula* (Holmsk. per Pers.: Fr.) Fr. by Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 208. 1951), who also briefly discussed *C. infundibuliformis*.

Ad *Catilla* Pat. — The date should read '1915', not '1925'.

Cellypha Donk *in* Persoonia **1**: 84. 1959. — ETYMOLOGY: an anagram of *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): "*Cyphella* sp." = *Cyphella goldbachii* Weinm. sensu Donk (as *Cellypha*, op. cit. p. 85).

[Ad *Chlorocyphella* Speg. — According to Santesson [*in* Symb. bot. upsal. **12** (1): 41. 1952] the correct name for *Chlorocyphella* is *Pyrenotrichum* Mont. He includes the genus in the Excipulaceae, Sphaeropsidales, Deuteromycetes as a lichenicolous taxon of parasymbionts. *Chlorocyphella subtropica* Speg. he identified (op. cit. p. 49) with *Pyrenotrichum splitgerberi* Mont. Compare also Donk *in* Persoonia **1**: 40. 1959.]

Ad *Cymbella* Pat. apud Doass. & Pat. — As far as I have been able to ascertain, this generic name, "*Cymbella* Pat. nov. gen.", was published in a paper entitled, "Champignons du Béarn (2e liste)" (*in* Rev. mycol. **8**: 27. Jan. 1, 1886), with the only species entered as "*C. Crouani* Pat. & Doass. (Tab. Analyt. n° 467)". The cited fascicule of Patouillard's "Tabulae analyticae fungorum" is dated 1886, and it may be assumed that it appeared at a later date than the number of the "Revue mycologique" cited above, that is, after January 1. This would lead to the conclusion that the specific name was validly published simultaneously with *Cymbella* by a descriptio generico-specifica and that its citation would appear to be, *Cymbella crouanii* Pat. & Doass. *apud* Doass. & Pat. *in* Rev. mycol. **8**: 27. 1886, and of the generic name, *Cymbella* Pat. *apud* Doass. & Pat., l.c.

W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 28. 1953) gives as place of publication of the generic name *Cymbella*, "Pat. & Doass., Champ. fig. des. Paris (V. Henry) 1880", apparently the only entry he could find in Lindau & Sydow's "Thesaurus" (vol. 2) of a paper by Patouillard & Doassans. There is no reference to the fungus in this booklet.

Ad *Cypharium* Clem. — Variant spelling: "*Cypharum*"; W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 28. 1953 (incidental mention).—An error.

Ad *Cyphella* Fr. — Now a nomen rejiciendum (see under *Aleurodiscus*) with *Cyphella digitalis* (A. & S.) per Fr. as type species. Perhaps the first author to indicate the latter as such was Brongniart (*in* Dict. Sci. nat. **33**: 571. 1824): "le type de ce genre est le *Peziza digitalis* d'Albertini et Schweinitz."

PROTONYM: *Cyphella* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: lv. 1821 (nomen nudum); Agardh, Aphor. bot. 85. Dec. 21, 1821 ("*Cyphella*. Fr."; nomen nudum). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Cyphelia*"; Link *in* Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin **1824**: 179. 1826 ("*Cyphelia* kenne ich nicht"); Weinm. *in* Flora **15** (II): 457. 1832.—It would seem that 'Cyphella' was intended.

Cyphellina J. Rick.—'Thelephoraceae' (see next instalment).

Ad *Cytidia* Quél. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Cytidea*"; J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 114. 1959. —An error presumably.

Cytidiella Pouzar *in* Ceská Mykol. **8**: 128. 1954. — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Cytidia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Cytidiella melzeri* Pouzar.

Ad *Dictyolus* Quél. — Add Maire (*in* Int. Rules bot. Nomencl., 3. Ausg., 123. 1935) as one of the authors who selected *Cantharellus muscigenus* (Bull.) per Fr. as type species. — Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 211. 1951) committed an error when he listed Singer & Smith (*in* Mycologia **38**: 279. 1946) and Doty (*in* Lloydia **11**: 130. 1948) as having chosen *Cantharellus muscigenus* as type species of *Dictyolus* Quél. These authors selected *Cantharellus retirugis* (Bull.) per Fr., an untenable choice as long as it has not been demonstrated that the earlier indication of *Cantharellus muscigenus* is nomenclaturally less preferable.

The recorded proposal for conservation of *Dictyolus* against *Leptoglossum* P. Karst. and *Leptotus* P. Karst. was rejected by the Special Committee for Fungi (*in* Taxon **2**: 31. 1953; *in* Mycologia **45**: 320. 1953).

Episphaeria Donk *in* Persoonia **2**: 336. 1962. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἐπι*, upon; the genus *Sphaeria*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Cyphella fraxinicola* Berk. & Br. — PROTONYM: *Episphaeria* Donk; Sing., Agar., 2nd Ed., 666. 1962 (lacking Latin description).

Flagelloscypha Donk *apud* Sing. *in* Lilloa **22**: 312. 1951. — ETYMOLOGY: flagellum, lash-like appendix; *σκύφος*, cup. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Cyphella minutissima* Burt. — SCOPE. Only this one species definitely included. — REMARK. When I discussed a certain group of cyphellas with Dr. R. Singer at the Farlow Herbarium (1946), I knew about ten species of it through personal study. The designation (which is irrevocable) of *Cyphella minutissima* was due to the fact that Burt's type was readily available at that time, but I, personally, would not have chosen it as the type species.

Glabrocyphella W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 45. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: glaber, without hair; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation; "Lectotype"): *Cyphella palmarum* Berk. & C. — SCOPE. Introduced with twelve species. — REMARK. This generic name was introduced without any reference to *Cyphella* subgen. *Glabrotricha* Pilát (*in* Ann. mycol., Berl. **23**: 148. 1925; *in* Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Charles No. 29: 30. 1925); Cooke's holotype, *Cyphella palmarum*, was not among Pilát's original species.

Glabrotricha W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: xii. 1961. — A perfect nomen nudum to be found in the index but not in the text, where it was presumably replaced by *Cellypha* Donk or *Glabrocyphella* W. B. Cooke, q.v. Compare *Cyphella* subgen. *Glabrotricha* Pilát *in* Ann. mycol., Berl. **23**: 148. 1925, lectotype, *Cyphella lactea* Bres.

Ad *Henningsomyces* O.K., Rev. Gen. Pl. **3** (2): 483. 1898. — VALID PUBLICATION. Since Kuntze gave no accompanying description, the valid publication of his name depends on the references he gave, "*Solenia* Hoffm. 1795 ... Die Arten sind nach Saccardo Sylloge von *Solenia* Hoffm. ... übertragen." Hoffmann (Deutschl. Fl. o. bot. Taschenb. **2**: text to pl. 8. 1795) described and depicted two species, viz. *Solenia candida* (no author's citation; *pl. 8 f. 1*) and *Solenia ochracea* (no author's citation; *pl. 8 f. 2*), but gave no generic description. One of these specific names had been published by Persoon, in conjunction with the generic name, in a work ("Neuer Versuch ..."). 1794) which Hoffmann did not cite in connection with these names either directly or 'indirectly' (by means of an author's citation) except completely disconnected in an alphabetical bibliography of recently published literature. In Part I of the present series I tentatively assumed that Kuntze's reference "Hoffm. 1795" on which the valid publication of the name *Henningsomyces* was thought to depend could be treated as a 'bibliographic error of citation' (cf. Code 1961: Art. 33 Note 2) for "Pers. 1794". I am not sure now that such a view is defensible since Kuntze's reference leads neither to a generic description (Hoffmann gave none) nor indirectly to any kind of reference (even in its most concise and indirect form of an author's citation) which would lead to such a description. Yet, it should not be overlooked that Kuntze also referred to "Saccardo Sylloge" (Syll. Fung. **6**: 424. 1888). It was from this source that he took the reference "*Solenia* Hoffm. 1795"; Saccardo called the genus, "*Solenia* Hoffm. Deutschl. Fl. tab. 8,

Fr. Hym. p. 506 [= 595!]". This reference to Saccardo is the one by which *Henningsomyces* O.K. was validly published: although it leads to a wrong reference, it also leads to a description of the genus. In the chain Kuntze-Saccardo-Hoffmann, the last link is erroneous and by itself invalid, but it is also superfluous.

From the preceding notes it will be clear that 'Hoffm.' should be replaced by 'Pers.' as the author of the (devalidated) name *Solenia* as pointed out by Burt and Donk.

Ad *Lachnella* Fr. — Seaver (N. Amer. Cupfungi, Inoperc. 240. 1951) retained the generic name *Lachnella* for a genus of Discomycetes, with *Peziza corticalis* Pers. as type. This is not tenable without conservation of *Lachnella* in this sense, an object that is hardly to be recommended. In the meantime *Lachnella* has been used for the cyphellaceous genus for instance by Singer (*in* Lilloa: **22**: 343. 1951) and Donk (*in* Persoonia **1**: 97. 1959). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Lachuella* Fr.": Destrée *in* Nederl. kruidk. Arch. II **6**: 362. 1894—An error of printing.

Ad *Leptoglossum* P. Karst. — Add to TYPIFICATION: *Cantharellus muscigenus* was first indicated as type species by Earle (*in* Bull. New York bot. Gdn **5**: 389. 1909).

Leucosolenia W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: xii. 1961. — A perfect nomen nudum to be found in the index but not in the text.

Maireina (Pilát) W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 83. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: L. Maire. Gender f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Cyphella bresadolae* Grelet.—According to W. B. Cooke (op. cit. p. 90) this is a synonym of *Cyphella monacha* Speg. — BASIONYM: *Cyphella* subgen. *Mairina* [!] Pilát *in* Ann. mycol., Berl. **23**: 160. 1925 ≡ *Cyphella* subgen. *Maireiella* Pilát *in* Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Charles No. 29: 60. 1925.—This was introduced with two species, *Cyphella albocarnea* Quél. (first species) and *C. bresadolae*. — SCOPE. W. B. Cooke excluded Pilát first species and used the generic name to cover 28 sepecies. — REMARKS. The generic name was introduced as an isonym of *Cyphella* subgen. *Mairina:* it was stated to be a "stat. nov.", "(Pilát)" was cited as the author of the basionym, and no Latin description was given. Hence Cooke's statement, "Type species: *Cyphella monacha* Speg." must be regarded as an indirect indication of a lectotype by which he meant to select *Cyphella bresadolae*, a species he referred to *C. monacha*. — *Maireina*, as published by Cooke, is a superfluous name because that author should have taken up the validly published name *Pseudodasyscypha* Velen. (cf. Donk, Part I *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 219. 1951) which he cited as a synonym.

Mniopetalum Donk & Sing. *apud* Donk *in* Persoonia **2**: 332. 1962. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Mnium;* petalum, a flower-leaf. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Mniopetalum globisporum* Donk. — PROTONYM: *Mniopetalum* Donk & Sing.; Sing., Agar., 2nd Ed., 328. 1962 (lacking Latin description). — SCOPE. Introduced with two species.

Pellidiscus Donk *in* Persoonia **1**: 89. 1959. — ETYMOLOGY: pellis, skin; discus, quoit. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Cyphella pallida* Berk. & Br.

Phaeocyphellopsis W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 119. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: φαιός, dusky; the genus *Cyphellopsis*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Solenia ochracea* Hoffm. per Schleich.

Phaeodepas Reid *in* Kew Bull. **15**: 273. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: φαιός, dusky; δέπας, cup. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Phaeodepas dennisii* Reid.

Phaeoglabrotricha W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 115. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: φαιός, dusky; the genus *Glabrotricha*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Cyphella sessilis* Burt. — SCOPE. Introduced with eight species.

Phaeoporotheleum (W. B. Cooke) W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 129. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: φαιός dusky; the genus *Porotheleum*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation for basionym): *Porotheleum revivescens* Berk. & C. — BASIONYM: *Porotheleum* subgen. *Phaeoporotheleum* W. B. Cooke *in* Mycologia **49**: 691. 1957. — SCOPE. The taxon was introduced with two species. — REMARK. The generic name is doubtfully validly published because of the incomplete reference to the basionym: "Mycologia, l.c." The 'l.c.' presents a puzzle that can be solved after some deductions and difficulties, but it hardly represents the complete reference required by the Code.

Ad *Pleurotopsis* (P. Henn.) Earle. — Delete the whole account. This name is treated anew in connection with the 'Agaricaceae' (Donk *in* Beih. Nova Hedw. **5**: 236. 1962).

[*Porodothion* Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 262. 1825; Wittst., Etym.-bot. HandwB. 721. 1852 ("*Porodothium*"). — This is a name change for the lichen genus *Porothelium* Eschw. 1824, which was preoccupied by *Porotheleum* Fr. 1818, the name of a widely different genus; for the latter name see Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **1**: 217-219. 1951; *in* Persoonia **1**: 79. 1959). — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 79. 1953) listed this as the name of a genus of Thelephoraceae, with the remark "?cf. *Porotheleum* Fr.", reason why it is here briefly mentioned.]

[*Porodothium.—See Porodothion.*]

Ad *Porotheleum* Fr. — Augment the place of publication as follows: *Porotheleum* (Fr. per Fr.) Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 80. 1825 (in the Index as "*Porothelium*"); Fr., Elench. **1**: 125. 1828; Syst. mycol. **3** (Index): 150. 1832. In the last instance Fries listed the name *Porotheleum* (note the spelling) as a generic one without any ambiguity! — Replace under VARIANT SPELLING, "*Porothel*[*i*]*um*': Reichenb. ..." by "*Porothelium*"; Fries, Syst. Orb. veg., Index generum. 1825'.

Rhodoarrhenia Sing., Agar., 2nd. Ed., 803. 1962 (lacking Latin description). — Type species (by original designation): *Merulius pezizoides* Speg.

Rhodocyphella W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 105. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: ῥόδον, rose; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Cyphella cupuliformis* Berk. & Rav. apud Berk. — SCOPE. Introduced with two species.

Ad *Rimbachia* Pat. — After "TYPE SPECIES", add: '(only original species)'.

Skepperiella Pilát.—'Thelephoraceae' (see Donk *in* Taxon **6**: 113. 1957).

Ad *Solenia* Pers. per Fr. — Add: PROTONYM. Fries already definitely accepted this generic name in 1821 (Syst. mycol. **1**: lv. 1821) when he merely listed it as "*Solenia* Hoffm." Agardh (Aphor. bot. 85. Dec. 21. 1821) published the name in exactly the same manner. As discussed under *Henningsomyces* (this paper, p. 115), 'Hoffm.' is an erroneous author's citation: hence *Solenia* was apparently not validly published in 1821 by Fries by an 'indirect' reference (viz. an author's citation) to a previously published description of the genus.

Add under HOMONYM the following note: W. B. Cooke (*in* Mycologia **49**: 682. 1957; *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 16. 1961) has refuted Donk's conclusion that *Solenia* Pers. per Fr. was impriorable (illegitimate) because he can think of no reason for considering the earlier name *Solena* Lour. (1790, Cucurbitaceae) and *Solena* Willd. (1797, Rubiaceae) as orthographic variants of *Solenia* Pers. per Fr. The Code (Art. 75) provides ample grounds for a contrary opinion and for regarding *Solenia* Pers. per Fr. as preoccupied. In the present paper (see p. 115) it is concluded that the name *Henningsomyces* O.K. is a validly published one and is the correct name for the genus.

Replace "*Solenia* Agardh (1822; ...)" by '*Solenia* Agardh 1824 (Syst. Alg. xxxii, 185; ... '), the correct date of publication of the generic name, as was pointed out by W. B. Cooke (*in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 16. 1961); protonym, *Ulva* trib. *Solenia* Agardh, Sp. Alg. **1** (2): 417. 1822.

Stromatocyphella W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 104. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: στρῶμα, blanket; the genus *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Cyphella conglobata* Burt. — SCOPE. Introduced with three species.

Ad *Wiesneria* Höhn. — The correct citation of the place of publication is as follows: *Wiesneria* Höhn. *in* Schiffner *in* Denkschr. math.-nat. Kl. Akad. Wiss. Wien **83**: 7. 1907.

Woldmaria W. B. Cooke *in* Beih. Sydowia **4**: 29. 1961. — ETYMOLOGY: S. Woldmar. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Solenia crocea* P. Karst.

HYMENOLICHENES

(See Part II *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 435-440. 1954)

Ad *Hypochnus* Fr. ex Ehrenb. — The citation of the place of publication of the homonym *Hypochnus* Fr. per Fr. should become: *Hypochnus* Fr. (Obs. mycol. **2**: 278. 1818) *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xlv, 450. 1821 ("Thelephoraceae"); see Donk *in* Taxon **6**: 75. 1957.

'CLAVARIACEAE'

(See Part III *in* Reinwardtia **2**: 441-493. 1954)

Actiniceps Berk & Br. *in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.), **15**: 85. 1876. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἀκτίς*, ray; -ceps, headed. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Actiniceps thwaitesii* Berk & Br. — For a redescription of this species, see Boedijn (*in* Persoonia **1**: 13 *fs. 1*-5 1959). — REMARK. This genus was originally considered to belong to the imperfect Fungi (Stilbaceae). — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Actinoceps*"; Barnett, Ill. Gen. imp. Fungi, 2d Ed., 144. 1960.—Apparently a correction.

[*Amphicorda* Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 170. 1825. — Listed by W. B. Cooke Gen. Homobas. 8. 1953) as a genus of "Clavariaceae", presumably because the type species had been called "*Clavaria*" *felina* DC. A more recent denomination is *Isaria felina* (DC per Pers.) Fr. (Deuteromycetes).]

Amylaria Corner *in* Balf.-Browne *in* Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) (Bot.) **1**: 197. 1955. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἄμυλον*, a kind of flour. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES ("species unica"): *Amylaria himalayensis* Corner.

Anthina Fr. per Fr.—Deuteromycetes (see Donk *in* Taxon **11**: 78. 1962).

Aphotistus Humb. per Steud.—Deuteromycetes (see Donk *in* Taxon **11**: 79. 1962).

"*Barba* Sterb."—This name is listed by Streinz (Nomencl. Fung. 140. 1861) with one species "[*Barba*] *caprina* Sterb." which he considered a synonym of *Clavaria coralloides* L. Actually van Sterbeeck (Theatr. Fung. 96. 1675) did not call any taxon '*Barba*' but used the name *Barba caprina* in a generic sense to indicate several branched species, his species being *Fungus corallinus asper, Barba caprina minor, Barba caprina maior.* The latter one might be *Clavaria botrytis* Pers. per Fr., a species of *Ramaria* (Fr.) Bonord.

Ceratella (Quél.) Bigeard & Guill., Fl. Champ. sup. France **2**: 442. 1913. — ETYMOLOGY: ceratellum, small horn. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Clavaria mucida* Pers. per Fr. — BASIONYM: *Clavaria* [sect.] *Ceratella* Quél., Ench. Fung. 222. 1886; Fl. mycol. France 457. 1888.—Introduced with seven species of which the first is *Clavaria uncialis* Grev.: Fr., the second, *Clavaria mucida.* — SCOPE. Bigeard & Guillemin raised Quélet's section to generic rank with exactly the same species of Quélet's "Flore" (1888), almost in its original form (1886). — TYPIFICATION. Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **2**: 445. 1954) selected *Clavaria mudica* for the basionym; the same species is now also selected for the generic name as published by Bigeard & Guillemin. — HOMONYMS: *Ceratella* Hook. f. (1845; Compositae). — *Ceratella* Pat., Hym. Eur. 157. 1887 ["(Quél)"]. Although Patouillard ascribed the name to Quélet he published it in a different rank for a different taxon. In fact, none of Quélet's original species could well be selected as type for Patouillard's name: compare Donk (op. cit. pp. 444-445). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonyms.

Ad *Ceratella* Pat. — Add a second HOMONYM, *Ceratella* (Quél.) Bigeard & Guill., for which see above.

[*Chordostylum* Tode *per* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xlvii. 1821; Syst. Orb. veg. 175. 1825; Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 299. 1832; Reichenb., Consp. Regni veg. 7. 1828 ("*Chordostylium*"). — Devalidated name: *Chordostylum* Tode, Fungi mecklenb. **1**: 37. 1790.—Introduced with four species, *Chordostylum capillare* Tode (first species), *C. byssoides* Tode, *C. hispidulum* Tode, and *C. clavaria* Tode, all depicted. There is every reason to assume from the start that the first and third species are non-clavariaceous. With the first species as the type, there is, therefore, not much reason to enter this genus among the Hymenomycetes. In this connection it may be pointed out that when Fries [Syst. mycol. **3** (2): 299-300; **3** (Index): 70. 1832] came to treat *Chordostylum* (in 1821 it was only listed by name) he excluded all species except one, Tode's first, *C. capillare*, which must be taken as lectotype. — Endlicher (Gen. Pl. 35. 1836; Ench. bot. 20. 1841) listed *Chordostylum* as a doubtful synonym of *Typhula* Fr.; and W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 20. 1953) as "*Chordostylium* [!] Tode ex Reichenb. Consp. Regni Veg. 7. 1828" (no type species listed), as a genus of "Clavariaceae", presumably because Doty (in litt.) identified it with *Typhula*. Compare Fries [Syst. mycol. **3** (2). 300. 1832] who stated that *Chordostylum clavaria* was a species of *Typhula*. Whether any of the original species are really clavariaceous has still to be settled, but looks improbable.]

Ad *Cladaria* Ritgen. — Alter the citation of the place of publication as follows: Ritgen, Ueber innere u. äuss. Bewegung PflReiche 54. 1828 (= *in* Schr. Ges. Beförd. ges. Naturw. Marburg **2**: 94. 1831). — I have now consulted a bound copy of Volume 2 of the

Marburger "Schriften" apparently agreeing with the one discussed by Rogers (*in* Farlowia **4**: 33. 1950). One would conclude that Volume 2 was published in two different manners: (i) as a series of reprints (each with a pagination of its own), which were published on the dates printed on their title-pages, and completed with front-pages dated 1831; and (ii) as a volume with consecutive page-numbers and front-pages, issued as a whole in 1831. In case (i), Ritgen's contribution, which was mentioned in the Contents of the Volume as two distinct papers, was issued as a single paper with consecutive page-numbers, dated 1828, and without any indication that it made out part of the Marburger "Schriften" (no wrapper seen).

Ad *Clavaria* Fr. — Add under NOMEN CONSERVANDUM: *Clavaria*, with C. *fragilis* Pers. per Fr. as type species, is now definitely a nomen conservandum (Code 1956: 209).

Ad *Clavariachaeta* "McGinty": Lloyd. — Add: VARIANT SPELLING: "*Clavariochaete*"; W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 21. 1953.

Ad *Clavariachaete* Corner. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 21. 1953) erroneously listed *Dendrocladium peckholtii* Lloyd as type species.

I am not aware that the name *Clavaria* sect. *Clavariastrum* Duby, Bot. gall. **2**: 763. 1830 (cited by W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 21. 1953) has ever been converted into a generic one.

"*Clavella*". — In a list of species (Anonymus *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **71**: xiii. 1955) a number of specific names are mentioned with "Clavella" as the generic appellation. All are unbranched species and are listed by Bourdot & Galzin (Hym. France 110. 1928) under *Clavaria* sect. *Clavella* Bourd. & G. This is another example of indiscriminate exchange of generic names and subdivisional epithets in specific combinations still practised in France.

Clavellaria "Pers.": W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 21. 1953 (incidental mention). — Cooke listed a genus "*Clavellaria* Pers. Myc. Eur. **1**: 1822 - C[lavariaceae]. Type: According to Doty [in litt.] used only in lists of synonyms." — What I have found about this name is that Persoon (Mycol. europ. **1**: 158. 1822) listed "*Clavellaria flabellaris*. Batsch El. fung. p. 227. t. 28. f. 159" as a synonym of *Merisma palmatum* var. *flabellare* (Batsch. per Fr.) Pers. ≡ *Thelephora flabellaris* (Batsch) per Fr., a fungus often included in *Thelephora anthocephala* (Bull.) per Fr. Since Batsch (Elench. Fung. Cont. **1**: 29, 227 *pl. 28 f. 159*. 1786) wrote '*Clavaria*', I would conclude that Persoon made a slip by writing '*Clavellaria*'.

Ad *Cnazonaria* Corda. — Add: VARIANT SPELLING: "*Cuazonaria*"; Endl., Gen. Pl. 35. 1836; Ench. bot. 20. 1841; (as synonym).

Coniocladium W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 23. 1953 ("Pat."; incidental mention). — W. B. Cooke listed a generic name "*Coniocladium* Pat. Jour. Bot. **3**: 200. 1889" with *Eriocladus brasiliensis* Lév. as type species. Apparently he had in mind *Lachnocladium* sect. *Coniocladium* Pat. *in* J .Bot. (ed. Morot) **3**: 26. 1889, a taxon which does not include *Eriocladus brasiliensis* among its original contents. Patouillard placed that species, as *Lachnocladium brasiliense* (Lév.) Berk. & C., in *Lachnocladium* sect. *Lachnocladium* "Lév." (op. cit. p. 26). The correct type species for section *Coniocladium* must be selected from the seven original species (of which two were described as new) and which in our modern opinion form a heterogeneous assortment, all of them described from the tropics or extra-european regions and mostly as yet insufficiently worked out. Without choosing, I would direct attention to *Lachnocladium cartilagineum* Berk & C. ≡ *Clavulina cartilaginea* (Berk. & C.) Corner which seems to agree very well with the sectional description.

Ad *Corallium* Hahn. — Add: HOMONYM: *Corallium* Hill, Fl. brit. 623. 1760, a genus of the animal kingdom, placed by Hill among the "Zoophyta" ("Has Linnaei, Peysonellum sequentes, regno adjecit animali"), but still characterized as, "plantae genus fere lapideum". Apparently the same genus as *Corallum* Tourn., Inst. 572. 1700.

[*Corallodendron* Jungh., Praem. Fl. crypt. Jav. Ins. Fasc. I *in* Verh. Batav. Genootsch. **17** [2]: 7. [1838]; Clem. & Shear, Gen. Fungi 227, 406. 1931 ("*Corallodendrum*"); not *Coralliodendron* Tourn. (1700; Papilionaceae); not *Coralliodendron* Kütz. (Ueber „Polyp. calcif." Lamour. 11. 1841; Siphonocladales, Chlorophyta); *Hasskarlinda* O.K., Rev. Gen. Pl. **1**: 172. 1891, name change — Listed by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 24, 42. 1953) as a genus of Thelephoraceae (*Corallodendron*) and its name change (*Hasskarlinda*) as a genus of Clavariaceae, with *Corallodendron*

dron leucocephalum Jungh. as type species (only original species). I am not aware that this fungus has ever authoratively been included among the Hymenomycetes.]

Ad *Coralloides* Tourn. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 25. 1953) listed "*Hydnum coralloides* Scop. ex Fr." as type species, apparently on no other basis than the identity in spelling of the generic name and the specific epithet. He does not indicate with which of De Tournefort's eleven original species the later described *H. coralloides* would agree.

[*Corallomorpha* Opiz.—See Dacrymycetaceae.]

Ad *Cornicularia* Bonord. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 25. 1953) listed "*Cornicularia* Gray 1821. (Fungi imperfecti)" as a homonym. Although S. F. Gray (Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 404-406. 1821) gave no author, there can be no doubt that his is the lichen genus *Cornicularia* Achar. (1794; Parmeliaceae): in the synonymy of each of his six species he cited a combination with the name *Cornicularia* followed by Acharius as the author's citation.

[Ad *Crinula*. — Add: Variant spellings: "*Grinula*"; Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 91. 1825. — "*Prinula*"; Fr., Elench. **2**: 30. 1828. — Evidently both errors of printing.]

Cuazonoaria.—See Cnazonaria.

Ad *Dendrocladium* (Pat.) Lloyd. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 30. 1953) listed a genus *Dendrocladium* Pat. 1889 with *Dendrocladium peckholtii* Lloyd as type species, a double error: compare Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **2**: 457-459. 1954).

Ad *Eriocladus* Lév. and *Lachnocladium* Lév. — The proposal for conservation of *Lachnocladium* has not yet been acted upon and thus still stands. It will be published anew in "Taxon" in the near future.

"*Eucnazonaria*". — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 34. 1953) listed "*Eucnazonaria* Donk Bot. Mus. Univ. Utrecht Med. **9**: 96. 1933. - C[lavariaceae]. Type: as section of *Cnazonaria*." This reflects the existence of the name *Cnazonaria* sect. *Eucnazonaria* Donk, Rev. niederl. Homob.-Aphyll. **2**: 96. 1933 (& *in* Meded. bot. Mus. Univ. Utrecht No. 9), type species, *Clavaria setipes* Grev.

Ad *Eriocladus* Lév. — Add: Isonym: *Lachnocladium* Lév. (1846), q.v.

Ad *Gliocoryne* Maire. — Variant spelling: "*Gloiocoryne*": Donk, Rev. niederl. Homob.-Aphyll. **2**: 100. 1933 (as synonym).—An error.

[*Hasskarlinda* O.K.—*See Corallodendron* Jungh.]

Ad *Holocoryne* (Fr.) Bonord. — Add: Remark. Quélet (*in* Bull. Soc. bot. France **24**: 89. 1877) once made tentatively use of *Holocoryne* as a generic name: see quotation below under *Pistillia* Quél.

Lachnocladium.—See above under *Eriocladus.*

Ad *Merisma* Pers. per S. F. Gray. — Add under Typification: The indication as type species of *Merisma cristatum* Pers. ("cf. Rogers, Mycologia **36**: 77. 1944") by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homob. 62. 1953) is an error: Rogers emphatically rejected it and designated as type species *Merisma foetidum* Pers. = *Thelephora palmata* (Scop.) per Fr.

At the same time W. B. Cooke (l.c.) also listed the name "*Merisma* Pers. Myc. Eur. **1**: 155. 1822"[1] with *Thelephora fastidiosa* (Pers.) per Fr. as type species ("fide Rogers 1944: 77"). This is also an error. Although Rogers (in Mycologia **36**: 77. 1944) wrote "*Merisma* could be used here [that is, for *Corticium* sect. *Humicola* Bourd. & G.] only by conservation of *Merisma* Pers., 1822, with the lectotype *Merisma fastidiosum* (Pers. ex Fr.) Pers., against *Merisma* Pers. ex Gray, 1821", he quite definitely did not propose the acceptance of this alternative.

Add these Remarks. The following quotation is from the first volume of the "Systema": "Genera characteres, unice ex hymenio, neglecta pilei forma, sumendi. Hinc factitia sunt genera e forma pilei clavata (*Merisma, Hericium, Gomphus* etc.) 1. resupinata (*Poria, Corticium* etc.)."—Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 7. 1821). This shows that all these genera were considered artificial and not acceptable to Fries, and that they were not validly published in the "Systema" although briefly mentioned. And compare Fries, op. cit. p. 462! — It is possible that S. F. Gray should be replaced by Nocca & Balbis (Fl. ticin. **2**: 343. 1821) as the author who revalidated the name *Merisma* (no author's citation; generic description). I have no information whether or not the "Flora ticinensis", Volume 2, appeared before Gray's work.

[1] Rather, Pers. per Pers.

Ad *Myxomycidium* Mass. — Cross out the question-mark in the reference, the date of effective publication of the "Kew Bulletin" for 1899 being 1901: compare Kew Bull. **1901**: 81.

Ad *Phacorhiza* Pers. — W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 72. 1953) cited "*Clavaria phacorrhiza* Pers." as type species of this generic name. This is not correct: *Clavaria phacorrhiza* Reichard ≡ *Typhula phacorrhiza* (Reichard) per Fr. ≡ *Clavaria phacorrhiza* (Reichard per Fr.) Pers. is a quite different species from the type (only original species), *Phacorrhiza sclerotioides* Pers. ≡ *Typhula sclerotioides* (Pers.) Fr. Cooke's reference, "*fide* Corner", does not mean that Corner (Monogr. Clavaria *in* Ann. Bot. Mem. **1**. 1950) had already previously made this slip.

I am not aware that the name *Clavaria* subgen. *Phalacrea* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 463, 465, 485, 499. 1821 (cited by W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homobas. 73. 1953) has ever been converted into a generic one. The epithet is mentioned by Fries (op. cit.) on page 499 as a name: "CLAVATI . . . / Relique genera l. subgenera secundae dignitatis, intermedia. / [CLAVARIA] abiens in Typhulam = *Phalacrea* (Crinula)." Evidently not validly published as a generic name by Fries on this page either. — Not *Phalacraea* DC (1836; Compositae).

Ad *Pistillaria* Fr. — "*Pistillaris* Fr. 1836: 17" as used by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 88. 1953) is an error (variant spelling) for '*Pistillaria*'. The reference ("1836") is to Fries (Gen. Hym. 17. 1836) where *Scleromitra* Corda was identified with "*Pistillaria*".

Pistillaris.—See *Pistillaria*, above.

Pistillia Quél. *in* Bull. Soc. bot. France **24**: 89. 1877. — A provisional name, used as follows: "*Craterellus pistillaris* Fr. est un *Clavaria* [du section] *holocoryne*, comme Schaeffer (t. LLLXIX) le croyait déjà, et dont il pourrait porter le nom: *Holocoryne* ou *Pistillia Schaefferi* . . . ."

Pseudotremellodendron Reid. — Tremellaceae (see Donk *in* Taxon **7**: 241. 1958).

Ad *Pterula* Fr. — Add under PROTONYM: Another mention of the name is on page 499 (Fries, Syst. mycol. **1**. 1821), where it is given as follows: "CLAVATI . . . / Reliqua genera l. subgenera secundae dignitatis, intermedia . . . . / TYPHULA abiens in Pistillariam = *Pterula*." This evidently does not constitute the valid publication of *Pterula* as a generic name either.

Ad *Ramaria* S. F. Gray and *Ramaria* (Fr.) Bonord. — The proposal for conservation of the latter name against the former and *Cladaria* Ritg. has not yet been acted upon and thus still stands. It will be published anew in "Taxon" in the near future.

Sclerotium Tode per Fr.—Deuteromycetes (see Donk *in* Taxon **11**: 99. 1962).

Ad *Sparassis* Fr. ex Fr. — Replace "DEVALIDATED NAME: . . ." by: PROTONYM: *Sparassis* Fr., Specim. Syst. mycol. 2. 1819 (nomen nudum); Novit. Fl. suec., Part[ic]. V. Cont., 80. 1819: "*Sparassis. Clav. crispa.* Conf. Syst. Myc. Vol. I." — Add. VARIANT SPELLING: "*Sparasis*": Alexopoulos, Intr. Mycol. 402. 1952.—Apparently an unintentional error.

[*Symphyosira* Preuss *in* Linnaea **25**: 742. 1852. — Type species (only original species): *Symphyosira lutea* Preus. — Published as a genus of "Clavariaceae Corda", reason why it is here mentioned. It is currently included in the Deuteromycetes (Moniliales. Stilbaceae).]

Turbinaria Schw.—Deuteromycetes (see Donk *in* Taxon **11**: 102. 1962).

Tremellodendropsis (Corner) D. A. Crawf. *in* Trans. roy. Soc. New Zeal. **82**: 618. 1954. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Tremellodendron*; ὄψις, appearance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Thelephora tuberosa* (Grev.) Fr. — BASIONYM: *Aphelaria* subgen. *Tremellodendropsis* Corner *in* Ann. Bot. II **17**: 348. 1953. — Introduced with four species; type by original designation, *Thelephora tuberosa*. — REMARK. Perhaps the genus must be included in the Tremellaceae.

Tumidapexus D. A. Crawf. *in* Trans. roy. Soc. New Zeal. **82**: 626. 1954. — ETYMOLOGY: tumidus, swollen; apex, top. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Tumidapexus ravus* D. A. Crawf.

Wiesnerina Höhn.—'Cyphellaceae' (see Donk *in* Reinwardtia **1**: 220. 1951) & see page 117 above.

[Ad *Xyloglossum* Pers. — Replace the author's citation, "Pers. *ex* Link . . . 1826" by, 'Pers. *per* Ficinus & Schub., Fl. Gegend

Dresden 2: 314. 1823'. Only species treated, "*X. herbarum* P." — Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 461. 1821) did not definitely accept the name and the genus: "... *Xyloglosso* Pers. (*Clavaria herb.* olim., quae vero proprium genus non constituere debet ...) ..."]

BOLETACEAE

(See Part IV *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 275-313. 1955)

Aureoboletus Pouzar *in* Ceská Mykol. **11**: 48. 1957. — ETYMOLOGY: aureus, golden; the genus *Boletus*. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Boletus gentilis* (Quél.) Kalchbr. — SCOPE. Two additional species were definitely included.

Ad *Boletus* L. per Fr. — Add under "TYPIFICATION: Reichert [*in* Palest. J .Bot. (Rehovot Ser.) **3**: 214. 1940] considered *Boletus luteus* "Fr. ex L." as type of *Boletus* "Fries 1821 *ex* Dill. emend. Murrill 1909 (Mycologia **1**. 1909)". — Add to TYPONYMS: compare *Tubiporus* Paul. Replace "*Tubiporus* Paul. ex P. Karst." by '*Tubiporus* Paul.' — Add: NOMEN CONSERVANDEM (proposed). A proposal will soon be published in "Taxon" to conserve *Boletus* Fr. (non L.) with *Boletus edulis* Bull. per Fr. as type species.

Ad *Campbellia* Cooke & Mass. — Singer (*in* Taxon **5**: 30-31. 1956) contested the selection of *Merulius infundibuliformis* as type on an assumption which is not valid in my opinion. — W. B. Cooke (*in* Mycologia **49**: 221. 1957) listed *M. infundibuliformis* as a "Species not yet studied" of *Serpula* Pers. per S. F. Gray.

Fuscoboletinus Pomerleau & A. H. Sm. *in* Brittonia **14**: 157. 1962. — ETYMOLOGY: fuscus: the genus *Boletinus*. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Fuscoboletinus sinuspaulianus* Pomerleau & A. H. Sm.

Ad *Ixechinus* Heim. — For notes on *Ixechinus minus* Heim and its possible taxonomical position, see Singer (*in* Sydowia **9**: 421. 1955).

Ad *Ixocomus* Quél. — Add: REMARK. See also discussion under *Versipellis* Quél. in the present paper.

Tubiporus Paul., Mycétol. 43, 47. 1808 (devalidated name). — This name was introduced thus: "Quant à leurs noms ... on a préferée ... celui de *Tubiporus* (pour dire à tubes et à pores), à la place du *suillus* de Micheli ou du *boletus* de Linné, pour tous les champignons charnus et tubuleux dessous, soit de terre, soit des arbres ...." As an isonym of *Boletus* L., *Tubiporus* has to be typified by the type species of the former name, viz. either *Boletus bovinus* L. or *B. luteus* L.: compare Donk (*in* Reinwardtia **3**: 280. 1953).

Ad *Tubiporus* P. Karst. — Change the author's citation "Paul. ex P. Karst." into 'P. Karst.' and cross out, "Protonym: *Tubiporus* Paul., Iconogr. Champ. *pl. 166bis-183bis.* 1812-35. ... [*Tubiporus*] being a nomen nudum, I would not even consider it a devalidated name." — Add: HOMONYM: *Tubiporus* Paul. (1808; devalidated name), q.v.

Ad *Rostkovites* P. Karst. — Add to the authors who indicated *Boletus granulatus* L. per Fr. as type species: Reichert [*in* Palest. J. Bot. (Rehovot Ser.) **3**: 214, 1940].

Ad *Versipellis* Quél. and *Xerocomus* Quél. apud Moug. & Ferry. — The proposal for conservation of *Versipellis* against *Xerocomus* has received a remarkable treatment by the Special Committee for Fungi 1950-4. Its Secretary considered *Xerocomus* a name that would stand without conservation, because he considered the indication of *Boletus variegatus* Sw. per Fr. as type species of *Versipellis* as correct. Instead of subjecting the proposal to a vote, he asked the Committee to decide on the question, "Does *Xerocomus* stand without conservation?" (Circular dated May 5, 1954). The Committee thought it did (Circular dated June 15, 1954). Quite evidently this was not a matter to be decided by the Committee for Fungi. Because of this irregular handling of the case I consider the proposal as still standing.

What Singer and others defended was that Quélet had introduced two generic names (*Versipellis, Xerocomus*) for different genera and hence that the two should be typified as if they had no relation to each other. This was a very formal point of view not supported by the facts. Donk (Prop. Cons. Xerocomus 3. 1953; *in* Reinwardtia **3**: 310. 1955) defended the thesis that Quélet merely changed the name *Versipellis* into *Xerocomus* and that consequently the two names should be typified by one and the same species, viz. *Boletus subtomentosus* L. per Fr.: "Quélet retained the genus, he only changed its name."

An unexpected confirmation of this latter conclusion was found by Dr. D. P. Rogers (in litt.). It had been overlooked that Quélet (Enchir. Fung. 345. 1886) already made this clear simultaneously with the publication of the names *Versipellis* and *Viscipellis* Quél. In the index he listed these two names thus:

"Versipellis, (Xerocomus) 157" and *"Viscipellis, (Ixocomus)* 155".

What is not clear is the status of the names *Xerocomus* and *Ixocomus* as published on this occasion: did Quélet introduce completely superfluous alternative names, or did he definitely replace *Versipellis* by *Xerocomus* and *Viscipellis* by *Ixocomus*, in which case one might consider *Versipellis* and *Viscipellis* as not validly published because Quélet eventually accepted *Xerocomus* and *Ixocomus* as the correct names for his two genera. In my opinion these two names were published as nothing more than tentatively suggested alternative names, and, hence, have no nomenclatorial status. This they acquired when Quélet definitely applied them afterwards and published them as superfluous names.

In any case it has now been proven that *Xerocomus* and *Ixocomus* are mere name changes (isonyms) and have to be typified by the types of *Versipellis* and *Viscipellis*, and that the proposal for conservation of *Xerocomus* has to be maintained.

Ad *Viscipellis* Quél. — Add under ISONYM: See also discussion under *Versipellis* in the present paper.

Ad *Xerocomus* Quél. — Add under NOMEN CONSERVANDUM (proposed): See also discussion under *Versipellis* in the present paper.

(to be continued)

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES—XIII

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO PARTS I–IX, XII

(Conclusion) *

M. A. Donk (The Hague)

'HYDNACEAE'

(See Part V *in* Taxon 5: 69-80, 95-115. 1956)

Ad *Aciella*. — Replace what is said about this name by the following account:

Aciella (P. Karst.) P. Karst., Finl. Basidsv. 148. 1899 — ETYMOLOGY: diminutive of *Acia*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): "*Ac*[*ia*] *tomentosa* (Schrad.) Karst."— According to the description and a specimen sent to Patouillard, and to Karsten's own synonymy this is *Asterodon ferruginosus* Pat. — BASIONYM: *Acia* subgen. *Aciella* P. Karst. *in* Bidr. Känn. Finl. Nat. Folk **48**: 362. 1889.—Only species, "*Ac*[*ia*] *tomentosa* (Schrad.) Karst." — SCOPE. When raised to the rank of a genus the contents of the taxon remained unchanged. — HOMONYM: *Aciella* Tiegh. (1894; Loranthaceae). — TYPONYMS: *Asterodon* Pat. (1894). *Hydnochaete* Peck (1897; preoccupied), *Hydnochaetella* Sacc. (1898). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Ad *Acontia* Hill. — The species I selected as type (*Acontia album crassum* Hill) was depicted on Plate 4 as *Acontia* 1. This figure Hill copied from Micheli (Nov. Pl. Gen. *pl. 72 f.* 3. 1729). Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 400. 1821) referred Micheli's fungus to *Hydnum repandum* L. per Fr.

Ad *Asterodon* Pat. — Add the earlier publication date, 'Pat. *in* Bull. Soc. mycol. France **9**: liii. 1893'. A preliminary announcement: generic description, no type species mentioned.

Cladodontia Berk. *in* Hook. f., Bot. antarct. Voy. (Fr. Fasm.) **2**: 257. 1860 (nomen provisorium). — This name was published as follows in a remark added to *Irpex archeri* Berk.:

"This curious species is allied to *Radulum palmatum*, Berk., [Ann. Nat. Hist. ix. p. 445] and with that and one or two more will probably form a genus distinguished from *Irpex* by its palmate teeth .... The genus, if it be thought worthy of being distinguished, may be called *Cladodontia*."

[Ad *Cerophora* Rafin. — Through the kind intermediary of Dr. D. P. Rogers I have been able to study a photocopy of Rafinesque's unpublished plates. Plate 25 is wholly devoted to *Cerophora*, depicting six species. The three taken into consideration in my paper are represented (*Cerophora clavata*, *C. "globularis"*, *C. pyriformis*) and by some considerable stretch of imagination one may conclude, as I suggested previously, that they do belong to *Lycoperdon*. Specific identification seems out of question.]

Ad *Dicarphus* Rafin. — The set of unpublished plates mentioned above under *Cerophora* also contains a plate (*pl. 28*) on which the type species of this generic name is depicted. I am unable to identify the fungus from the picture.

Ad *Diopogon*. — Add: *Diopogon* is also mentioned (as a nomen nudum) by Fries on pages lvi and 458 (Syst. mycol. **1**. 1821).

Ad *Gleoradulum* Lloyd. — This generic name was taxonomically accepted by Rick [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **5**: 183. 1959; *"Gloeradulum"*], inclusive of the type species *Radulum hydnoideum* (Schw.) Lloyd, but not validly published by him because neither a Latin description nor a sufficient bibliographic reference was added.

Ad *Grandinia* Fr. — Add under TYPIFICATION: Nikolajeva (*in* Fl. Pl. crypt. URSS **6**: 67. 1961) considers *Hydnum helveticum* Pers. ("*Grandinia helvetica* Fr.") as type. Not an original species, and not even mentioned in the generic treatment by Fries in 1838 (Epicr. 527).

Ad *Hericius* Juss. per Lam. — De Lamarck's definition of *Hericius* Juss. was overlooked when the discussion was written. It runs:

"L'URCHIN, *Hericius*. Expansion fongeuse, en masse ovoïde, presque sessile, penchée, &

* Continued from p. 123.

dont la face inférieure n'offre qu'un amas de pointes nombreuses & pendantes."—De Lamarck (Encycl. méth., Bot. **1**: 694. 1785).

This description at once suggests *Hydnum crinaceum*. When *Hericius* was published after the starting-point date, the accompanying reference "Lamk." may be taken as a reference to the above description, rather than to the one previously sugested by me.

Ad *Hericium* Pers. ex S. F. Gray.—See also last paragraph added to the note on *Merisma* in this paper (p. 120).

Ad *Hydnum* L. per Fr. — The correct place of valid publication is 'Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: lvi, 397. 1821'.

Hyphodontia John Erikss.—'Thelephoraceae' (see p. 161).

Ad *Hypothele*. — Cross out "Protonym: *Hypothele* Paul., Iconogr. Champ. *pls.* 35, 35 *bis*. 1812-35 (not validly published)" and replace by: DEVALIDATED NAME: *Hypothele* Paul., Mycétol. 43, 47. 1808.—Paulet remarked: "Quant à leurs noms ... on a préferé ... celui d'*Hypothele* (pour dire à papilles dessous) en place de l'*hydnum* de Linné, pour tous les champignons charnus, dont le dessous du chapiteau est garni de pointes ou de papilles ...." This shows that *Hypothele* is a mere change of name for *Hydnum* L. per Fr. and has to be typified by the same species as *Hydnum* L., which, in my opinion, is *H. repandum* L. — Since Banker (*in* Torreya **4**: 113-117. 1904) made no use of the generic name *Hypothele* except as part of specific combinations, and the species attributed to it was not a new one, he neither validly published the generic name by a reference nor by a descriptio generico-specifica.

Ad *Irpex* Fr. — Add under TYPIFICATION: Kotlaba & Pouzar (*in* Česká Mykol. **11**: 161. 1957) followed Banker and Donk by taking *Hydnum pendulum* (A. & S.) per Fr. as type species. Talbot (*in* Bothalia **6**: 344. 1954) followed Clements & Shear and regarded *Hydnum lacteum* (Fr.) per Fr. as type species. — Add under VARIANT SPELLING: "*Ipex*": Rab., Deutschl. Krypt.-Fl. 402. 1844.— Evidently an error of printing, corrected in the index, page 595. — Quélet *in* C.R. Ass. franç. Avanc. Sci. **9**: 670. 1883 once wrote in error "*Inrex deformis* Fr." — "*Jopex*": Neuhoff *in* Z. Pilzk. **2**: 179. 1923.—An error of printing.

Ad *Leaia*. — *Leaia piperata* Banker is not a lectotype but the holotype of the generic name as indicated on page 176 of Banker's paper.

Ad *Malacodon*. — Correct '*Malocodon*' into '*Malacodon*'.—An error of printing.

Ad *Manina* Banker. — Add: VALID PUBLICATION. Banker did not supply a formal description, but a short accompanying one may be extracted from a remark on page 273, which runs: "It is evident, therefore, that *Martella* as conceived both by Adanson and Scopoli stood for forms in which the teeth or spines stood erect, pointing upward and were not pendent as in the case of *Manina* Scop."

Mycoleptodonoides Nikol. *in* Not. syst. Sect. crypt. Inst. bot. Acad. USSR **8**: 117. 1952. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Mycoleptodon*; -oides, resembling. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Mycoleptodonoides vassiljevae* Nikol. — SCOPE. Introduced for two species.

Ad *Odontia* S. F. Gray. — Of the two alternate courses discussed in connection with the typification I now strongly prefer the then rejected one: compare Donk (*in* Taxon **6**: 245-256. 1957) for a general discussion as well as for a note on the present case (p. 255). This conclusion implies that the authors' citation of the generic name becomes *Odontia* 'Pers. per S. F. Gray', the type species (selected), *Odontia ferruginea* Pers., and, hence, *Odontia* Pers. per S. F. Gray, the correct name for *Caldesiella* Sacc. (1877), if one wants to keep that genus distinct from *Tomentella* Pat. It also means that *Odontia* is not available for any other use. This situation is different from the one resulting if *Hydnum obtusum* Schrad. were retained as type (second course), because that specific name will be considered at least by some mycologists as a nomen dubium, and hence the generic name as not available.

Gray's generic description is a shortened but otherwise faithful translation of Persoon's description of *Hydnum* sect. *Odontia* (Pers.) Pers. (Syn. Fung. 560. 1801); compare, "Thallus spreading, attached by its back; prickles round" with, "effusa resupinata superne echinata, aculeis teretibus, pileo manifesto nullo". *Odontia* Pers. and *Odontia* Pers. per S. F. Gray are two indications for exactly the same taxon and hence must be typified by an original species of Persoon.

Ad *Odontia* Hill (under *Odontia* S. F. Gray). — Hill depicted an example of his genus on Plate 4 as "*Odontia* 13 [= 1]": this figure he copied from Micheli (Nov. Pl. Gen. *pl. 64 f. 3.* 1729) and the fungus he called *Odontia villosa denticulis planis* Hill. The name *Hydnum occarium* Batsch per Fr. is also based on Micheli's fungus.

Ad *Odontia* Fr. — Add: VARIANT SPELLING: "*Odontium*" Lotsy, Vortr. bot. Stammesgesch. **1**: 694. 1907. Compare also *Odontium* Rafin. (see Part V, p. 107).

Ad *Phaeodon.* — On the previous occasion I selected *Hydnum suaveolens* Scop. per Fr. as type species, however, adding the remark, "but perhaps the earlier selected *Hydnum tomentosum* Schrad. sensu J. Schroet. will have to be maintained". This clause may be deleted now for the following reason. The genus *Phaeodon* was accepted and emended by Wünsche (Verbreit. Pilze Deutschl. 19, 21. 1896). In his generic description he stated "Auf dem Erdboden", which excludes the resupinate, lignicolous element originally included by Schroeter and represented by Schroeter's first species, the above mentioned *H. tomentosum*, indicated at a later date (1902) as type.

In this connection it may also be mentioned that Ulbrich [*in* Lindau, KryptFl. Anfänger **1** (3. Aufl.): 96. 1928] excluded *Sarcodon* "Quélet" (with *Hydnum imbricatum* L. per Fr.) from the genus *Phaeodon*, which eliminated the eligibility of *H. imbricatum*.

Ad *Phaeoradulum* Pat. — Add: VALID PUBLICATION. Descriptio generico-specifica.

Porodon Fr.—'Polyporaceae' (see Donk *in* Persoonia **2**: 209. 1962).

Proto-Irpex Bres. ("in litt."); Killerm. *in* Denkschr. bayer. bot. Ges. **15**: 50. 1922 (not validly published). — The publication runs as follows:

"*Proto-Irpex*? / M[ünchen], Bot. Garten, Gewächshaus V 1854 (Herb. bav.). / Der P[ilz] als *Caldesiella ferruginosa* eingelegt, wird von Bres. in litt. als eine exotische Art *Proto-Irpex*? bezeichnet: cartilagineo-tremellosus, sine basidiis; hyphae ca. 1—2 μ; sporae obovatae 3/2 μ."

In my opinion not validly published because it is doubtful whether the genus was definitely taxonomically accepted by the publishing author (incidental mention). Moreover, the accompanying description is a specific one (rather than a generic one), and if interpreted as a descriptio generico-specifica it does not stand for 'a new species' that simultaneously received a new name.

Pseudasterodon J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **5**: 169. 1959. — Gender: m., although the author treated it as n. — Type species (selected): *Asterodon stramineus* J. Rick. — This was introduced for "*Asterodon* Patouillard, em. Rick" (*in* Ann. mycol., Berl. **38**: 57. 1940; this reference not supplied by Rick) and a number of new species, the original species being twelve in number. — The generic name was not validly published because no type species was indicated. — It had been mentioned in passing the year before in an observation appended to *Heterochaetella dubia* (Bourd. & G.) Bourd. & G.: "Attamen cystidia capitata, spinosa cum auctoris diagnosi non convenire fateor. Meo sensu forsan *Pseudasterodon*, tremelloideum, novum, quod tamen cystidiis, denticulis basidiisque *Stypellae* valde proximum."—J. Rick [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **2**: 42. 1958].

Ad *Radulochaete* J. Rick. — The generic name was once more published by Rick [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **5**: 184. 1959, "*Radulochaete* Rick, n. genus"], this time with two species of which the first is the same as the original species of *Radulochaete* 1940.

[Ad *Radulum.* — Add to the last paragraph under TYPIFICATION on page 111: C. A. Brown (*in* Bot. Gaz. **96**: 671. 1935) followed Fries by accepting *Radulum aterrimum* ("*aterrinum*") as type.]

Ad *Sarcodon* P. Karst. — Add under TYPIFICATION: Konrad & Maublanc (Ic. sel. Fung. **6**: 492. 1937), too, considered *Hydnum imbricatum* the type species of "*Sarcodon* (Quélet) Karsten (1881)".

Somion.—'Polyporaceae' (see Donk *in* Persoonia **1**: 283. 1960).

Replace the discussion on *Tylodon* Banker by the following:

[*Tylodon* Banker *in* Bull. Torrey bot. Cl. **29**: 440, 448. 1902. — TYPE SPECIES (same as of basionym): *Radulum aterrimum* Fr.— For this species, see under *Radulum* Fr. — BASIONYM: *Radulum* Fr., Syst. Orb. veg. 81. 1825; Elench **1**: 148. 1828. — VALID PUBLICATION. Reference only, no description.

REMARKS. Under the caption "*Radulum* Fr. Syst. Orb. Veg. 81. 1825" Banker (op. cit. p. 440) remarked: "Fries himself always cites the Elenchus Fungorum, 149. 1828, as the

place where he established the genus. But this must be regarded as a different genus having the same name...." He then stated that the name *Radulum* was untenable being preoccupied by *Radula* Dumort. 1822 of the Jungermanniaceae, a conclusion which is not in agreement with the present Code (different terminations). His closing sentence reads thus: "I propose, therefore, for the name of this genus *Tylodon* [footnote: From *τύλη*, a knot or callus, and *ὀδούς*] based on *T. Friesii* (= *Radulum pendulum* Fries, Elenchus Fungorum, 149. 1828; not *Radulum pendulum* Fries, Syst. Orb. Veg. 81. 1825.)". In the "Summary" (op. cit. p. 448) these equations are made: "*Radulum* Fr. 1825 = *Tylodon*" and "*Tylodon* gen. nov. *T. Friesii*. / *Radulum* Fr. 1830 [!]. *R. pendulum* (cf. page 440)." The question is, Is *Tylodon* a new name for *Radulum* Fr. 1825 or for *Radulum* Fr. 1828? The type species given by Banker would point to the latter 'genus' because in his opinon the former "was established on *Hydnum pendulum* (= *Sistotrema pendulum* Alb. & Schw.) with three other species" among which *R. pendulum* 1828 was not mentioned. The question becomes purely academic if one considers the two 'genera' the same, an opinion defended by Donk (under *Irpex* Fr. and *Radulum* Fr.).

Because there can be no hesitation about the fact that *Tylodon* is a mere name change ("I propose... for the name of this genus [*Radulum*] *Tylodon*...") without any accompanying description, the type species becomes automatically that of the basionym, viz. *Radulum aterrimum*. The type species indicated by Banker must be regarded as nothing but an (untenable) lectotype rather than a holotype. I, herewith, withdraw my previous tentative conclusion that the indicated type species was irrevocable and *Tylodon* a "nomen nudum ?" This decision can be easily rejected by interpreting the clause, "based on *T. Friesii* (= *Radulum pendulum* Fries...)" as merely an indication of a type in accordance with the 'first-species rule' used by Banker (lectotype).]

Ad *Xylodon* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray. — Add under TYPE SPECIES: I am not sure any more that *Odontia quercina* should be identified with *Radulum molare*. I would now rather treat it as a nomen dubium.

BRACHYBASIDIACEAE, CRYPTOBASIDIACEAE, EXOBASIDIACEAE

(See Part VI *in* Reinwardtia **4**: 113-118. 1956)

Arcticomyces Saville *in* Canad. J. Bot. **37**: 984. 1959. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἄρκτικος*, of the north pole; *μύκης*, fungus. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Exobasidium warmingii* Rostr. (Exobasidiaceae).

[Ad *Aureobasidium* Viala & Boyer. — Concerning this genus and related ones (Fungi imperfecti), see von Arx [*in* Verh. Nederl. Akad. Wetensch. (Afd. Natuurk., 2de Reeks) **51** (3): 47. 1957] and W. B. Cooke (*in* Mycopath. & Mycol. appl. **12**: 1. 1959.]

[Ad *Kordyanella* Höhn. — Rogers (*in* Mycologia **49**: 902. 1957) who studied the type specimen, found that the sporophores described as two-spored basidia are 'endoconidiophores': "the two sterigmata are the two lateral walls of the cylindric segment of the conidiophore seen in optical section .... The fructification is ... a sporodochium." Rogers was unable to suggest the correct assignment.]

[Ad *Microstroma* Niessl. — von Arx [*in* Verh. Nederl. Akad. Wetensch. (Afd. Natuurk., 2de Reeks) **51** (3): 46. 1957] typifies this generic name by *Microstroma album* (Desm.) Sacc. following Clements & Shear in this respect. On the previous occasion I pointed out that this is not acceptable.]

'THELEPHORACEAE'

(See Part VII *in* Taxon **6**: 17-28, 68-85, 106-123. 1957)

Ad *Aldridgiella* J. Rick. — The original spelling "*Aldrigiella*" has also been corrected into "*Aldridgiella*" by Rick himself [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 63. 1959].

[Ad *Alytosporium* (Link) ex Link. — Add: In the same year that Ehrenberg raised *Sporotrichum* subgen. *Alytosporium* to generic rank, Link (*in* Jb. Gewächsk. **1**: 165. 1818) did the same when he remarked in connection with *Sporotrichum* Link: "Dagegen trenne ich *Alytosptorium* [!], weil die Faden nicht ganz frei, sondern hier und da mit einer zelligh äutige Masse verbunden sind."

The generic name was validly republished in 1824 both by Link (as cited) and by Steudel (Nomencl. bot. Pl. crypt. 54. 1824). I have no information on the relative or exact dates of the two publications. — Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 735. 1958) chose the very last of Link's original species of 1816 as type of the generic name. This species is *Sporotrichum bombacinum* Link of which Hughes (op. cit.

p. 833) remarked: "The type collection ... [is a] thin white encrustation ... composed for the most part of a thin but dense deposit of spores; these have been identified as basidiospores by Drs. R. Macrae and L. Weresub." He added, "*Sporotrichum bombacinum* is a nomen dubium." This would dispose of *Alytosporium* as another nomen dubium, if the selection were acceptable, which is not the case, because Link [*in* Willd., C. Linn. Sp. Pl., Ed. 4, **6**:(1): 17. 1824] excluded it on purpose when he accepted generic rank for his taxon and re-validated the generic name, leaving *S. bombacinum* in *Sporotrichum*.]

Amylocorticium Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **13**: 11. 1959. — Etymology: amylum, starch; the genus *Corticium*. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Peniophora subsulphurea* (P. Karst.) Höhn. & Litsch — Scope. Five original species.

Amylostereum Boidin *in* Rev. Mycol. **23**: 345. 1958. — Etymology: amylum, starch; the genus *Stereum*. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation): *Stereum chailletii* (Pers.: Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Introduced for three species. — Typonyms: *Trichocarpus* P. Karst. (1889; preoccupied) and *Lloydellopsis* Pouzar (1959).

Ad *Asterostromella* Höhn. & L. — Add: Valid publication. There is no separate generic description I think. The accompanying description is to be interpreted as a descriptio generico-specifica. The species was not a new one but identified, doubtfully ("?"), with "*Corticium epiphyllum* Pers." which name was actually accepted as basionym. This would mean that the name *Asterostromella* was not validly published in the cited publication. If this be so then *Asterostromella* was validly published by von Höhnel & Litschauer (*in* Wiesner Festschr. 58. 1908) in the following year.

Ad *Auricula* Lloyd. — One of the earlier homonyms, viz. *Auricula* Castr., is now a conserved name (cf. Code 1956: 200).

Beccaria Mass., Brit. Fung.-Fl. **1**: 145. 1892. — Etymology: O. Beccari. Gender: f. — Type species (same as of basionym): *Beccariella insignis* Ces. — Basionym: *Beccariella* Ces. *in* Atti Accad. Sci. fis. math. Napoli **8** (3): 9. 1879. — Valid publication. Massee on a previous occasion (see under *Beccariella*) used *Beccariella* and *Beccaria* indiscriminately and his use of the latter form could easily be qualified as a slip. On the later occasion, cited above, such an inconsistency cannot be invoked to dispose of the name. He mentioned *Beccaria* as an exotic genus in his "British Fungus-Flora" and adds a rather elaborate generic description which shows what genus he had in mind; no author's citation, no species mentioned. — Remark. To be treated as a superfluous change of name.

Ad *Beccariella* Ces. — Add: Isonym. On the former occasion it was pointed out that Massee [*in* J. Linn. Soc., Lond. (Bot.) **25**: 122, 125, 127. 1889] used both the correct form '*Beccariella*' and an erroneous one '*Beccaria*'. Afterwards Massee (Brit. Fung.-Fl. **1**: 145. 1892) forgot all about the correct form and used only the other one, thus establishing an isonym, *Beccaria* Mass. (see above).

Ad *Botryobasidium* Donk. — Add: Isonym. *Botryobasidium* J. Rick (1959; not validly published) (see below).

Botryobasidium J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 99. 1959. — Type species (selected): *Botryobasidium pteridophytorum* J. Rick. — Introduced with three species of which the first is here considered the type. — The generic name was published as "*Botryobasidium* Rick n. genus", but it is possible that *Botryobasidium* Donk was meant. In the observation under *B. pteridophytorum* one will find mentioned "*Corticium vagum* B. et Br. ... Bourdot et Galz. Hym. de Fr. (1927) 242", which is (implicitly) an original species of the latter genus. — Not validly published because no type was indicated. — Homonym: *Botryobasidium* Donk *in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 116. 1931.

Botryochaete J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 122. 1959. — Type species (selected): *Botryochaete prima* J. Rick. — Introduced with three species of which the species here selected as type is the second one. — Not validly published because no type was indicated. — Homonym: *Botryochaete* Corda, Icon. Fung. **6**: 47. 1854 (Auriculariaceae).

Ad *Botryohypochnus* Donk. — Svrček (*in* Sydowia **14**: 244. 1960) erroneously calls this genus "*Botryobasidium* Donk", which is the name of a different genus.

Bresaddina.—See *Bresadolina*, below.

Ad *Bresadolina* W. Brinkm. — Add: Remark. Ainsworth (Dict. Fungi, 5th Ed., 61. 1961) lists the name "*Bresadolina* Rick (1928) [non Brinkmann, 1909], Thelephora-

ceae." It is not clear to which publication the date 1928 refers, but it is quite likely that it is an error. — Variant spelling: "*Bresaddina*"; Ainsw., Dict. Fungi, 5th Ed., 61. 1961. —A printing error.

Ad *Cerocorticium* P. Henn. — Rick [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 99. 1959] listed a genus "*Cerocorticium* Rick, Broteria 30 (1934) 169" with a single species, *Cerocorticium albissimum* J. Rick. It is evident that on the earlier occasion [Rick *in* Brotéria **30** (Sér. Ci. nat. **3**): 169. 1934] "*Cerocorticium* / Sicut *Corticium*, sed cum subiculo gelatinosa" was nothing else but an application of *Cerocorticium* P. Henn. Of already published generic names Rick did not indicate their authors; if he had intended the publication of a new genus he would have added 'Rick nov. genus' or if he had published the name as his own on a previous occasion he would have added 'Rick'.

Ad *Chaetocarpus* P. Karst. — Add: Typonym: *Columnocystis* Pouzar (1959) (see below).

Chondrostereum Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **13**: 17. 1959. — Etymology: χόνδρος cartilage; the genus *Stereum*. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation and only orignal species): *Stereum purpureum* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr.

Ad *Cladoderris* Pers. ex Berk. — Add: Variant spelling: "*Clododerris* Lév."; Zoll., Syst. Verz. ind. Arch. 13. 1854.

Clavulicium Boidin *in* Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse **92**: 280. 1957. — Etymology: the genus *Clavul(ina)*; the genus *(Cort)icium*. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Corticium pilati* Boidin.—According to Dr. John Eriksson (in litt.) and to Dr. J. Boidin (in litt.) this species belongs to *Corticium macounii* Burt (*C. maculatum* Litsch.).

Columnocystis Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **13**: 17. 1959. — Etymology: columna, column; κύστις, bladder. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation): *Stereum abietinum* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Three original species. — Typonym. *Chaetocarpus* P. Karst. (1889; preoccupied).

Coniobotrys Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **12**: 32. 1958. — Etymology: κόνις or κονία dust: βότρυς, bunch of grapes. Gender: m. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Coniophora ochroleuca* Bres. apud W. Brinkm.

Ad *Coniophora* DC. per Mérat. — Add Desmazières (Cat. Pl. omises 17. 1823) as an early author to accept this generic name after January 1, 1821.

Variant spelling: "*Coniphora*"; P. Karst. *in* Acta Soc. Fauna Fl. fenn. **2** (1): 40. 1881.

Ad *Coniophorafomes* J. Rick. — Variant spelling: "*Coniophoraefomes*"; J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 119. 1959.—The name is used only as a provisional one in this case.

Ad *Corticium* S. F. Gray. — The following corrections are suggested.

Corticium Pers. *per* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 653. 1821. — Type species (selected): *Corticium roseum* Pers.

Typification & Remarks. Donk (see Part VII, *in* Taxon **6**: 25-27. 1957) thought that Gray provided sufficient evidence to defend the thesis that Gray considered *Thelephora quercina* Pers. the leading species of the genus, and since it was not one of Persoon's original species '*Corticium* S. F. Gray' was held to be distinct from *Corticium* Pers., a conclusion also accepted by some other authors. However, it must be pointed out that a different opinion is perhaps as correct or even better. Gray adopted Persoon's sectional description of 1801: compare, "resupinata effusa papillata substantia varia" (Persoon) with "Thallus spread, attached by its back, nipply" (Gray). Hence, it may be concluded that Gray accepted *Thelephora* sect. *Corticium* (Pers.) Pers. 1801 ≡ *Corticium* Pers. 1794 lock, stock, and barrel, inclusive of its type species (*Corticium roseum* Pers.) which Gray did not mention because it was not yet recorded for the British Isles. The arguments advanced for regarding *Thelephora quercina* as significantly emphasized by Gray then become of subordinate importance. This alternative view leads to replacing '*Corticium* S. F. Gray' by '*Corticium* Pers. per S. F. Gray'.

If the typification by *Thelephora quercina* is though to be in order then *Corticium* S. F. Gray threatens the further use of *Peniophora* Cooke 1879, a substantial genus in its most restricted sense and a very big one in its still often accepted artificial delimitation. A proposal for conservation of *Peniophora* then would become a pressing need, not only to avoid confusion with the different artificial

genus *Corticium* auctt. but also to rescue *Peniophora.*

In the alternative case (which I now prefer) *Corticium* Pers. per S. F. Gray would no longer threaten the use of *Peniophora:* It would become the correct name for *Laeticorticium* Donk 1956. However, it would be much more profitable to let it take over the role of the misapplied and illegitimate name *Corticium* Fr. 1835 and to use it for an artificial genus lacking cystidia (or for a still more inclusive genus). Such an artificial genus *Corticium* would be known by an incorrect name if *Laeticorticium* is excluded from it, but it would come in very handy as the receptacle for a still impressive number of not yet properly classified species currently referred to '*Corticium*'. A similar solution I have defended in the case of *Cyphella* Fr. and *Poria* S. F. Gray. It would be senseless to take up or introduce other generic names for these purely artificial groups: this would require many new combinations of only a passing value.

In this connection it may be recalled that a proposal to conserve *Corticium* Fr. (non S. F. Gray), with the acystidiate *Thelephora confluens* Fr. per Fr. as type species, was rejected (cf. Donk *in* Taxon **6**: 25-27. 1957). Hence, correctly to typify this illegitimate name a cystidiate species had to be chosen, *Thelephora velutina* DC. per Fr. (cf. Donk, l.c.) and in this way *Corticium* Fr. became a taxonomic synonym (in my opinion) of *Phanerochaete* P. Karst. 1889.

Cunningham (*in* Trans. roy. Soc. New Zeal. **82**: 276. 1954) considers *Corticium evolvens* (Fr. per Fr.) Fr. type of *Corticium* "Persoon ex Fries, Epicr. ... 1838". Donk has shown that *Corticium* Pers. and *Corticium* Fr. are two different genera.

The acceptance of *Corticium roseum* as type of *Corticium* Pers. is prompted by the fact that is was the first selection (Clements & Shear, Gen. Fungi 344. 1931). The later choice by Shear (*in* Mycologia **35**: 270. 1943) and Cunningham (l.c.) is much less appropriate because *Corticium evolvens* = *C. laeve* (Pers.) per Fr. is in fact cystidiate, although the cystidia are not prominent and are often overlooked. Currently *Corticium* is the name of an artificial genus in which the lack of cystidia is the essential character for separating it from some other genera.

Cross out the caption "MONADELPHOUS HOMONYM"; the paragraph itself is to be retained under "REMARKS".

HOMONYM: *Corticium* Fr. (1835; 'Thelephoraceae'). — TYPONYM: *Laeticorticium* Donk (1956).

Ad *Craterella* S. F. Gray. — The following corrections are to be made.

Craterella Pers. *per* S. F. Gray, Nat. Arrang. Brit. Pl. **1**: 652. 1821. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Craterella pallida* Pers. ≡ *Thelephora pallida* (Pers.) Pers.

TYPIFICATION. Gray raised Persoon's taxon *Thelephora* sect. *Craterella* (Pers.) Pers. 1801 [≡ *Craterella* Pers. 1794] unaltered to generic rank: compare, "pileo integro, superne excauato aut infundibuliformi, disco strigoso-hirsuta" (Persoon, Syn. Fung. 565. 1801) with, "Stem central; cap round, umbilicated or funnel-shape; centre shaggy" (Gray, l.c.) and the author's citation "Persoon". The original species of the genus *Craterella* Pers. (1794) were *C. pallida* and *C. nigrescens* Pers. = *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. per Fr.) Pers. The contents of the section of 1801 (which Gray raised in rank) consisted of *Thelephora pallida* and *Thelephora caryophylaea* (Schaeff.) per Fr., hence *T. pallida* was the only original species left in the taxon when it was emended by its author himself. Because it had not been recorded from the British Isles, Gray could only include *T. caryophyllaea* in his British flora; there is no indication that he wanted to exclude *T. pallida.* This latter species was one of Gray's genus by the generic description and the reference to Persoon and must be selected as type, as was done by Donk (*in* Meded. Nederl. Mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 184. 1931) for *Craterella* Pers. per P. Karst. and afterwards also for *Craterella* Pers. (Donk *in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 126. 1949; *in* Taxon **6**: 27. 1957).

Donk's indication of *T. caryophyllaea,* Gray's "only original species", as type of the generic name (*in* Bull. bot. Gdns Buitenzorg III **18**: 126. 1949; *in* Taxon **6**: 27. 1957) must be rejected since there are no reasons to severe the connections between the revalidated and the devalidated name.

REMARKS. *Craterella* Pers. per P. Karst. 1881 thus becomes merely a later revalidation of the same name rather than a 'monadelphous homonym'.

NOMEN REJICIENDUM (proposed). The above defended typification of *Craterella* Pers. per S. F. Gray makes this generic name the correct denomination of *Bresadolina* W. Brinkm. 1909 [type species, *Thelephora pallida* (Pers.) per Pers.], or when this genus is fused with *Cotylidia* P. Karst. 1881 (type species, *Thele-*

phora undulata Fr.) as is now often done, of *Cotylidia*. In both cases *Craterella* would become the correct name of small genera consististing of a few or about half a dozen species. However, the principal argument here invoked for the proposal to reject *Craterella* is the confusion that certainly would occur with *Craterellus* Pers. 1822 [type species, *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. per Fr.) Pers.] and the threat that the latter generic name will have to be considerd a mere later variant in agreement with the Code (cf. Donk *in* Taxon **6**: 28. 1957).

For all these reasons it is proposed to conserve *Craterellus* against *Craterella* and at the same time to list *Craterella* explicitly as an orthographic variant of *Craterellus*. Acceptance of this proposal would also dispose of *Craterella* as the correct name for either *Bresadolina* or *Cotylidia*.

Ad *Craterellus* Pers. — Add under TYPIFICATION: Jørstad [*in* K. norske Vidsk. Selsk Skr. **1936** (10): 19. 1937] was one of the authors who indicated *Craterellus cornucopioides* (L. per Fr.) Pers. as type. — Add under NOMEN CONSERVANDUM (proposed): See additional remarks made in this connection under *Craterella* Pers. per S. F. Gray, above.

Ad *Cryptochaete* P. Karst. — The following remark was made by Romell (*in* Bot. Notiser **1895**: 71) in an observation to *Stereum rufum*: "Ob cystidia immersa ad genus proprium (*Cryptochaete*) a Karsten relatum."

Ad *Crystallocystidium* (J. Rick) J. Rick and *Stereogloeocystidium* (J. Rick) J. Rick. — I now have convinced myself that I committed an error in considering these two names as validly published g e n e r i c names in the publication indicated in my previous discussion. It is rather obvious that Rick himself considered them subgenera there. The paper is entitled "Genus *Stereum* riograndense" and in the introduction (pp. 42-43) he divided this genus into a number of subgenera. This he made clear by placing "nov. subgenus" after the epithets of the new taxa he published in the synopsis of the subdivisions he admitted. When he fully treated these taxa later in the paper he commenced the descriptions thus: of '*Stereogloeocystidium*' (p. 79), "Est *Stereum* cum gloeocystidiis in hymenio ...", and of '*Crystallocystidium*' (p. 139), "*Stereum* cum crystallis magnis ...". Except for the irregular fact that Rick used these subdivisional epithets 'Stereogloeocystidium' and 'Crystallocystidium' in specific combinations, there is nothing indicating that he changed the status of these subgenera in the later instalments of the paper, as I previously concluded. He published them as generic names at a much later date:

Crystallocystidium (J. Rick) J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 79. 1959. — *Crystallocystidium* (J. Rick) W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homob. 27. 1953 (incidental mention).

Stereogloeocystidium (J. Rick) J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 70. 1959. — *Stereogloeocystidium* (J. Rick) W. B. Cooke, Gen. Homob. 91. 1953 (incidental mention).

Ad *Cymatoderma* Jungh. — Replace the given etymology of the name by: "a κυματώδης (undosus) et δέρμα [skin]."—Junghuhn, l.c.

Cyphellina J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 124. 1959. — ETYMOLOGY: derived from the name *Cyphella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Thelephora viridis* Berk. sensu J. Rick.

Cystostereum Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **13**: 18. 1959 — ETYMOLOGY: κύστις, bladder; the genus *Stereum*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Stereum murraii* (Berk. & C.) Burt.

'*Cystostroma* Romell'.—Sometime incidentally mentioned in such a manner that one would suspect that '*Cystostroma*' had been published as a generic name. As far as I am aware this has not been the case. In an observation to *Stereum tuberculosum* Fr., Romell (*in* Bot. Notiser **1895**: 70) remarked, "ob tramam cystophoram valde peculiaris et forte pro typo novi subgeneris (*Cystostroma*) habenda."

[Ad *Dicranidion* Harkn. — For a recently published description of *Dicranidion fragile* Harkn., see Peek & Solheim *in* Mycologia **50**: 587 *fs. 6, 7.* 1959). This fungus is certainly not basidiomycetous.]

Epicnaphus Sing.—'Agaricaceae' (see Donk, Gen. Names Agar. *in* Beih. Nova Hedw. **5**: 95. 1962). — Introduced for a marasmioid species with smooth hymenium.

Ad *Epithele* (Pat.) Pat. — Cunningham (*in* Trans. roy. Soc. New Zeal. **83**: 628, 629. 1955) was apparently the first author explicitly to indicate *Epithele typhae* (Pers. per Fr.) Pat. as type of this generic name.

Fibricium John Erikss. *in* Symb. bot. upsal. **16** (1): 112. 1958. — ETYMOLOGY: fibr(a), fiber; the genus (*Cort*)*icium*. Gender: n. — TYPE

SPECIES (by original designation): *Corticium greschikii* Bres. — SCOPE. Two original species.

Ad *Gloeoasterostroma* J. Rick. — Add: STATUS. According to Rick himself [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 116. 1959] this is a nomen confusum: "*Gloeoasterostroma* Rick ... cum specie *G. sordidum* Rick ibi descriptum, delendum; Gloeocystidia enim ibi notata nihil aliud sunt quam Ascomycetes parasiticus, probabiliter *Woronina*." If this statement is correct, then *Gloeoasterostroma* must be treated as impriorable (illegitimate).

Ad *Gloeopeniophorella* J. Rick. — VARIANT SPELLING: "*Goeopeniophorella*"; J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 114. 1959.—An error of printing.

Ad *Gloeostereum* S. Ito & S. Imai. — VARIANT SPELLING: J. Rick [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 70. 1959] wrote in an observation to *Stereogloeocystidium* J. Rick„ "A *Gloeastero* Sanshi Imai differt ...."

Ad *Gloithele* Bres. — Add under VARIANT SPELLING: '*Gloeotheca*'; J. Rick *in* Brotéria (Sér. Ci. nat.) **6**: 130. 1937 (as synonym).

Goossensia Heinemann *in* Bull. Jard. bot. Bruxelles **28**: 424. 1958. — ETYMOLOGY: M. Goossens-Fontana. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Goossensia cibarioides* Heinem.

Haematostereum Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **13**: 13. 1959. — ETYMOLOGY: *αἷμα*, blood; the genus *Stereum*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Stereum sanguinolentum* (A. & S. per Fr.) Fr. — SCOPE. Three original species.

Heteromyces L. S. Olive *in* Amer. J. Bot. **44**: 432. 1957. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἕτεος*, different; *μύκης*, fungus. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Sebacina fibrillosa* Burt. — SCOPE: Introduced with two species. — HOMONYM: *Heteromyces* Müll.-Arg. *in* Flora **72**: 505. 1889 (Cladoniaceae, Lichenes). — ISONYM: *Oliveonia* Donk (1958), q.v. — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Himantia (Fr.) Zoll. *in* Nat.- & geneesk. Arch. Neêrl.-Indië **1**: 384. 1844. — ETYMOLOGY: *ἱμας*, leather thong. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (selected): *Thelephora laevis* (Pers.) per Fr.—BASIONYM: *Thelephora* subgen. *Himantia* Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: 450. 1821.— Introduced with eight definitely included species, the first of which is *Thelephora laevis*. — SCOPE. Zollinger refers to the basionym and lists two species found in Java, viz. *Himantia discolor* Zoll. & Moritzi apud Zoll. and *Thelephora sulphurea* (Pers.) per Fr. — TYPIFICATION. *Thelephora laevis* is here selected as type species. — REMARK. *Himantia* Pers. (Deuteromycetes) and *Thelephora* subgen. *Himantia* Fr. were for some time thoroughly confused by some authors. Thus Junghuhn (*in* Verh. Bataviaasch Genootsch. **17** [2]: 33. 1838) had a genus "*Himantia* Pers. Fr. / (Prototypus *Thelephorae*) / ... [follows description]", which is an example in point. However, his genus must technically be considered *Himantia* Pers. rather than Fries's subgenus raised in rank. When Zollinger (l.c.) adopted a genus *Himantia* more or less agreeing with Junghuhn's, he called is unequivocally "*Himantia*. Fries. (*Thelephorae* subgen:) Syst. Myc. 1. 450. Endl. Gen. 437 c. p. 38. Jungh. En. Fung. p. 33" (no generic description), which means that he raised Fries's taxon to generic rank rather than adapting *Himantia* Pers. — HOMONYM: *Himantia* Pers. per Hook. 1821 (Deuteromycetes). — STATUS. Impriorable on account of the earlier homonym.

Ad *Hypochnus* Fr. per Fr. — Add under VALID PUBLICATION & SCOPE: Soon after Fries's valid re-publication of the name, it was also definitely accepted by Agardh (Aphor. bot. 80. Dec. 21, 1821), who listed it as "*Hypochnus*. Fr." (no description). — The next authors to accept the genus I am aware of are Ficinus & Schubert (Fl. Gegend Dresden **2**: 455. 1823) who called it "*Hyphochnus* Fr. ... (Obs. Mycolog.)" and treated one species, *Hypochnus helvolus* Fr.

Hyphodontia John Erikss. *in* Symb. bot. upsal. **16** (1): 101. 1958. — ETYMOLOGY: (*Peniophora* sect.) *Hyph(ales)*; the genus *Odontia*. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Peniophora pallidula* (Bres.) Bres. apud Bourd. & G. — SCOPE. As conceived, a big genus, with 20 species definitely included.

Hypochnicium John Erikss. *in* Symb. bot. upsal. **16** (1): 100. 1958. — ETYMOLOGY: (*Gloeocystidium* sect.) *Hypochn(oidea)*; the genus *(Cort)icium*. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Corticium bombycinum* (Sommerf.) P. Karst. — SCOPE. Seven original species.

Laurilia Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **13**: 14. 1959. — Etymology: M. Laurila. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Stereum sulcatum* Burt apud Peck.

Leiostroma Fr., Novit. Fl. suec., Part[ic]. V. Cont., 80. 1819 (devalidated name); Pfeiffer, Nomen. bot. **2**: 58. 1874 (*"Lejostroma"*; as synonym). The original publication runs: "Leiostroma. *Thelephora* (*Corticium*) absque thecis, sporidiis nudis, superficie glabra. Species plures." No species were mentioned by name.

Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 429, 452. 1821) reduced it soon afterwards to the rank of a subgenus: *Thelephora* D. *Lejostroma* (Fr.) per Fr., and treated six species as belonging to this taxon. Of these, Donk (*in* Fungus **27**: 15. 1957) chose *Thelephora maculaeformis* Fr. per Fr. as type. According to Eriksson [*in* Symb. bot. upsal. **10** (5): 72. 1950] this is synonymous with *Peniophora polygonia* (Pers. per Fr.) Bourd. & G. I now propose to typify the devalidated generic name by the same species. — When publishing *Thelephora* subgen. *Lejostroma*, Fries simultaneously listed '*Lejostroma*' on page 458 as a mere name.

Ad *Leptochaete* Lév. — As to the proposal for conservation of the algal genus *Leptochaete* Borzi ex Born. & Flah., no discussion has as yet been published for its defence and a decision on its conservation was postponed (cf. *in* Taxon **4**: 118. 1955). Since the genus is not a very important one (in fact it is of a somewhat dubious nature and rather small) it is likely to be rejected eventually.

Ad *Lloydella* Bies. — Add under Variant spelling: Perhaps the first use of the spelling *Lloydiella* was by Saccardo & P. Sydow (*in* Sacc., Syll. Fung. **16**: 1116. 1902).

Lloydellopsis Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **13**: 15. 1959. — Etymology: the genus *Lloydella*; ὄψις, appearance. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation): *Stereum chailletii* (Pers.: Fr.) Fr. — Scope. Introduced with two species. — Typonyms: *Trichocarpus* P. Karst. (1889; preoccupied) and *Amylostereum* Boidin (1958).

Ad *Lyomyces* P. Karst. 1882. — Add: Variant spelling: *"Lyromyces"*; G. Cunn. *in* Trans. roy. Soc. New Zeal. **82**: 275. 1954 (as synonym).

Lyromyces.—See *Lyomyces* P. Karst. 1882 above.

Manuripia Sing.—'Agaricaceae' (see Donk, Gen. Names Agar. *in* Beih. Nova Hedw. **5**: 182. 1962). — A marasmioid genus with smooth hymenium or with few vein-like elevations.

Membranicium John Erikss. *in* Symb. bot. upsal. **16** (1): 115. 1958 ("ad int.").—A generic name introduced for *Peniophora* sect. *Membranacea* Bourd. & G. group A and some additional species taken from other sections of *Peniophora*. — No Latin description, no type indicated.

Myklichenia G. Raddi, Delle specie nuove di funghi ... di Firenze ... *in* Mem. Mat. Fis. Soc. ital., Modena **13** (2): 356. 1807[1] (devalidated name). — Type species (only original species): *Myklichenia repens* G. Raddi. Saccardo (*in* Fl. ital. crypt., Hym. 1140, 1141. 1916) cited this species as a synonym of *"Thelephora cristata* (Pers.) Fr." = *Sebacina incrustans* (Fr.) Tul. which he confused with *Corticium fastidiosum* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr. ≡ *Cristella fastidiosa* (Pers. per Fr.) W. Brinkm. There is a specimen from Raddi himself in Persoon's herbarium at Leiden: it shows the spores of *Cristella fastidiosa* but the hyphae and basidia are difficult to make out. Raddi's description also points in the same direction. — If the specimen is to be determined as *Cristella fastidiosa*, *Cristella* Pat. (1887), q.v. becomes a typonym.

Oliveonia Donk *in* Fungus **28**: 20. 1958. — Etymology: L. S. Olive. Gender: f. — Type species (same as of basionym): *Sebacina fibrillosa* Burt. — Basionym: *Heteromyces* L. S. Olive *in* Amer. J. Bot. **44**: 432. 1957. — Remark. A change of name of the preoccupied basionym.

Palaeocephala Sing. *in* Sydowia **15**: 60. "1961" [1962]. — Etymology; παλαιός, ancient; κεφαλή, head. Gender: f. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Marasmius cymatelloides* Dennis & Reid. — Protonym; *Palaeocephala* Sing., Agar., 2d Ed., 409. 1962 (lacking Latin description).

Paullicorticium John Erikss. *in* Symb. bot. upsal. **16** (1): 66. 1958. — Etymology: paul(l)us, small; the genus *Corticium*. Gender: n. — Type species (by original designation):

[1] The reprint bears the date 1808.

Corticium pearsonii Bourd. — SCOPE. Introduced with two species.

Ad *Peniophora* Cooke. — The eligibility of *Corticium quercinum* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr. should have been more strongly emphasized by the remark that the author of the name when discussing the character of the genus at some length remarked about this species, "It may be illustrated by a very common and familiar species", which makes *Corticium quercinum* the standard example. Cooke continued, "a second example of this same type of structure will be found in another species equally well known and common, *Corticium cinereum*, Fr. ...".

Ad *Peniophorella* P. Karst. — Add the following under TYPE SPECIES: The study of the only specimen representing the type species "*Peniophorella pubera* (Fr.?) Karst." (for which the name *Peniophora puberula* Sacc. was introduced) and, hence, the ultimate type of the generic name revealed *Peniophorella* to be based on *Peniophora pubera* (Fr.) Sacc. = *Hyphoderma puberum* (Fr.) Wallr. to which undoubtly alien spores were ascribed. — STATUS. Since the publication of *Peniophorella* was in the first place induced by its so-called two-celled spores and since these proved to be foreign to the fruit-body with which they were associated, the generic name must be taken as a nomen confusum and as such is impriorable (illegitimate). — For details, see Donk (*in* Persoonia **2**: 222. 1962).

Ad *Phlebiella* P. Karst. — It has been overlooked both by Rogers (*in* Mycologia **36**: 79. 1944) and Donk (*in* Taxon **6**: 108. 1957) that Karsten did not validly publish the name *Phlebiella* in the indicated place of publication (*in* Hedwigia **29**: 271. 1890): he omitted the generic description. The specific description cannot be taken as a valid descriptio generico-specifica since the species was not a new one: "*Phlebria* [!] *vaga* Fr., typum novi generis "*Phlebriella*" [!] sistens, sporas habet ellipsoideo-sphaeroideas ...." Those authors who followed Rogers by accepting the generic name *Phlebiella* for the genus *Cristella* Pat. emend. have as yet not provided the validating Latin description as far as I have been able to establish. Karsten himself did not use the genus in his later work.

Ad *Phlebophora* Lév. — Quélet (*in* Bull. Soc. bot. France **24**: 89. 1878) remarked about the type: "*Phlebophora campanulata* Lév. ... n'est que *Tricholoma album* Sch., variété *resplendens* Fr. dont les lamelles sont colorées, atrophiées et agglutinées par le mycelium d'un *Nectria* (*ochracea* Grev.?) ...."

Ad *Podoscypha* Pat. — Add under TYPIFICATION: The first author to indicate a type was Donk (*in* Meded. Nederl. mycol. Ver. **18-20**: 184. 1931): "*P. elegans* (Meyen) sensu Pat."

Pseudotomentella Svrček *in* Česká Mykol. **12**: 67. 1958. — ETYMOLOGY: ψευδής, false; the genus *Tomentella*. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Hypochnus mucidulus* P. Karst. — SCOPE. Introduced for *Tomentella* subsections *Festivae* and *Leptotrichae* Bourd. & G.

Radulomyces M. P. Christ. *in* Dansk. bot. Ark. **19** (2): 230. 1960. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Radulum*; μύκης, fungus. Gender: m. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Thelephora confluens* Fr. per Fr. ≡ *Corticium confluens* (Fr. per Fr.) Fr. — SCOPE. Introduced with four species.

Repetobasidium John Erikss. *in* Symb. bot. upsal **16** (1): 67. 1958. — ETYMOLOGY: repeto, I repeat; basidium. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Peniophora vilis* Bourd. & G. — SCOPE. Introduced with two species.

Ad *Rhicnophora* Pers. — Variant spelling: "*Rhicmophora*"; Fr., Syst. mycol. **3** (Ind.): 153 (as synonym).

Sistotremastrum John Erikss. *in* Symb. bot. upsal. **16** (1): 62. 1958. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Sistotrema*; -astrer, suffix indicating similarity. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): "*Corticium suecicum* Litsch. apud John Erikss." = *Sistotremastrum suecicum* (Litsch.) ex John Erikss.

Ad *Skepperiella* Pilát. — For a revised discussion on the type species, see Singer (Agar., 2nd Ed., 805-806. 1962).

Ad *Stereofomes* J. Rick. — Add the following notes under TYPIFICATION: Boidin (*in* Bull. Jard. bot. Bruxelles **30**: 283-284. 1960) was unable to obtain a sample of *Stereofomes nodulosus* J. Rick for study, but he examined "un fragment (Rick 15239) de la récolte la plus abondante et la plus ancienne de *Stereofomes resupinatus* qu'il faut donc choisir comme type de l'espèce. Il s'agit d'un indiscutable *Scytinostroma*, et sans doute d'un synonyme de *S. duriusculum*." This specimen is not cited

in Rick's latest publication [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 85-86. 1959] under *Stereofomes resupinatus*. It is not clear when it was collected but it can be accepted as mono- or lectotype of *S. resupinatus* only if it dates from before 1928, which might not be the case.

In Rick's latest account on the genus [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **4**: 86. 1959] one will find under *Stereofomes resupinatus* the statement: "Typus generis; *Stereo portentoso* similis." It thus becomes necessary once more to look into the question which species is the correct lectotype of the generic name: *S. resupinatus*, selected by W. B. Cooke (Gen. Homobas. 91. 1953) and J. Rick (l.c.), or *S. nodulosus*, selected by Donk (*in* Taxon **6**: 114. 1957).

The original description of the genus runs, "Omnia sicut in *Stereum*, sed habitu et stratis annosis sicut *Fomes*." Of the two original species *Stereofomes resupinatus* (unpublished) is listed without a description in contrast with the other species, *S. nodulosus*. For this reason alone the latter species is preferable since it is self-evident that its description agrees best with the generic one. When *S. resupinatus* was described, simultaneously with a re-publication of the generic name *Stereofomes* "nov. genus" (Rick *in* Egatea **15**: 395. 1930; generic description: "Sicut *Stereum*, sed hymenio fomentario, stratoso"), it was *S. nodulosus* that turned out as the name accompanied with a description much more closely matching the generic name as well as the two generic descriptions: "Unguliformis, magnus, crassus fomiti similis ... hymenio ... pluristratoso .... Praeter defectum pororum prorsus apparet velut *Fomes* ...." The corresponding portions of the description of *S. resupinatus* run: "Resupinatus, coriaceus, stratosus ... margine libero ...." On a still later occasion Rick [*in* Brotéria (Sér. Ci. nat.) **9**: 144-146. 1940] wrote: "Est species habitu *Fomitis* unguliformis usque 1 dm. lata cum multis stratis annualibus ..." (*S. nodulosus*) and "... resupinatus ..." (*S. resupinatus*). In my opinion, there can be no doubt that the choice of *S. nodulosus* is well-founded.

Finally, I would remark that the choice of a specimen representing *Stereum duriusculum* Berk. & Br. (a species of *Scytinostroma* Donk) as neotype of *Stereofomes resupinatus* J. Rick may be difficult to reconcile with the original description of that species.

Stereogloeocystidium.—*See* above under *Crystallocystidium.*

Ad *Stereum* Hill (see under *Stereum* Pers. per S. F. Gray). — Hill depicted one species as an example of his genus on Plate 4 as *Stereum* 2. His figure is a copy of one of Micheli's (Nov. Pl. Gen. *pl. 66 f. 2.* 1729) which Fries (Syst. mycol. **1**: 439. 1821) referred to *Thelephora hirsuta* Willd. per Fr. ≡ *Stereum hirsutum* (Willd. per Fr.) S. F. Gray which may be correct or not correct.

Suillosporium Pouzar *in* Česká Mykol. **12**: 31. 1958. — Etymology: the genus *Suillus*; σπορά, seed. Gender n. — Type species (by original designation and only original species): *Pellicularia cystidiata* D. P. Rog.

Syzygosporium G. W. Mart.—Deuteromycetes (see Donk *in* Taxon **11**: 101. 1962). The organs considered to be phragmobasidia by the author of the name appear to be conidiophores; the true basidia (holobasidia) were overlooked and would place the fungus itself among the 'Corticiaceae'.

Ad *Thelephorella* P. Karst. — *Thelephorella brasiliensis* P. Karst. is not the only original species, because Karsten remarked about it "Ad *Thelephorellam vialem* (Schw.) proxime accedit."

Ad *Tomentella* P. Karst. (not *Tomentella* Pat., not *Tomentella* J.-Olsen apud Brefeld). — I suggested that the type species (*Corticium sulphureum* Pers.) as interpreted by Karsten in 1889 might be *Hypochnus fumosus* (Fr. per Pers.) Fr. sensu Burt (cf. "Fruklagret gråaktigt eller chokoladfärgadt"). A later and emended description by Karsten (Finl. Basidsv. 160. 1899) combines new information on the outer characters of the fruit-body with the earlier published microscopical details. The revised portion of the description and the addition of "*Corticium croceum* Bresadola" as a synonym point to a quite different fungus, viz. *Corticium sulphureum* (Pers. per Fr.) Fr. sensu Burt = *Corticium bicolor* Peck *sensu stricto*. It would seem that Karsten changed his concept of the species.

Ad *Tomentella* Pers. (see under *Tomentella* Pat.). — Fries [Syst. mycol. **3** (Ind.): 190. 1832] listed "*Tomentella* Pers." and the combinations *T.* "*chalybea* Pers." and *T.* "*ferruginea* P." as synonyms and thus acted as if Persoon had published a generic name *Tomentella* and two specific combinations with that name.

Tomentellastrum Svrček *in* Česká Mykol. **12**: 68. 1958. — Etymology: the genus

Tomentella; -aster, suffix denoting similarity. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Thelephora fusco-cinerea* Pers.— This is now considered the same as *Thelephora biennis* Fr. (1821) ≡ *Auricularia phylacteris* Bull. In later work Fries (Hym. europ. 636. 1874) misapplied the name *Thelephora biennis* to another species which is now often called (incorrectly) *Tomentella umbrina* (Fr.) Litsch.

[Ad *Triclinum* Fée. — The reason for Pfeiffer's listing of this name as a synonym of *Hypochnus* Fr. seems to be that Fries in 1851 (Nov. symb. 100 = *in* Nova Acta Soc. Sci. upsal. III **1**: 116. 1855) inserted the note "*Triclinum* Fee ... est thallus *Parmeliae* cujusdam destructus...." immediately following *Hypochnus rubrotinctus* Ehrenb. I do not think that any connection between the latter name and the remark was intended.]

Tylosperma Donk *in* Fungus **27**: 28. 1957. — ETYMOLOGY: τύλος, knot; σπέρμα, seed. Gender: n. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation): *Corticium trigonospermum* Bres. = *Hypochnus asterophorus* Bonord. — SCOPE. Two original species. — HOMONYMS: *Tylosperma* Botsch. *in* Not. syst. Herb. Inst. bot. Acad. Sci. Uzbekistan **13**: 17. 1952 (n.v.; Rosaceae). — *Tylosperma* Leeuwenberg *in* Acta bot. neerland. **7**: 323, 432. 1958 (Gesneriaceae). — *Tyliosperma* Mamay *in* Prof. Pap. geol. Surv., Wahington **254-D**: 85. 1954 (Fossil Plants, Pteridospermae) is perhaps another homonym. — ISONYM: *Tylospora* Donk (1960), q.v.

Tylospora Donk *in* Taxon **9**: 220. 1960. — ETYMOLOGY: τύλος, knot; σπορα, seed. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (same as of basionym): *Corticium trigonospermum* Bres. = *Hypochnus asterophorus* Bonord. — BASIONYM: *Tylosperma* Donk *in* Fungus **27**: 28. 1957. — REMARK. A name change because the basionym appeared preoccupied.

Waitea Warcup & Talbot *in* Trans. Brit. mycol. Soc. **45**: 503. 1962. — ETYMOLOGY: named after the Waite Institute, Adelaide. — TYPE SPECIES (by original designation and only original species): *Waitea circinata* Warcup & Talbot. — REMARK. Descriptio generico-specifica.

Xenasma Donk *in* Fungus **27**: 25. 1957. — ETYMOLOGY: ξένος, strange; (hyph)asma. Gender: n. — TYPE SPCEIES (by original designation): *Peniophora rimicola* (P. Karst.) Höhn. & L. — SCOPE. Eight species were listed as examples.

Ad *Xylobolus* P. Karst. — Add: PROTONYM: *Stereum* B. *Xylobolus* P. Karst. *in* Rev. mycol. **3**/No. 9: 22. Jan. 1, 1881 (nomen nudum).— Shortly before Karsten published the generic name *Xylobolus* he had introduced this subdivisional name, listing only a single species in his "Enumeratio Thelephorearum ... fennicarum ...", viz. "*St*[*ereum*] *frustolosum* (Pers.)". — Add to TYPIFICATION: Both Boidin (*in* Rev. Mycol. **23**: 341. 1958) and Pouzar (*in* Česká Mykol. **13**: 12. 1959) have accepted the choice of *Stereum frustulosum* (Fr.) Fr. ≡ *Thelephora frustulata* Pers. per Fr. as type species of the generic name. As mentioned above, that species was the only one referred to the taxon when the name was first published.

AURICULARIACEAE, SEPTOBASIDIACEAE, TREMELLACEAE, DACRYMYCETACEAE

(See Part VIII *in* Taxon **7**: 164-178, 193-207, 236-250. 1958)

[Ad *Actinomyce* F. J. F. Meijen. — Lessel [*in* Int. Bull. bact. Nomencl. Taxon. **10** (2, Suppl.): 97-99. 1960] concludes that *Actinomyce* and *Actinomyces* Harz (Actinomycetales, Bacteria) are not orthographically different homonyms but different names. — *Nocardia* Trevis. (I genere e le specie delle Batteriacee 9. 1889; *n.v.*) is now a conserved name in the Bacteria with a different type from *Actinomyces* Harz. Hence, it can not be considered an isonym of *Actinomyces* Harz any more. Compare Lessel (op. cit. pp. 141-142).]

Ad *Anthoseptobasidium* J. Rick. — According to Rick [*in* Iheringia (Bot.) **2**: 21. 1958] the name of the selected type species should read *A. "Taquarae"* instead of *A. faquarae.*

Ad *Arrhytidia* Berk. & C. — VARIANT SPELLING: *"Arrhytidea";* J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **2**: 51. 1958.—Presumably an unintentional error.

Ad *Auricularia* Bull. per Mérat. — Replace the first sentence on page 169 by the following account: The first author to emend *Auricularia* was Paulet (Mycétol. 34, 48. 1808) who, before 1821, restricted the genus (no author cited) as follows: "La fongosité qui constitue ce genre, et qui n'a peut-être point d'analo-

gues, est le *tremella auricula* de Linné, qu'on nomme Oreille de Judas, et qu'on trouve que sur le sureau. On pourrait le nommer, à raison de sa forme d'oreille d'homme, *Auricularia*." (p. 34). On page 48 it is stated, '*Auricularia*, fongosité membraneuse, ou Oreille de Judas." The next author to restrict the genus was Link.

Ad *Botryochaete* Corda. — Add: HOMONYM: *Botryochaete* J. Rick (1959; not validly published; 'Thelephoraceae').

Ad *Calocera* (Fr.) Fr. — Add under VARIANT SPELLING: Another author deliberately to use '*Caloceras*' was Sauter [*in* Flora **24** (I): 317. 1841], who added a short discussion in which he defended this variant.

Ad *Conchites* Paul. — Replace the reference to the place of publication of the name by: *Conchites* Paul., Tab. Pl. Fung. 23. 1791; Traité Champ. **2**: vi 1793; (both with accompanying descriptions).

Ad *Dacrymyces* C. Nees per Fr. — Add under VARIANT SPELLING: "*Dacrymycea*"; Lagger [= Trog] *in* Flora **19**: 247. 1836.

Dacryomycetopsis J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) **2**: 53. 1958. — ETYMOLOGY: the genus *Dacry(o)myces; ὄψις*, appearance. Gender: f. — TYPE SPECIES (only original species): *Dacryomycetopsis rosea* J. Rick (Dacrymycetaceae?).

Ad *Eichleriella* Bres. — Wells (*in* Mycologia **53**: 354, 356. 1962) reduced the type species, *Eichleriella* incarnata Bres., to *E. alliciens* (Berk. & C.) Burt. ≡ *Exidiopsis alliciens* (Berk. & C.) Wells, rather than to *E. spinulosa* (Berk. & C. apud Berk.) Burt as had been done by Neuhoff.

Ad *Exidia* Fr. — Add under VARIANT SPELLING: The first author to use the form '*Excidia*' seems to be Sommerfeldt (Suppl. Fl. lapp. Wahlenb. 307. 1826).

Ad *Laschia* Fr. — Add: HOMONYM: *Laschia* Jungh. *in* Verh. Bataviaasch Genootsch. **17** [2]: 74. 1838 ('Polyporaceae'), q.v.

Ad *Naematelia* Fr. per Fr. — Add under TYPIFICATION: Lloyd (Mycol. Writ. **7**: 1149. 1922) plainly indicated that he considered *Naematelia encephala* type species, thus antedating Clements & Shear. He then proceeded to establish *Naematelia* sect. *Naematelia* Lloyd for a taxon exclusive of the correct type.

Add: STATUS. According to Bandoni (*in* Amer. Midl. Nat. **66**: 320-321. 1961) the type species is *Stereum sanguinolentum* (A. & S. per Fr.) Fr. parasitized by a species of *Tremella* Pers. per St.-Am.: Fr. and hence the generic name a nomen confusum, the fruitbody being composed of two discordant elements.

Ad *Oncomyces* Klotzsch. — Insert under PROTONYM after the first reference: *Oncomyces mesentericus* Klotzsch ("Mscpt.") Herb. viv. mycol. Cent. 1: No. 45. 1832 (nomen nudum). — Not validly published. The specific name cited (first letters corrected in ink, BM) is followed by "(Novum genus tremellinarum) / *Auricularia mesenterica* Bull. / *Phlebia mesenterica* Fr. / Ad truncos *Ulmi*. Vere." Compare also Berkeley [*in* J. Sm., Engl. Fl. **5** (2): 162. 1836] who remarked: "Klotzsch has indeed published [a distinct genus for the reception of *Phlebia mesenterica*, Dicks.] in his Fung. Germ. Exs. n. 45, under the name of *Oncomyces mesentericus*, but has given no character."

Palmellodon Fr., Ic. sel. Hym. **1**: 3. 1867 (nomen provisorium). — Basionym: *Hydnum* sect. *Tremellodon* Pers., Mycol. europ. **2**: 172. 1825. ≡ *Tremellodon* (Pers.) Fr., Ic. sel. Hym. **1**: 3. 1867 (nomen provisorium) ≡ *Tremellodon* (Pers.) Fr., q.v. — The name was published in a remark on the genus *Hydnum* L. per Fr. as follows:

Variae species diversissimas induunt formas et substantia variat carnosa, fibrosolenta, spongiosa, suberosa, coriacea — immo gelatinosa, nisi species gelatinosas (*Tremellodon* l. correctius *Palmellodon*) genera movere malles."

Ad *Phleogena* Link. — Correct the ETYMOLOGY: *φλοιός*, bark; gen-, be born.

[Ad *Phyllopta* (Fr.) Fr. — Add under "Protonym": *Phyllopta* Fr. Spec. Syst. mycol. 3. 1819 (nomen nudum).]

Protoirpex Bres.—See 'Hydnaceae', above.

Ad *Stilbum* Tode per Fr. — The place of valid publication should read: *Stilbum* Tode per Mérat, Nouv. Fl. Env. Paris, 2e Ed., **1**: 17. June 1821: Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xlvii. 1821 (nomen nudum); **2** (2): 299. 1832.

Add under REMARKS: Hughes (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **36**: 815. 1958) completely disregarded not only the existence of the devalidated name

Stilbum Tode as well as Fries's re-publication of it (*Stilbum* Tode per Mérat: Fr.) in the starting-point book for the 'Fungi caeteri' but also all previous typifications of these names; and, moreover, by abandoning the starting-point book for Hyphomycetes (Fries's, Systema mycologicum) and replacing it by Persoon's "Synopsis Fungorum" (1801); he arrived at a genus *Stilbum* Pers. for which he selected *Stilbum rigidum* Pers. (a hyphomycete) as type species. As long as the Code does not authorize one to change the starting-point for the Hyphomycetes and to brush away all earlier typifications of the name as well, there can be no question that Hughes should not be followed.

Add to the cited early uses of the name (after 1821), Fries, Syst. Orb. veg. 175. 1825.

Ad *Sebacina* Tul. — Add: TYPONYM: *Sphaerophora* Bonord. (1870; not validly published), (see below).

Sphaerophora Bonord., Abh. Geb. Mykol. 2: 52. 1870 (nomen nudum). — Type (only original species): *Thelephora byssoides* Pers. sensu Bonord. This species was not correctly named; from the description it appears to be *Sebacina incrustans* (Pers. per Fr.) Tul., the type species of *Sebacina* Tul. (1871). — Following the description of this species, Bonorden added, "... dass es keinem Zweifel unterliegt, es liege hier der Repräsentant einer noch nicht erkannten Gattung vor, welche ich *Sphaerophora* zu nennen vorschlage." Since the species was not a new one, the generic name was not validly published by the accompanying specific description, and since no separate generic description was added, it is to be regarded a nomen nudum. — Another species was mentioned thus: "Ein nahe verwandter Pilz ist der *Hypochnus cinereus*, Allgem. Mykologie Tab. XII. f. 249."

Ad *Tremellodon* (Pers.) Fr. — Add: PROTONYM: *Tremellodon* (Pers.) Fr., Ic. sel. Hym. 1: 3. 1867 (nomen provisorium).—See quotation under *Palmellodon* Fr. above.

Zanchia J. Rick *in* Iheringia (Bot.) 2: 47. 1958. — Etymology: R. Zanchi. — Type species (selected): *Zanchia sanctae-mariae* J. Rick (Tremellaceae). — This genus was introduced to accomodate two species, the first of which is here regarded as type. The second species is *Tremella marmorata* Berk. & C. apud Berk. which has been identified with the type species of *Mylittopsis* Pat., q.v. — The generic name was not validly published because no type was indicated.

'MERULIACEACEAE' and CANTHARELLUS s. str.

(See Part IX *in* Fungus 28: 7-15. 1958)

Caloporia P. Karst. and

Caloporus P. Karst. — These two names (of which the former is an isonym of the latter) were discussed with the 'Polyporaceae' (see Donk *in* Persoonia 1: 192-193. 1960). In a recent discussion on the identity of Karsten's type species, Donk (*in* Persoonia 2: 227-230. 1962) concludes that it is the same as *Poria taxicola* (Pers.) Bres., as had been previously stated by some authors. This species does not belong to the 'Polyporaceae' but rather to the genus *Merulius* Fr.

Ad *Cantharellus* Adans. per Fr. — Add under REMARKS: The generic name is sometimes erroneously attributed to J. Bauhin (Hist. Pl. 3: 832. 1651) who treated *Cantharellus cibarius* under the name, "*Fungus luteus sive pallidus Chanterelle dictus*...."

Add to VARIANT SPELLINGS: "*Cantharella* (Adans.) Linnaeus"; O. Reink *in* Philipp. J. Sci. 19: 105. 1921.—An error, the two following names being specific combinations with "*Cantharellus*".

Hyponevris Paul., Mycétol. 43, 47. 1808 (devalidated name). — Introduced as follows: "Quants à leurs noms ... on a preferré ... celui d'*Hyponevris* (pour dire à nervures en dessous), à la place du *Merulius* de Haller, pour tous les champignons charnus, à nervures ramifiées sous le chapiteau ..." Since *Hyponevris* is a straight isonym of *Merulius* Haller it has the same type species, which is now called *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr. — On his plates Paulet (Iconogr. Champ. *pl. 1 fs. 3-5, pls. 36, 37.* 1812-35) used the name for (i) *Agarico-pecten* Paul. ('Agaricaseae') which included the species now known as *Schizophyllum commune* Fr. per Fr.; and (ii) a portion of the genus Paulet called *Fungus* Tourn. on a previous occasion, viz. "famille" 26 (Paulet, Traité Champ. 2: 128. 1793), representing a portion of *Cantharellus* Adans. per Fr., inclusive of *Hyponevris chantarellus* (L.) Paul. ≡ *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr., and "famille" 27 (op. cit. p. 131), representing an abnormal condition of an agaric. — *Hyponevris* was taken up for *Schizophyllum* Fr. per Fr. by Earle (*in* Bull. New York bot. Gdn 5: 411. 1909), who considered *Hyponevris chanterellus* type according to the first-species rule. It is evident that Earle did not know of the earlier publication of *Hypone-*

vris Paul. Since he misapplied the name by excluding the type, he validly published a new generic name and homonym *Hyponevris* Earle with *Schizophyllum commune* as type.

Ad *Merulius* [Haller] St.-Am. (not *Merulius* Fr.). — Agardh (Aphor. bot. 86. Dec. 1821) listed a genus "*Merulius*. Hall." (name only) by which he meant to indicate *Merulius* Fr. If one would insist in not allowing for the correction of Agardh's error, one would be obliged to consider it a later published typonymous homonym of *Merulius* [Haller] St.-Am. April 1821, and as such of no consequence. It is possible that the revalidation of *Merulius* Haller should be ascribed to Nocca & Balbis (Fl. ticin. **2**: 332. 1821), who included *Merulius "cantharellus"* (L.) Scop. as one of the species. I have not been able to establish the precise or relative date of Nocca & Balbis's Flora (second volume).

Add: Isonym: *Hyponevris* Paul. (1808; devalidated name), see above.

Ad *Serpula* (Pers.) per S. F. Gray. — The first author to emend *Serpula* (Pers.) per 'P Karst.' was not Karsten himself but J. Schroeter [*in* Krypt.-Fl. Schles. **3** (1): 466. 1888] who retained *Merulius lacrimans* (Wulf.) per Fr., and excluded *M. aureus* Fr., which was transferred to *Merulius* Fr. He thus acted contrary to Karsten, who retained *M. aureus* in *Serpula* and transferred *M. lacrimans* to *Gyrophana* Pat.

Deuteromycetes

(See Part XII *in* Taxon **11**: 75-104. 1962)

Ad *Oidium* Link per Fr. — Hughes (*in* Taxon **8**: 102. 1959) discussed this name stating that is was used in at least two erroneous senses one of which is in my opinion the correct and only acceptable sense, viz. the one accepted by Linder in his monographic treatment of the genus. What I want to stress now is, first, that Hughes agrees with Linder's conception of Link's type species. He concluded that it appeared from collections in Berlin and also from Link's diagnosis, that Link applied the name to the same species Linder had in mind and which Hughes prefered to call *Trichoderma dubium* Pers. instead of *Oidium aureum* as Linder did; compare also Carmichael (*in* Canad. J. Bot. **40**: 1148. 1962).

Secondly, Hughes unconditionally identifies a taxon with a name in this and similar cases where the type species of a generic name is indicated by a misapplied name.[1] This situation is well illustrated by Carmichael, who followed Hughes, and stated that "the genus *Oidium* was based on a misidentification". Actually, the preferable wording would have been that 'the generic name was based on a species' (Art. 10) indicated by a (presumably) misapplied name. For nomenclatural purposes a species is one or more specimens rather than a name ('misidentification'), and in the present case the specimens that count are those from which Link drew up the generic character. Hughes reference to Art. 55 shows that he does not appreciate the difference between the naming of a new taxon and the introduction of a recombination which is merely a new name for an old taxon.

Correct under Nomen rejiciendum (proposed) "*Acrosporium* C. Nees per S. F. Gray (1821)" into '*Acrosporium* C. Nees per Fr., Syst. mycol. **1**: xlv. 1821'.

Ad *Oospora* Wallr. — Add the following Remark. Sumstine (*in* Mycologia **5**: 49. 1913) revived *Oospora* with *"Torula fructigena* Pers." He used it for *Monilia* of modern authors.

Ad *Ozonium* Link per Fr. — Replace in the second line "lvii" by 'xlvii'.

Ad *Paramyces* Oehm. — A second 'species' mentioned in the original account and discussed in a simultaneously published paper is "*Polystictus hirsutus* status *Paramyces*".

Ad *Physospora* Fr. — Add under Typification: When Saccardo (*in* Michelia **2**: 16. 1880) revived the genus he mentioned one species as an example, "Ex. *Ph. rubiginosa* Fr." and subsequent authors acted accordingly.

Ad *Xenopus* Penz. & Sacc. — The correct place of publication is: Penz. & Sacc. *in* Malpighia **15**: 240. 1901.

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[1] As previously discussed the precise identity of the 'basionym' of the specific name mentioned by Link is uncertain, and it is also questionable if the 'basionym' was not inserted by error.

THE GENERIC NAMES

PROPOSED FOR

HYMENOMYCETES

I–IX, XII, XIII

BY

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WEINHEIM

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SERIES

The generic names proposed for Hymenomycetes.

I. "Cyphellaceae". *In* Reinwardtia **1**: 199–220. 1951.

II. Hymenolichenes. *In* Reinwardtia **2**: 435–440. 1954.

III. "Clavariaceae". *In* Reinwardtia **2**: 441–493. 1954.

IV. Boletaceae. *In* Reinwardtia **3**: 275–313. 1955.

V. "Hydnaceae". *In* Taxon **5**: 69–80, 95–115. 1956.

VI. Brachybasidiaceae, Cryptobasidiaceae, Exobasidiaceae. *In* Reinwardtia **4**: 113–118. 1956.

VII. "Thelephoraceae". *In* Taxon **6**: 17–28, 68–85, 106–123. 1957.

VIII. Auriculariaceae, Septobasidiaceae, Tremellaceae, Dacrymycetaceae. *In* Taxon **7**: 164–178, 193–207, 236–250. 1958.

IX. "Meruliaceae" and *Cantharellus* s. str. *In* Fungus **28**: 7–15. 1958.

[X. The generic names proposed for Polyporaceae. *In* Persoonia **1**: 173–302. 1960.]

[XI. The generic names proposed for Agaricaceae. *In* Beihefte zur Nova Hedwigia **5**: iv & 320 & (i) pp. 1962.]

XII. Deuteromycetes. *In* Taxon **11**: 75–104. 1962.

XIII. Additions and corrections to Parts I–IX, XII. *In* Taxon **12**: 113–123, 153–168. 1963.

[XIV. The generic names proposed for Polyporaceae. Additions and corrections. *In* Persoonia **2**: 201–210. 1962.]

Parts X and XIV (The generic names proposed for Polyporaceae) and Part XI (The generic names proposed for Agaricaceae) are separately issued.

THE GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR HYMENOMYCETES

I–IX, XII, XIII

This photo-reprint edition brings together all parts of the series except those dealing with the 'Polyporaceae' and the 'Agaricaceae'. A special cumulative Index has been prepared for all parts included in this re-issue.

It is not without misgivings that I have consented to this re-issue. Since the preparation of the first part the "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature" was revised thrice and thus has been a constant source of instability. Moreover, much new information was gathered after the several parts were published. Finally, a considerable number of errors of various kinds were detected, not in the least due to the author's unfailing flair to overlook printing errors and to correct proofs in such a manner that the printers do not follow his instructions. The best solution would have been a rewriting, but I felt no inclination to spend once more much of my time on such a task.

The fact that there has been a constant demand for the separate parts as well as the series as a whole has been heartening and turned the scale in favour of the present re-issue, which in this form will form a trilogy with "The generic names proposed for Polyporaceae" (Parts X, XIV, *in* Persoonia, Leiden) and "The generic names proposed for Agaricaceae" (Part XI, Beihefte zur Nova Hedwigia 5).

M. A. Donk

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